

Greek Vote Favors Return of the King To Throne in Athens

SEP 3 1946

EXILED MONARCH GETS 70 PCT. OF PLEBISCITE VOTES

Scattered Violence Marks
Election Deciding Fate
of Royalty.

18 DEATHS REPORTED

Communist Strength Equals
That of Faction De-
manding Republic.

Athens, Monday, Sept. 2 (AP)—Official returns from the Sunday plebiscite indicated today that the Greeks had voted overwhelmingly to return King George II to the throne. Scattered violence marked the election.

Returns from 379 precincts gave:
For the King..... 102,432
For a republic..... 60,987

Many of the precincts included were in Athens, in which pre-election observers had expressed the belief the King would win by only a slight margin.

Acting Premier Stylianos Gonatas announced at a news conference that tabulations showed 75 per cent of the votes were for the return of the exiled monarch and that there was no longer any ques-

tion as to the Greek regime.

Termed Genuine Election

"The Greek people have risen to the occasion during critical moments of our fatherland and have justified absolutely the forecast of the Government that free and genuine elections would be held," he said.

Complete official returns for Athens gave 62.5 per cent for the King, and Salonika also was reported to have given the monarchy a 62 per cent majority. Specific figures on the actual numbers of ballots cast were not immediately available.

Unofficial sources who had access to returns said that some sections cast more than 90 per cent of their ballots for the King.

Returns from the first several hundred precincts reporting, mostly in Athens, showed that approximately 25 per cent of the electorate cast blank ballots, which counted for the Republic and were considered a measure of Communist strength.

Predicts Return Shortly

Peter Mavromihalis, Minister of War, Air and Marine, said in a statement that the "King will shortly be among his people by the will of his people—a symbol of freedom, calm and work—and he will lead, as during the war he led, the struggle of Greece for securing the peace for which so much Greek blood has been shed."

Gonatas said formal results of the plebiscite would be relayed to the King by Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, who is in Paris for the peace conference.

He added that no victory celebrations would be allowed.

One Blank Ballot, One For King

Each voter was given two ballots—one marked for the King and the

other blank. A person opposing the monarchy had the choice of either casting the ballot blank or for a "republic." All such ballots—whether marked or not—counted for the republic, however.

Of the first 4,586 votes tabulated against the monarchy, 2,489 were blank. This was regarded as a show of Communist strength, since the Communist party had ordered its supporters to cast unmarked blanks.

[The Swiss radio, heard in London by Exchange Telegraph, said Greek Premier Constantin Tsaldaris had declared in Paris that he was ready to hand his resignation to King George to prove his willingness to contribute to the unity of all Greek parties.]

The first official returns, from a precinct 20 miles outside Athens, gave the King 148 votes to 9 for

a republic. Another precinct reported a 655-to-75 vote.

The Press Ministry said that a precinct near Volos gave 304 votes to only one for a republic, and another at Salonika gave 274 to 4.

The royalist-dominated Greek Government, assailed by the Soviet Union as "Fascist" and as being under the influence of the British and Americans, had been confident for days that the voters would approve the return of the 56-year-old monarch to his throne.

Fascist Terror Charged

[A Moscow broadcast today said the plebiscite was held "under Fascist royalist terror and with foreign troops in the country." British troops are on occupation duty there. The United States Navy announced in Naples Saturday that the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt, putting in the port of Athens Thursday, will send 123 airplanes over the Greek capital in an air show which had been asked for by the Greek Government.]

Eighteen deaths were reported to have occurred in election violence since Saturday morning.

The Ministry of Public Order announced that seven persons described as bandits had been killed

in a clash south of Salonika and large quantities of military material seized.

Four alleged bandits were killed in an attack on a gendarmerie station near Kozani, it said, and Communist bands were repulsed in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent voting in Larissa and Mitsi.

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Many Ballots Blank

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The ballot system was decreed under the election law passed by the monarchist-controlled assembly. The assembly decided not to mention a republic in printed matter on the ballots.

Communist EAM-KKE headquarters announced that it would make no immediate statement on the election tonight, but might Monday. At the time Communist-cast blank votes for the republic exceeded the positive Republican votes, 8,933 to 3,160.

Exploding hand grenades and bullets killed one rightist and one Communist just before the polls opened for the 1,600,000 voters certified by British-American observers to the election lists. This boosted to 50 the death toll in violence taking place in the last 72 hours.

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Grenades Thrown Into Group

In the Kaisarianni section of Athens early today unidentified persons threw a hand grenade into a group of persons. A few hours later, just before the opening of the polls, an unidentified band entered the home of a Communist leader in the section and riddled him with bullets.

Police Chief Angelo Evert, who reported the deaths, said he could not state for a certainty whether the killing of the Communist was in reprisal for the earlier slaying. The Kaisarianni section was a stronghold for the Communists during the revolts that followed the

end of the war, and has been dubbed "Little Stalingrad."

The police said also that two members of the rightist Xites organization were wounded in the western section of the city when Communists entered a Xites office and began ripping from the walls posters urging the return of the King.

Attack On Village Repulsed

The gendarmerie said Communists attacked a village near Volos at Saturday midnight with intentions to frustrate the voting, but were repelled. Casualties, if any, were not given.

The director of state security described what he called a "new Communist tactic" near Volos today when a vehicle carrying the gendarmerie struck a mine in the road and then was attacked by a Communist group. A number of casualties occurred, he said, but he gave no exact figure.

Additional reports received of violence outside Athens yesterday. The Press Ministry said five persons were killed and seven wounded when a vehicle struck a Communist-planted mine on a principal highway near Karditsa.

Yugoslav Officers Killed

An official announcement in Salonika said two Yugoslav officers operating with an outlawed autonomist movement in northern Greece were killed in "mopping up" operations at Mount Paikon, south of Salonika. Previous announcements had referred to "foreign officers" operating in Greece, but this was the first time the "foreign" affiliation was named. The date the two officers were killed was not given.

Other clashes in which no deaths occurred included the wounding of three nationalists in a battle with leftists on the island of Cephalonia. One person was wounded when a truck struck a mine near Elason in Thessaly.

SLAY YUGOSLAVS IN GREECE

Found Operating With Outlaw Bands in North, Athens Says

SALONIKA, Greece, Sept. 1 (AP)—It has been officially announced that two Yugoslav officers operating with the outlawed autonomist movement in northern Greece had been killed during "mopping up operations" at Mt. Paikon in Salonika.

One of the Yugoslavs was identified as a leader of the band through identification papers. Authorities said that both men were wearing the uniforms of Marshal Tito's army.

The specific date they were killed has not been given.

King of Greece Luckier Than Most Royalty

Many in Europe Have Been
Sent to Exile, and Others
Sit Upon Shaky Thrones

By The Associated Press

The future of another European King was decided yesterday as Greeks voted whether King George II would be recalled from exile in London.

King George had been conceded in advance a better chance of holding on to his throne than King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, the latter's son, King Humbert II, or King Zog I of Albania, all relegated this year to the ranks of European monarchs in exile.

Still another monarch—the youngest of them all, nine-year-old King Simeon II of Bulgaria—faces the test of a plebiscite next Sunday. Dispatches from Sofia said Queen Mother Ioanna (Giovanna), anticipating a decision against the throne, was planning to join her parents, former King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena, in exile in Egypt.

The Bulgarian government has offered to let the royal family remain even if the plebiscite goes against the monarchy. The family will get revenue from royal property estimated at \$20,000,000.

King Leopold III of Belgium is in exile in Switzerland, but his fate is still uncertain, pending the outcome of the political situation in his country. That isn't true of young King Peter I of Yugoslavia, whose country was declared a federated republic under Premier Marshal Josip Broz "Tito" in November, 1945. It was announced the King's return would not be permitted.

Albania was declared a federated republic in February of this year, thus depriving King Zog of his throne. He went to Egypt, which traditionally offers exile to throneless monarchs.

King Humbert of Italy served only a month. He assumed the throne when his father abdicated prior to the June 5 plebiscite in which the Italians voted for a republic. Humbert and his family went to Portugal, while his father

and mother chose Egypt. At present young King Michael is still retaining his hold on the Romanian crown despite a turbulent political situation.

Members of European continental royalty who successfully weathered the war and the upheavals that followed include King Christian X of Denmark and his brother King Haakon VII of Norway, King Gustav V of Sweden, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg.

There has been speculation at Madrid that Generalissimo Francisco Franco might order a referendum on re-establishment of the Spanish monarchy, but nothing concrete has been announced. Don Juan, the pretender to the Spanish throne, now living in Portugal, reportedly has made a referendum one of the conditions on which he would accept the throne.

FRANCE PROMISED AID BY U. S. AMBASSADOR

PARIS, Sept. 1. (AP) U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery told France she could "count on the United States" at Verdun's celebration today of the city's liberation by the U. S. Third army two years ago.

His prepared address, read in his absence due to bad flying weather, recalled that "during the war of '14-'18 a certain Captain Truman fought for the liberation of Verdun. This American captain is today President of the United States."

It concluded: "Frenchmen, the Americans know we can aim to build a better world and a more solid future only with the unity of our two nations. France can count on the United States of America."

U. S. DENIES SOVIET SPIED IN GERMANY

Repudiates Implication of Tie
Between 15 Seized Germans
and Moscow Government

Frankfurt, Germany, Sept. 1 (AP). The United States Army officially repudiated today its own story of a Communist spy ring, announcing the "Free Germany Committee" it recently broke up at Stuttgart was

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a "purely local affair" with no evident Moscow connections.

The only member of the German organization who will be prosecuted is its leader, Walter Kazmarek, and an army spokesman emphasized that Kazmarek's alleged espionage activities "appear to be solely individual."

This clarification of the confused case was given by a high-ranking officer of the Army's counterintelligence branch who spoke to correspondents in a news conference especially arranged by the Army's public relations division.

No Link With Moscow Found

The entire espionage investigation which the Army dramatically announced two days ago was "pointed solely at Kazmarek," and the fourteen other Germans arrested with him were released within a few days "because they were only small fry and could be charged with only very minor offenses," the spokesman said.

Kazmarek's organization, the "Free Germany Committee," "has no connections with Moscow as far as we can determine, nor any connections with any other similar organizations in occupied Germany," the spokesman answered in response to a direct question.

"As far as we know, there is no relation between Kazmarek's group and the original 'Free Germany Committee' formed in Moscow during the war," the spokesman added.

The Original Announcement

The Army's original announcement, through its public-relations division, said Kazmarek's arrest uncovered "evidence of Soviet espionage and subversive political activity" by his group which "was dedicated to a long-range program intended to penetrate United States military circles with Germans sympathetic to the U.S.S.R."

Several of that announcement's specific statements and many of its implications were specifically denied today by the counterintelligence spokesman. No explanation was given for the issuance of the original statements.

"Just An Individual Spy"

"In other words, this Stuttgart case is not a spy ring at all, but just an individual spy, at most?" a correspondent asked.

"Yes," the spokesman answered. Kazmarek, who was arrested last March, is still in jail "and will be tried," although the spokesman said it was not yet known what the charges against him will be.

Army legal officers said yesterday that, although Kazmarek allegedly admitted supplying United States military information to a Russian representative, he probably would not be tried for espionage because there appears to be no law applicable outside the United States which makes it espionage to supply information to a friendly power.

Tito's Answer Described SEP 2 1946 As Meeting U.S. Demands

Belgrade, Sept. 1 (AP)—Marshal Tito submitted a formal note to the American Embassy today which "roughly meets" the United States Government's demands in connection with the deaths of five airmen whose transport was shot down by Yugoslav fighters, a high diplomatic source reported.

Delivery of the note to the Embassy followed a 65-minute conference yesterday between Tito and Ambassador Richard C. Patterson. The Ambassador declined to say what was discussed, but said the meeting was "constructive and cordial."

A source close to the embassy said the conference dealt with the recent airplane incidents, but added that any disclosure of what was discussed would be premature at this time.

The note apparently was the Yugoslav Premier's formal reply confirming oral assurances he gave Patterson at Bled on August 22 that such incidents as the August

19 attack would not recur, the diplomatic informant said.

An American Air Force technician was expected here this week to supervise salvage work on the transport plane which was forced down under machine-gun fire August 9 near Ljubljana.

Arrangements have been made with military authorities in Austria to have an aircraft specialist inspect the damaged plane, which still lies where it crash-landed.

Col. Richard Partridge, United States military attaché, said the plane "still is guarded by Yugoslav soldiers and will continue to be guarded by them until our authorities make a final decision regarding its disposal."

Because of transportation difficulties and lack of American military personnel inside Yugoslavia, it was believed American authorities would not attempt to salvage the entire plane. The technician's mission likely will determine which instruments and other parts would be worth salvaging.

U. S. Expert to View Wreck

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 1 (AP)—A United States Air Forces technician is expected here this week to supervise salvage work on the transport plane that was forced down under machine-gun fire Aug. 9 near Ljubljana.

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Saxony Holds Elections SEP 3 1946

Berlin, Monday, Sept. 2 (AP)—Dispatches said today the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party (S.E.D.) was running strongly ahead of its conservative rivals in incomplete returns from yesterday's community elections in Russian-occupied Saxony.

[No figures were listed in this report].

However, officials at headquarters of the conservative Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.) said their party and the Liberal Democratic party made such a strong showing in a number of places that their combined efforts had prevented the S.E.D. from gaining a majority of the votes cast.

The Russian-controlled Berlin radio said more than 90 per cent of the electorate voted and that the vote ranged above 95 per cent in some cities.

Correspondents Tour Polls

Dresden, Russian-occupied Germany, Sept. 1 (AP)—Voters of Saxony cast ballots today in the first postwar communal elections in the Russian zone of Germany, in cities and towns predominantly plastered with the red and white posters and banners of the Soviet-endorsed Socialist Unity party.

American and British correspondents from Berlin, on conducted tours, were permitted to view these elections in which the Socialist Unity party (S.E.D.) generally was regarded a sure winner. Its chief competition was expected from the conservative Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.), which counted upon a strong vote in the larger cities.

Turnout Appears Heavy

The turnout appeared to be heavy and the balloting orderly in

places visited by the American correspondents. These included the cities of Leipzig and Dresden and the small towns of Meissen, Lönnewitz and Calbitz.

The polls opened at 7 A.M. and, in most places, closed at 5 P.M.

Visiting correspondents, on a three-day tour of the election area, had an opportunity to observe the final campaigning in this capital city of Saxony last night.

Ridicules Rivals' Slogan

In downtown Karl Marx Platz, in the shadow of red-bannered buildings, they listened to Otto Grotewohl, cochairman of the S.E.D. party (a fusion of Communists and Socialists), addressing 15,000 party members.

Grotewohl ridiculed the rival Christian Democratic Union's slogan of "Marxism Against Christianity." He said there was no basis for this slogan because members of the

Socialist Unity party are also Christians.

In Leipzig, Christian Democratic Union posters were a good deal more prominent and banners of the Liberal Democratic party (L.P.A.) appeared as frequently.

Equal In Only One Town

Only in the small town of Wurzburg, one of the points we passed through on this tour, was there evidence of equal distribution of posters of the three major parties.

A fourth party, the Ommhaller Frauenausschuss (Women's party), which was reported to be an ally of the S.E.D., also had candidate lists in the major cities. In Leipzig a fifth entry, the Kultur party, also was noted.

In all districts, the S.E.D. was in the No. 1 place on the ballot.

[BBC said in a broadcast heard by NBC in New York that voting was heavy, with as many as 98 per cent of the registrants participating in some areas.]

Unity Plebiscite Urged

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—Otto Grotewohl, cochairman of the Russian-sponsored Socialist Unity party, urged last night that all Germans be allowed "in the name of democracy" to vote in a national plebiscite to determine whether Germany should be unified.

His proposal came at a time when leaders of the Soviet military government and many Germans in Russian-occupied territory were expressing concern over what they called "federalistic and separatist tendencies" in the western occupation zones.

The Soviet-controlled section of the Berlin press quoted Grotewohl as saying in a speech at Dresden: "In the name of democracy, for which much blood has been shed

we are prompted to petition for a national plebiscite to answer this question—should there be division or unity of Germany?"

Points To Changes

The Russian-licensed Berliner Zeitung charged today that recent administrative changes in western zones "were creating accomplished facts which dangerously threaten the prospect of future German unity."

The newspaper also said that "regional patriots" in the West were "getting encouragement for separatist movements."

Similar criticism was expressed at the last meeting of the Allied Control Council by Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky, who said he could not understand why the Western powers occupying Germany "show haste to change the administrative structure of Germany on the eve of the conference of foreign ministers on German affairs."

Reds Decorate Moscow SEP 2 1946 For V-J Day Celebration

Pictures of Stalin and Aids on Display for Fete Tomorrow

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—Huge photographs or drawings of Prime Minister Stalin and other members of the Soviet government and the Communist party Politburo were placed in all Moscow squares and on prominent buildings today as Russia prepared to celebrate its own V-J Day Tuesday.

The likeness of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov, occupied its usual place on Stalin's right, while on Stalin's left was the picture of Lavrenty Pavlovich Beria, a member of the Politburo, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and former commissar of Internal Affairs.

[The Russian official news agency, Tass, said at London that Russia would celebrate V-J Day with pageants, games and festivities, including sports contests and football games. The celebration will be held a year and a day after victory broadcasts by both Stalin and President Truman.]

BARKLEY IN SWITZERLAND

BERN, Sept. 1—(AP) Senator Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky.) visited the American cemetery at Muensingen, Switzerland, today to formulate recommendation with the view of making it a permanent cemetery. About 60 American airmen fatally wounded in combat over Germany or killed in crashes on Swiss soil during World War II are buried in the cemetery.

Moscow Charges SEP 2 1946 Allies Arm Turks

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—A new radio commentator declared today that "it is beyond doubt that Britain and America are supplying Turkey with arms and war equipment."

He gave no specific instances as to the United States, but said Britain was training Turkish aircraft pilots and ground technicians, constructing airdromes and strategic roads, and had given the Turks two destroyers, a submarine and eleven lesser naval vessels, 150 combat aircraft, numbers of anti-aircraft guns, and "great quantities of radio equipment, mines and parachutes."

Decries Peace Talk Publicity

HALIFAX, Sept. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who returned to Canada last night from the peace conference, said that he thought that the conference was receiving too much publicity for its own good.

GOERING'S BROTHER HELD

PRAGUE, Sept. 1—(AP) Albert Goering, wartime director general of the Skoda munitions works, was placed in Pankrac prison today to await trial on charge of war crimes. Czechoslovak officials identified him as a brother of Herman Goering.

CIVILIAN SHOT IN ITALY

GORIZIA, Italy, Sept. 1—(AP) An unidentified civilian was shot to death last night by American counter-intelligence agents while resisting arrest in the Slovene San Andrea suburb of Gorizia, the U. S. 86th division disclosed today.

The man was one of five persons arrested by the CIC in connection with a mysterious organization suspected of facilitating the escape of some 40 German prisoners of war recently from the Venezia Giulia region by supplying them with money and civilian clothing.

World Food Board Indorsed SEP 2 1946

Copenhagen, Sept. 1 (AP)—The standing committee on economics and marketing of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization indorsed today a proposal by Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the FAO, for establishment of a world food

board.

Offering concrete suggestions on the board's operation, the committee said two steps necessary for success were:

1. To establish a system of two prices for farm products in world commerce.

2. To encourage industrial development throughout the world with the assistance of international loans.

The committee said the two price system would "permanently and substantially increase world demand for foodstuffs"—one price for products in ordinary trade and a special price for products distributed by the world board to countries with a class or group of persons who eat less than "an internationally agreed minimum."

The committee warned that a special price system has "dangerous aspects against which adequate safeguards would have to be found." They recommended that "vigorous educational programs" be conducted in countries receiving special-price foods to promote increased consumption.

The committee, consisting of ten economists from as many countries and headed by John D. Black, professor of economics at Harvard University, said the world food board should determine rules for control of "buffer" agricultural stocks in storage adding it would be practicable to divide stockholding between the board and individual nations.

Stock operation would "in normal times" be practically self-supporting after members organized it by establishment of a capital fund. Committee members tentatively suggested the fund would be \$2,000,000,000 if the board handled five foodstuffs and \$7,000,000,000 if it handled twelve commodities, including cotton and wool.

U.N. DELEGATES CONSIDER GREECE SEP 2 1946

Egyptian Expresses Hope For "Reasonable Solution"

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, Egyptian delegate to the United Nations Security Council, tonight expressed hope that a "reasonable solution" would be found Tuesday for the explosive question of putting Soviet Ukrain-

ian charges against Greece on the Council agenda.

Fawzi abstained from voting last Friday on an unsuccessful motion to invite Ukrainian and Greek representatives to the Council table while the delegates discussed whether to hear the charges. Asked tonight for Egypt's position on admitting the case to the Council calendar, Fawzi said:

"I hope we shall all be able to arrive Tuesday at a reasonable solution to that temporary difficulty concerning the admission of the Ukrainian question."

Delegates Eye Greek Election

While the Council delegates slowly watched the progress of the plebiscite in Greece on the return of King George II, it was certain that the matter of putting the Ukrainian case before the Council in its present form would be debated further when the delegates meet again at 3 P. M. Tuesday at Lake Success. The Ukraine has charged that the Greek Government, aided by British troops in Greece, is a menace to the peace of the Balkans.

A spokesman for Herschel V. Johnson, United States delegate, said that the United States would not oppose hearing the Ukrainian charges. This is in accord with the United States position that any nation has a right to be heard by the Council. But this spokesman pointed out that the United States still maintained its freedom of action on the form in which the charges are submitted. Johnson is expected to present his views Tuesday.

Manuilsky Awaits Decision

Dmitri Manuilsky, Soviet Ukrainian Foreign Minister who filed the complaint August 24, is here with two suitcases filled with documents awaiting a Council decision. Asked whether he would submit additional information in view of statements in Council debate that the complaint was not substantiated, Manuilsky said:

"I would prefer to submit my evidence orally and to the Council."

Also awaiting the Council decision is Vassili Dendramis, Greek Ambassador to the United States, whose Government last week requested a ten-day postponement.

Ukrainian-Americans Complain

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America announced it had sent telegrams to the United States Secretary of State and to Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, charging that the Soviet Union is openly violating the Charter of the United

Nations.

The committee, with headquarters in New York city, was described by its officials as an organization of Americans of Ukrainian descent founded to promote America's peace effort and for the liberation of the Ukraine.

The committee charged that "the stand taken by the Ukrainian Soviet delegation in various international affairs, in particular the recent attacks against the United States of America, Great Britain and Greece by Dmitri Manuilsky, the Foreign Minister of the so-called Soviet Ukrainian Socialist Republic, cannot be construed to be the will of the Ukrainian people. Such actions are the outcome of dictates from Moscow and carried out by individuals appointed by the Kremlin and not elected by the Ukrainian people."

The committee requested the United States Government to present "the question of the Soviet terror in the Ukraine" to the Security Council "as a direct threat to world peace" and "to make" the Soviet Union "respect" the United Nations Charter.

LISBON CALLS U. N. UNFAIR

Portuguese Papers, Protesting Rejection, Cite Aid in War

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 1 (AP)—Most Portuguese newspapers said today that the United Nations had been unfair in denying admission to Portugal.

Editorial comments were generally more sorrowful than indignant and emphasized Portugal's help in the war. One said, "Even Russia was indirectly helped by Portugal."

Most commentators said Russia's veto was "expected," but declared they were "shocked" over Poland's action in blackballing Portugal.

Leaders of the democratic opposition issued a manifesto saying that Portugal's rejection proved that the country must become democratic.

World Fund Plans Major Stabilizing Step

Gutt, Director Will 1946
Member Nations to Set

Par Values on Currencies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1946

A world-wide attack on fluctuating currencies will begin within the next few weeks with a call by the International Monetary Fund on its 39 member governments.

Camille Gutt, Belgian financier who directs the \$8,800,000,000 fund, said today he will send letters "some time in September" to all of the countries, requesting information needed to establish par values for their money.

The notices will mark the first major step taken by the organization, which was born at Bretton Woods, N. H., two years ago, toward its goal of international monetary stability.

Mr. Gutt said in an interview that each nation will be given ninety days to confer with fund officials to have their present rates confirmed or new ones established.

The deadline can be extended for former enemy-occupied countries like China, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and others who are expected to need more time.

The task of determining the value of each country's currency, a right every government previously reserved for itself, "will provide a severe test" for the fund, Mr. Gutt said, because of the far-reaching affect of the decisions on world trade.

"In contrast to most international organizations, we are called upon to do our most difficult work in the early stages of our existence," he pointed out.

All negotiations involving currency changes will be carried out in strictest secrecy, he said, to guard against the possibility of

advance information leaking to speculators.

Once the fund is through with the rate-setting phase of its work it can settle down to its appointed chore of helping world-trade by maintaining orderly foreign-exchange relationships among countries.

Member governments needing help to meet deficits in current international transactions can then borrow foreign currencies like American dollars from the fund pool to tide them over periods when they are temporarily short.

With such assistance always at hand, Mr. Gutt believes countries will avoid the old practice of devaluing or inflating the value of their currency whenever they are

in precarious financial situations. Mr. Gutt said that while he hopes Russia will join both the fund and the international bank by the Dec. 31 deadline, "if she does not, it will not make any great difference."

Four other countries, Italy, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey, he said, have filed applications for membership that may be acted upon by the fund's board of governors at the annual meeting that begins in Washington Sept. 27.

JEWS EXPECT TO REJECT BID

Request to Delay Reply May Mean Change In Agenda

Jerusalem, Sept. 1 (AP)—Jewish Agency spokesmen said today that as matters stood Jews would refuse to attend a London conference on Palestine, but confirmed reports that a reply to the British invitation had been held up until after Monday.

The request from Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, for the delay aroused speculation that Britain might amend the agenda for the conference with a view to meeting opposition expressed by both Arabs and Jews.

Palestine's Arabs already have rejected the invitation.

Report On Zionist Session

Mrs. Golda Meyerson, acting head of the Jewish Agency political department, reporting on the session of the Zionist Inner Council which discussed the invitation, said that "as things stand now" the Jews would not go to the London meeting.

She said no conclusive official reply had been received to Jewish conditions for attendance. These conditions, she said, were that the discussions be based on the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and that the Jewish Agency have the right to choose its own delegates, "whether they now are in London, Paris, Jerusalem or the Latrun concentration camp."

British troops continued searching the Jewish villages of Dorot and Ruhama, but denied reports that residents had begun a hunger strike in protest. An army spokesman said the searches probably

would end tonight, after five days of combing the villages for hidden arms. Two large and several small caches have been uncovered.

Ask For Investigation

The Zionist Inner Council and the Jewish National Council decided to ask military authorities for permission to send official Jewish delegations to Dorot and Ruhama to investigate the situation.

Jewish groups said they had been unable to get any direct news from the settlements, which have been cordoned off by the troops.

Meanwhile, the secret radio station of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, said recent rumors in Paris that extremists planned to assassinate Bevin were "a fantastic lie."

Assail Anglo-Egyptian Talks

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 1 (AP)—A committee of university students demanded today that the Egyptian government break off negotiations with Great Britain for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian alliance and submit Egypt's case immediately to the United Nations Security Council.

FAROUK AT RESORT

PLATRES, Cyprus, Sept. 1—(AP) King Farouk of Egypt, traveling incognito as a "private yachtsman," is visiting this resort.

RIOTS FLARE IN BOMBAY; 37 DEAD, 179 HURT

Hindus, Moslems Clash

On Eve Of Inauguration Of Sept. 3, 1946

BOMBAY, India, Monday, Sept. 2 (AP)—About fifty persons were killed and 179 were injured yesterday in rioting that flared through the heart of Bombay, but the city was "completely under control" at midnight, said Police Commissioner A. C. Wilson. Additional army troops joined police in picket duty.

The riots spread through the center of Bombay on the eve of inauguration of the first all-Indian Government, headed by the Congress party president, Pandit Jawa-

harlal Nehru.

-4 Killed In Baluchistan

Disorders broke out earlier in Quetta, Baluchistan, 850 miles northwest of Bombay, in which four persons were killed. In the first instance of rioting in Baluchistan under British rule, mobs burned and looted stores Saturday night.

The Quetta flare-up originated outside the Hindu Religious Institute, where an annual anniversary celebration was in progress. What incident touched off the riot was not determined.

Nehru Leaves "Door Open"

Nehru, who will be foreign minister and probably premier in the new popular Government which the Moslem League has spurned, expressed regret at New Delhi that the League "has, for the moment, chosen a different path."

"I shall continue to hope for their co-operation and the door for it will always be open," Nehru said in a statement acknowledging messages of greeting and good wishes from his supporters.

The toll in the rioting, sparked by Hindu-Moslem bitterness, was announced officially by police.

[Reuter said unofficial estimates of the number of dead totaled 47 in the day's rioting.]

Black Flags Of Protest

The outbursts coincided with the first appearance of black flags which the Moslem League ordered Moslems to fly tomorrow in protest against the predominantly Hindu interim government in which the League refused to participate.

Angry mobs formed in twenty or more places, seemingly simultaneously.

Hawkers appeared selling black-flag buttons to be worn in coat lapels. The vendors aroused intense resentment when they appeared in Hindu sections.

The city government declared a "state of emergency" enabling it to deport any suspected persons without trial.

Troops cleared the streets with fixed bayonets. Police announced they had fired four times on attempted looters.

Injured Battered With Stones

Assailants battered the heads of injured persons with stones as they lay bleeding in the streets. Many persons were stabbed. The rioters used knives, clubs and soda water bottles.

One victim was chased into a street car and knifed. Another street car was burned, but an attempt to burn a shop was frustrated when police and civilians

kicked away the torches that had been flung inside it.

A Hindu temple was attacked by a mob, but apparently was little damaged.

British troop reinforcements were poured into Bombay's trouble areas, and throughout this tense land extraordinary precautions were taken in population centers. The reinforced military aided expanded police forces in vigilant patrols. Strict curfews were clamped down. Assemblies of five or more persons were banned and carrying weapons was prohibited.

Signs Of "Silent Contempt"

Moslems throughout the country hoisted black flags—signs of "silent contempt" for the new government, and planned a "direct action" campaign to hinder its operation.

Police in Bombay opened fire at Bendi Bazar, and Nul Bazar, Moslem areas, and at Golpitha, site of the famous Round Temple, which marks the boundary between Hindu and Moslem sections. First reports on the rioting said it was caused by a Moslem attempt to hoist a black flag.

A 5 P.M. to 6.30 A.M. curfew was imposed on the city, halting all traffic through the trouble areas and adjoining sections—roughly 12 square miles in the heart of Bombay. Traffic virtually disappeared as soon as the trouble erupted. Drivers—memories fresh of the rioting which killed more than 2,000 in Calcutta in mid-August—refused to work.

The interim executive council which will serve while India's constitution is being written, will hold its first formal meeting Wednesday in New Delhi under Nehru's leadership.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Congress party spiritual leader, told a prayer meeting he did not want the people to imagine that "India is going to be free on September 2." The new government's leaders, he said, would wear "crowns of thorns."

"Freedom is not bought easily nor is it a cheap commodity," Gandhi said. "It always demands a full price."

Peace Plea Made In Calcutta

In Calcutta, where more than 40,000 troops and 5,000 police stood guard against the possibility of new disorders, Bengal Premier H. S. Suhrawardy appealed to all parties to maintain peace. He made no reference to his prediction earlier this month that the new government might lead to a declaration of independence by Bengal.

A Punjab Moslem leader said five "direct action" points had been proposed—an economic, social and political boycott of the British; non-payment of taxes; refusal to grow

more food; making Moslem services to the Government illegal, and defiance of regulations against weapons.

Russian Support Urged

In Sind, another Moslem province, a resolution was drafted asking that a delegation be sent to Russia to obtain support for placing the Moslem case before the United Nations.

While the new Government was formed by the predominantly Hindu Congress party without Moslem League participation, several nonleague Moslems are included in the executive council. The league rejected British proposals for India's independence and has continued to demand Pakistan, a separate Moslem state.

Portfolios in the new government were announced after a conference between Viceroy Lord Wavell and Nehru, who formed the government at Wavell's request. Official sources said some changes would be made after two still-to-be-appointed independent Moslems are named to the Council. Nehru said this probably would be within a "week or ten days."

M'Arthur Sees Peace Or War In Jap Ideological Conflict

General Finds Conflict Between Democracy And Communism Is Hanging Over Country

Tokyo, Monday, Sept. 2 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur declared today the "dread uncertainty" of ideological conflict between democracy and communism hangs over Japan, a country which can be "either a powerful bulwark for peace or a dangerous springboard for war."

The supreme commander of the Allied powers, in a summary of the first year of the occupation of Japan, asked "which concept will prevail over these islands, which now are being redesigned in the aftermath of war?"

The answer to that question, he said, "profoundly affects the destiny of all men and the future course of all civilization."

General MacArthur's Statement

The text of General MacArthur's statement follows:

A year has now passed since the surrender terms were signed on

the battleship Missouri. Much has been accomplished since then—much still remains to be done. But over all things and all men in this sphere and universe hangs the dread uncertainty arising from impinging ideologies which now stir mankind.

For our homeland there is no question, and for homelands of others as free as are we to shape

their political order there is no question. But which concept will prevail over these lands now being redesigned in the aftermath of war?

This is the great issue which confronts our task in the problem of Japan—a problem which profoundly affects the destiny of all men and the future course of all civilization.

The philosophy underlying the first year of occupation was written at Potsdam and reaffirmed on the Missouri.

It is a simple philosophy embodying the principles of right and justice and decency—those social qualities in human relationship which through the ages have animated freedom and those who longed to be free. Its impact and lasting imprint upon the Japanese character and conscience and mind can only properly be visualized and assayed by an understanding of Japanese philosophy evolved through generations of feudalistic life.

For centuries the Japanese people, unlike their neighbors in the Pacific basin—Chinese, Malaysians, Indians and whites—have been students and idolaters of the art of war and the warrior caste. They were natural warriors in the Pacific. The unbroken victory for Japanese arms convinced them of their invincibility and the keystone of the entire arch of their civilization became an almost mythological belief in the strength and wisdom of the warrior caste. It permeated and controlled not only all branches of the government but all branches of life—physical, mental and spiritual.

Japanese Feudal System

It was interwoven not only into all government process but into all phases of daily routine. It was not only the essence but the actual warp and woof of Japanese existence. Control was exercised by a

feudalistic overlordship of a mere fraction of the population, while the remaining 70,000,000, with a few enlightened exceptions, were abject slaves of tradition, legend, mythology and regimentation.

During the progress of the war these 70,000,000 heard nothing but Japanese victories and the bestial qualities of Japan's opponents. Then they suddenly felt the concentrated shock of total defeat.

Their whole world crumbled. It was not merely the overthrow of their military might—not merely the great defeat for their nation—it was a collapse of faith; it was a disintegration of everything they believed in and lived by and thought for. It left a complete vacuum, morally, mentally and physically.

Democracy Into Vacuum

And into this vacuum flowed the democratic way of life.

The American combat soldier came with his fine sense of self-respect, self-confidence and self-control. They saw and felt his spiritual quality—a spiritual quality which truly reflected the highest training of the American home.

The falseness of their former teachings, the failure of their former leadership, and the tragedy of their past faith were infallibly demonstrated in actuality and realism.

A spiritual revolution ensued which almost overnight tore asunder the theory and practice of life built upon 2,000 years of history, tradition and legend. Idolatry for their feudalist masters and warrior caste was transformed into hatred and contempt, and the hatred and contempt once felt for

Urges U. S. Linger in Korea

Sheridan Says Evacuation Must Await Stable Government

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 1 (AP)—Acting Chairman John E. Sheridan, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared today the United States must occupy southern Korea until a stable government is formed. Mr. Sheridan made his statement at an interview after he and five other committeemen now touring the Pacific bases had a four-hour closed conference with Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, United States Army Chief in Korea. The crowd left later in the day for Shanghai.

CHOU ACCUSES U.S. OF DOUBLE POLICY

Open Aid For Chiang, Or Get Out Of China, He Demands

Shanghai, Sept. 1 (AP)—Communist General Chou En-lai called on the United States today to end all aid to China or openly support Chiang Kai-shek "in the total all-out civil war" which Chou asserted is raging throughout the troubled nation.

The No. 2 man of Chinese communism lashed bitterly at the sale to China of \$800,000,000 in surplus United States civilian goods in the Far East as reports from Peiping claimed new Government successes in the North.

One dispatch said a Government column had raced 125 miles north of Chengteh, the captured capital of Jehol province, and had pounded into the suburbs of the communist stronghold of Chihfeng.

"Dualistic Policy" Charged

Arriving in Shanghai from Nanking, General Chou told a press conference the United States was playing a "dualistic policy" in China by assisting Chiang's Government "to wage war" while General Marshall, special envoy, and United States Ambassador Stuart worked for peace.

Chou, who has worked closely with Marshall, said the special American envoy must bear part of the responsibility because he apparently condoned "the erroneous United States policy" of helping the Government.

All-Out Or Get Out, He Urges

"The United States Government should immediately halt assistance to the Kuomintang (Government party)," Chou declared, "withdraw American forces from China and preserve an impartial attitude or announce publicly that the American role of mediator is terminated and the United States will henceforth support the Kuomintang in waging civil war."

Chou rejected arguments that the giant surplus, sale of which to China was announced Saturday, involved no war material.

"All of it can be used for purposes of civil conflict in China," Chou said, adding that trucks and spare parts could be used directly

and civilians supplies converted to cash for the Government "war chest."

Answer To Another Argument

Chou also rejected the argument that the United States recognizes the Kuomintang as the legal government and is entitled to assist it. He said other countries recognized the Kuomintang but were not helping it because of the civil war.

Peiping dispatches said that, in addition to thrusting deep into mountainous Jehol province, Government troops had moved 16 miles south of Chengteh and were nearing a junction with another column swinging up from the Great Wall north of Peiping.

Another Peiping Government report contradicted Communists' claims to the capture of Tatung, strategic railway city 150 miles west of Peiping.

MARINES TO AVOID CONFLICT IN CHINA

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 1 (AP) Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey said today his U. S. Marines would make every effort to avoid conflict with Chinese communists but if attacked they would "defend themselves with all weapons at their disposal."

The commander of Marine forces in China made his statement to a Peiping truce headquarters team interviewing him concerning a Marine-Communist clash July 29.

Col. Morris Martin, head of the team, asked Rockey if the Marines had orders "not to fire unless fired upon." The commander replied that was "essentially correct."

The only exception, Rockey added, was that Marines guarding bridges had orders to halt all armed parties "and if they do not the Marines are to open fire."

Maj. Gen. Chang Shu-heng asked Rockey if, as the Communists have charged, any Chinese Government troops were along July 29 when four Marines were killed in a four-hour battle. Rockey replied he had received reports from almost every man in the Marine convoy and there was no mention of Chinese troops.

Philippine Guns Turned On Huks

Manila, Monday, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Philippines Government began wholesale arrests of rebellious peasant leaders today and opened up with artillery against their followers defying its edict to disarm. While fighting raged in the mountains 55 to 65 miles north of Manila, newspapers displayed arti-

cles reporting that this new and untried republic was in "the throes of civil war."

After the midnight deadline passed for the dissident peasants—the Hukbalahaps—to surrender their arms, the Government struck with the "implacable force" President Roxas warned he would use.

Manila police and military police intelligence officers arrested eleven alleged Huk leaders in Manila and its suburbs, including a nephew of Luis Taruc, chieftain of Luzon's Hukbalahaps.

The Manila Bulletin said Alejandro Simpauc, member of congress and a leader in the Democratic Alliance, had been arrested at Tarlac, 65 miles northwest of Manila.

It quoted military police at Tarlac as saying all leaders of the Alliance, a Leftist federation of the Huks, the National Peasants Union, and the Committee for Labor Organization (a Philippine version of the CIO) would be treated as outlaws.

The arrest of Taruc himself was ordered on an old murder charge. Roxas told Taruc in a note yesterday he had held up prosecution during the Government's futile attempt to pacify the Huks, who have been demanding land reforms. Meanwhile, an Associated Press

correspondent in Cabanatuan, capital of Nueva Ecija province 60 miles north of Manila, reported heavy fighting. West of Cabanatuan the Government opened a two-pronged drive and reportedly had cut off a big Huk force.

Heavy fighting was in progress around Licab, 15 miles west of Cabanatuan, where a military police spotter plane directing artillery fire was hit by small-arms fire and was forced to land.

Sunday papers here printed stories about reinforced military police having used artillery directed by spotter planes against Hukbalahap strongholds for the past several days, while "The Manila Daily Bulletin" said in its banner headline today: "Luzon in Throes of Civil War." The paper published a map of the central provinces showing where fighting is reported taking place between military police and the peasants.

Acted On Instructions

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—A spokesman for the State Department said today that Frank T. Hines, United States Ambassador, acted on instructions from the department when he asked the Panamanian Government yesterday to consult over possible continued American use of defense sites in the Central American nation.

The spokesman said the matter is now completely in the hands of the Ambassador and declined further comment.

PANAMA MAY LET U. S. HOLD BASES PROTECTING CANAL

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 1 (AP) The Republic of Panama has informed the United States that it is willing to discuss whether the present international situation justifies the continued occupation of some 20 U. S. wartime defense sites in Panama and establishment of a "limited number of new sites."

The Panama government handed a note to U. S. Ambassador Frank Hines last night disclosing that it was still insisting that the bases should be returned today, as provided for in the agreement between the two nations, but that it would enter into the discussions.

Hines, who requested yesterday that the discussions be held, said he would not comment on the Panamanian reply until he reached "some conclusion."

Previously the Panamanian government had stressed that the pact between the two countries stipulated that the bases should be vacated by the United States today—a year after the unconditional Japanese surrender was signed aboard the U. S. battleship Missouri.

Sixty of the bases established across the narrow isthmus for the protection of the Panama canal during the war already have been returned to Panama. It was obvious that even if the United States accepted Panama's request for return of the bases it could not possibly be accomplished in the near future.

Foreign Minister Ricardo J. Alfaro handed Ambassador Hines the note informing him of Panama's willingness to enter into the discussions.

Alfaro's note quoted Hines as having informed Panama that "under the present circumstances it is considered of vital importance that the use be continued of certain present defense sites, and that the need for a limited number of new sites be studied as well."

Alfaro replied that Panama was ready to consider "representations of an international character and evidence of a technical nature" which the United States might submit.

Under the 1942 pact establishing the bases both countries agreed upon consultations if within a year

after cessation of hostilities both governments deemed that there existed "a state of international insecurity which make imperative continuation of any bases," Alfaro said.

their foe gave way to honor and respect.

This revolution of spirit among the Japanese people represents no thin veneer to serve the purposes of the present. It represents an unparalleled convulsion in the social history of the world.

The measure of its strength and durability lies in the fact it represents a sound idea. Given encouragement and opportunity to develop, it can become more deep-seated and lasting than the foundations upon which their false faith was built.

Gain For Democracy

It represents above all else the most significant gain during the past year of occupation—a gain for the forces of democracy in furtherance of a durable peace which must be consolidated and extended if we would discharge our responsibility as victory has given us that responsibility.

Its underlying concept is new to Japan, but it is fashioned from enlightened knowledge and the experience of freedom in the world and will remain a cornerstone to Japanese freedom unless uprooted and suppressed by inroads from some conflicting ideology which might negate individual freedom, destroy individual initiative and mock individual dignity.

Ideologies of the extreme too often gain converts and support from true liberals misguided by slanted propaganda and catch phrases which hold as "reactionary" all things which spring from the underlying concept of the past. Such propaganda seeks too often to exploit the knowledge common to all men that sociological and political changes from time to time are mandatory if we would keep our social system abreast of the advance of civilization.

Clash Of Ideologies

Should such a clash of ideologies impinge more directly upon the reorientation of Japanese life and thought it would be no slight disadvantage to those who seek, as intended at Potsdam, a great middle course of moderate democracy, in that people so long regimented under a philosophy of the extreme conservative right might prove easy prey to those seeking to impose a doctrine leading again to regimentation under the philoso-

phy of the extreme, radical left.

If we would, in furtherance of this task, guide the Japanese people more firmly to reshape their lives and institutions in conformity with those social precepts and political standards best calculated to raise the well-being of the individual and foster and preserve a peaceful society, we must adhere unerringly to the course now charted; destroying here what yet should be destroyed, preserving here what yet should be preserved; erecting here what should be erected.

This will require all the patience, all the determination and all the statesmanship of democratic peoples.

The goal is great—for the strategic position of those Japanese islands renders them either a powerful bulwark for peace or a dangerous springboard for war.

MEXICAN LEADER SEES DARK WORLD

SEP 2 1946

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (AP)—President Manuel Avila Camacho, picturing the world darkly in his farewell address to the Mexican Congress, said today that "we find ourselves in an age when the strong are stronger and the weak are more helpless than ever."

He reviewed his six-year term which ends Dec. 1, when he will be succeeded by Miguel Aleman. "We fought for the equality of the rights of men and of races, and we see dark clouds obscuring these rights in the face of a most troubling disparity in the power (of nations)," he said.

"We dreamed of a system that should not be based on the old division of peoples into the strong and the weak. We find ourselves in an age when the strong are stronger and the weak are more helpless than ever."

"In Mexican democracy, which is the continuation of our revolution," Avila Camacho said, "will lie the remedies of our many problems."

He told the Congress he would leave office without "any debt whatsoever" in the national treasury.

He promised liquidation by Nov. 30 of the 1938 oil expropriation debt to United States companies, explaining that all but \$1,634,131 of the \$5,506,391 debt already has been paid. "Favorable income," the president added, has made possible the retirement of at least \$17,000,000 in public works bonds during his administration.

USE OF BOMB BY U.S. UNDER U.N. PROPOSED

SEP 2 1946
Hatch Makes Suggestion
If International Atomic Control Plan Fails

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), pessimistic over the outlook for international atomic controls, suggested today that the United States offer to use the atom bomb for peace, under United Nations direction, but with its own forces.

Hatch, chairman of the presidential commission to evaluate results of the Bikini bomb tests, said that he does not now see much hope that the world organization's atomic commission can agree on a plan for international control.

If that effort fails, he said this country ought to consider, as one of the alternatives, offering to use the bomb by its own forces—operating under the direction of the Security Council—to halt any aggression that threatens a new world war.

Search For Alternatives

"I think that such a course would be practical and I believe the people of the United States would be willing to follow it," the Senator said. "We must make diligent search for other alternatives, also."

Hatch said he thinks current negotiations within the United Nations atomic commission have reached an impasse which cannot be broken unless Russia yields on her demand for a veto over enforcement provisions.

The United States cannot yield, he said, on its position that if atomic secrets are to be shared a foolproof world inspection system be set up to guard against unauthorized manufacture of the destructive instrument.

U.S. Position Emphasized

"We cannot surrender the atomic bomb even to the international agency until we are completely assured that its construction and manufacture by other nations will not take place," he declared. "That necessarily calls for international

inspection at every step.

"We must protect our country and the generations to come. We cannot make any agreement that will endanger the lives of American citizens."

Hatch said the Bikini tests showed the present armies and navies are outmoded in many respects and that war itself is a thing of the past.

"Mass Slaughter" Next Time

"Next time it will be mass slaughter," he declared grimly.

What effect the bomb will have on the composition of the proposed new international peace force is a question to be settled largely by military experts, the New Mexico Senator said.

He noted that a Senate foreign relations subcommittee, headed by Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), already is making a preliminary study of American quotas of men and materials to be allocated to the force which will carry out the Security Council's decisions.

Welles Urges Assurance To Russia

SEP 2 1946
Says Straits Must Never Be Used as Menace to Her

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—

Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said tonight he believed "Russia is fully entitled to obtain the positive assurance that the Dardanelles can never be used in such a way as to prejudice achievement of her peaceful objectives."

In his weekly broadcast Welles said the recent American note to Moscow urging Russia to deal with the United Nations regarding the Dardanelles pointed the way to a solution of the problem of how to revise control of the straits.

"If what the Soviet Union wants is only the assurance of security and the protection of her legitimate interests, the United States has shown the way by which that can be accomplished," he said.

Terming the Yugoslav government of Premier Josip Broz (Marshal Tito) "perhaps the most obnoxious of the Communist dictatorships brought into being as a result of the second world war," Welles said, "his policies represent, in my judgment, a very great obstacle to speedy European reconstruction."

EISENHOWER ASKS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1.—(AP)

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower pleaded earnestly today for world "neighborliness," asserting that "the people of no nation want a global war."

Without mentioning any nation by name but in apparent reference to Russia and her allies, he added that "two nations, just as two people, cannot be friends if only one is so disposed."

The comment was made in connection with a reference to the inability of the World War II victors to agree on many "important questions."

The chief of staff discussed the making of peace in an address during Veterans day at the Nebraska State Fair here.

"Unilateral development of the neighbor spirit is not enough if man-made and impenetrable walls are established to separate one segment of the human race from all others," he said. "That is a critical and disturbing problem we must face squarely."

"It is difficult to understand why a generous gesture should be rebuffed, or why a ready and helping hand should be struck aside. If suspicion and distrust are permitted to shoulder aside the neighborly effort and should eventually provoke a war, what possible progress for mankind can result?"

The general asserted that "we must realize that we must lead the world toward democracy, or it will lead us to ruin," and advised further that "if we are strong we can be firm without truculence, we can compose without appeasing."

"On our side we must appreciate the sentiments of those who have been victims of war, who have had their homes burned, their children and their aged brutally massacred and their country devastated," he went on. "Revenge is an understandable, even if sterile emotion."

"Such victims will not brook interference with their efforts to seek out and erect every possible safeguard against a recurrence of their nation's tragedy; we cannot scorn that very human and natural purpose among people who have been scourged and tortured by an aggressor."

"The task, then, is not merely to get others to understand us—we have a reciprocal duty with

respect to them. . . .

"Barriers To Neighborliness"

"The barriers to neighborliness are fear and prejudice spawned by ignorance. We have broken those barriers within our own country and are making definite headway on the road to their destruction in the Western Hemisphere."

"Moreover, despite two world wars in our generation, I believe we have, in the last few decades, gone farther toward creating the foundation on which a world peace can stand than in many preceding centuries, because we have dispelled much of the ignorance of one another that darkened relations between the nations."

"A century ago belligerence and perpetual readiness for aggressive war were the almost universally accepted index to national vitality. Today there is a long and increasing roll of powers, great and small, with whom even an insanely criminal agitator cannot envision the United States ever engaging in war."

Halsey Wants A Navy Ready For Any Crisis

SEP 2 1946
Urges Constant Training in Message on Anniversary of Sailing Into Tokyo Bay

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UP)—

Admiral William F. Halsey, who a year ago was commander of the United States 3d Fleet when it sailed into Tokyo Bay to receive the surrender of the Japanese, said in a statement written for The United Press today that "the important thing is for the American people to realize that we must maintain, at all times, a navy strong enough to meet any emergency that might arise."

"It's a year since I had the privilege of sailing the 3d Fleet into Tokyo Bay," Halsey said in part. "I think that day was the happiest in my life."

"I'll never forget General Douglas MacArthur's magnificent handling of the defeated enemy at the surrender ceremonies. And I have nothing but admiration and respect for General MacArthur's handling of the occupation of Japan."

"The problems of peace are nu-

merous, and our country can never again afford to ignore any of them.

"As a naval man with forty-five years' experience, I am, of course, especially concerned with keeping the United States Navy strong with the intention of avoiding war by discouraging any aggressor nations that crop up."

"To keep the Navy strong means much more than just keeping ships in commission. It means the constant training of sailor men, naval aviators and technical personnel. It means constant research and development of new weapons, new types of aircraft and new techniques of attack and defense."

"And, primarily, it means keeping strong the co-operation between the military services and the American public that was maintained during World War II."

DRAFT TO RESUME AS HOLIDAY ENDS

SEP 2 1946
Army Will Call Up 25,000 Men This Month—Enlistments Gain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—(AP)

The draft machinery starts turning again tomorrow, by coincidence on the first anniversary of Japan's surrender, to keep the Army up to its authorized strength.

Induction orders will send to Army centers the first of a quota of 25,000 men between 19 and 29 to be supplied in September, after a two-month draft "holiday." Because of the Labor day shutdown, however, actual physical examinations are not expected until Tuesday.

Reports from local boards to national Selective Service headquarters indicate September and October calls will be met but that new man-power difficulties are in prospect for late in the year.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director, told a reporter that "we built up a surplus in July and August, but it will be gone in a couple of months and then we will have to hunt."

Meantime volunteer enlistments continued to run slightly ahead of War department advance estimates, promising to reduce the official

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forecast the raft may have to supply 185,000 before the extended Selective Service act reaches its termination date March 31.

The last three weeks of August enlistments totalled 28,037, whereas the War department calculated 35,000 for the entire month. In July 42,162 signed up.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF FOOD GAINING, SAYS U. S. REPORT

SEP 2 1946

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—(AP)—The Agriculture department reported today that world food supplies for the consumption year ending next July are expected to be slightly larger than those of the past year, but considerably below pre-war average.

A survey of the situation indicates, the department said in a report, that increases in production this year apparently will offset reductions in stocks.

The department said that since deficit areas abroad account for a major part of the expected increase in output, international shipments required to maintain emergency levels of consumption will be smaller than during the past consumption year.

"But if the present difficult food situation in many areas is to show some improvement in 1946-47 as a whole, there will be continued need," the department said, "for large imports, even though wartime economies in the utilization of domestically-produced crops are still practiced."

The increase in food production results, the report said, mainly from larger crops of wheat, sugar and potatoes and a larger fish catch. It said some increase also is likely in supplies of rice and vegetable oils.

Supplies of meats and dairy products are not likely to be any larger than they were in the past year and animal fats will be somewhat shorter, especially in the United States, the department said.

Conditions for growing and harvesting this year's wheat crop were said to have been satisfactory in the principal producing countries of the northern hemisphere and, except for drought in parts of

Australia, an expanded acreage was reported to have been planted under generally favorable conditions in the southern hemisphere.

The department said that should favorable growing conditions continue in the latter area during the coming months, the world output of wheat may nearly equal the pre-war average of 5,900,000,000 bushels, or 700,000,000 more than was produced last year.

ADMIRAL KING ATTACKS MEAD GROUP REPORT

Charge of 'Willful Distortion Of Facts' In Canol Oil Project

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King said today there had been a "willful distortion of the facts" in criticism of him by the Senate War Investigation Committee.

King, former chief of naval operations, was declared by the committee, headed by Senator Mead (D., N.Y.), to have backed Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell when the latter recommended completion of the \$133,000,000 Canol oil project in Canada during the war, despite the committee's objection.

The committee, in its fifth annual report released Saturday, said King had "used the high office of the joint chiefs of staff and the claim of military secrecy for the purpose of preventing the Congress and the people from requiring the discontinuance of a costly blunder by a fellow officer."

Signed For Joint Chiefs

King said it had been made "unmistakably clear" to the Mead Committee staff and its chairman that in signing certain papers he did so "not for myself, but for the joint chiefs of staff as a group."

"The crux of the matter is that I signed certain papers 'for the joint chiefs of staff' in the absence or nonavailability of Admiral Leahy (who normally signed such papers) and of General Marshall (who signed them when Admiral Leahy was not available)."

"Such signing of the papers 'for the joint chief' was to authenticate them and did not convey the individual views of the signer but the

collective views of the joint chiefs of staff as a group.

'Misleading And Incorrect'

"Therefore to attribute to me certain views as an individual which were in fact the views of the joint chiefs of staff as a body is misleading and incorrect."

"Inasmuch as the status and signer of papers 'for the joint chiefs of staff' was fully made known to responsible representatives of the Mead Committee, I repeat that that part of the fifth annual report of the Mead Committee which uses my name constitutes a willful distortion of the facts."

"I am wholly unable to understand the action of Senator Mead in persisting in the error which was so clearly and factually brought to his attention."

SABBATH CAUTIOUS ON WAR DANGERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—(AP)—Rep. Sabbath (D-Ill.) suggested today that six House members in Tokyo who advocated new war preparedness in the Pacific had been "taken in by the military gentlemen out there under General MacArthur."

"Perhaps the Russians are going too far," Sabbath told a reporter. "Let's find out. Let's take it for granted that we must have war."

Sabbath, dean of the House with 20 terms of service, declared the Big Three—American, British and Russian heads of state—should get together again "by all means."

"I think they should sit down, leaving the military gentlemen and the beneficiaries of war on the outside, and use their horse sense. They could reach an understanding," Sabbath said.

The six congressmen, members of the Military committee touring Pacific occupation zones, said they were startled by an off-the-record report by MacArthur's leaders. They spoke out at Tokyo for a strong, mobile U. S. striking force in the Pacific and Alaska and spoke of Russia's heavier military strength in the Far East.

Italy's Veterans to Visit U. S.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 1 (AP).—A group of Italian veterans of World War II will make a good-will tour of the United States next summer. Plans for the tour were announced today at the national convention of Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Inc., by Charles M. Fa... of Medford, Mass., junior vice-commander, who visited Italy in July.

Spaatz Urges Separate Air Arm

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—General Carl Spaatz declared in a speech today that there should be a single United States air force "on a co-equal status with the Army and Navy." General Spaatz, commander of the Army Air Forces, told West Virginia members of the American Legion at their state convention that "our whole experience proves there can be only one air force."

Gets New Indian Affairs Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—William A. Brophy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announced tonight appointment of William O. Roberts as superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency at Muskogee, Okla. Roberts, an Indian Service employee since 1917, succeeds Adrian M. Landham who has retired after fifteen years service at the Muskogee agency, largest in the state.

LONDON, SEPT. 1—(AP)—KING GEORGE II RETIRED TO THE SECLUSION OF THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE TODAY AS THE GREEK PEOPLE VOTED ON HIS RETURN TO THE THRONE.

THE SLIGHT, FAIR-HAIRED MONARCH ISSUED NO STATEMENT AND HIS ADVISERS WOULD NOT EVEN SAY HOW THE KING WAS RECEIVING NEWS OF THE PLEBISCITE. HE WAS REPRESENTED AS CONFIDENT THAT IT WOULD END IN HIS FAVOR.

SIMILAR SILENCE WAS MAINTAINED BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, WHICH RESTED ON THE RECENT REPORT BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN OBSERVER TEAMS THAT THE GREEK ELECTION LISTS HAD BEEN REVISED FAIRLY ENOUGH TO PERMIT A BONA FIDE REFERENDUM.

OVERSHADOWING THE PLEBISCITE ITSELF WERE THE GROWING INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE "GREEK QUESTION"—WITH BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION ENGAGING IN A DIPLOMATIC TUG OF WAR AND A STRONG U.S. TASK FORCE POISED TO SEND A FLEET OF WAR PLANES ROARING OVER ATHENS.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS SPECULATED THAT RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV RETURNED TO MOSCOW FROM THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE PRIMARILY TO FIND OUT HOW FAR HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD GO IN OPPOSING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RIGHT WING MONARCHIST GOVERNMENT IN GREECE.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID ITS MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, LEAVING MALTA IN THE NEXT WEEK OR TWO, ALWAYS GOES ON A CRUISE AT THIS TIME OF YEAR BECAUSE OF THE HEAT, AND THAT THE CRUISE HAD "NO OTHER SIGNIFICANCE". NO ITINERARY WAS ANNOUNCED.

BRITISH WARSHIPS THUS WILL BE CRUISING THE SAME WATERS AS THE AMERICAN TASK FORCE HEADED BY THE CARRIER FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT WHICH, IT WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY, WILL SEND 123 PLANES TO WRITE "FDR" IN THE AIR OVER ATHENS NEXT THURSDAY.

MOST COMMENTATORS HERE EMPHASIZED THE STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP OF GREECE TO THE DARDANELLES, WHERE THE U.S. AND BRITAIN ARE OPPOSING RUSSIA'S BID FOR BASES.

IN GENERAL, BRITISH COMMENTATORS GAVE AN INTERPRETATION OF THE "GREEK QUESTION" THAT COULD BE NARROWED DOWN TO THESE POINTS:

1. BRITAIN WANTS A "FRIENDLY" GOVERNMENT IN GREECE BECAUSE THE COUNTRY LIES ON HER PRIZED MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE TO SUEZ AND BECAUSE YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA, ON GREECE'S NORTHERN BORDER, ARE WITHIN

30.24-5083

THE RUSSIAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE. THE U.S. IS BACKING, IF NOT LEADING, BRITAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN POLICY.

2. RUSSIA, SEEKING MEDITERRANEAN FOOTHOLDS HERSELF, IS SUPPORTING LEFTWING ELEMENTS IN GREECE WHO OPPOSE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MONARCHY WITH TIES IN THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES. THE SUNDAY OBSERVER, AMONG OTHER NEWSPAPERS, MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY OF CIVIL WAR BREAKING OUT AGAIN BEFORE BRITISH TROOPS, WHICH HELPED QUELL THE LAST OUTBREAK IN 1944, ARE WITHDRAWN.

London, Sept. 1-(AP)-UNRRA Director General F.H. La Guardia

told Americans tonight about subways in Moscow and London

and suggested to New York's subway straphangers that they "ought to

learn not to throw papers in the subway."

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In a speech broadcast (by station WJZ) in New York, La Guardia

said the Moscow and London subways were "very clean" and

which he attributed to "the orderliness of the people."

The former New York Mayor spent part of his two-day unofficial

visit to London riding the city's vast underground, admiring its

shiny red cars, plush seats and on-the-second schedules.

In all three cities, he said, trains run at about the same speed.

He praised Moscow's subway stations as "very beautiful," and

said that the New York and Moscow systems operate on fares of

comparable amounts, and ~~have~~ also have comparable operating deficits.

On the other hand, fares in London vary according to the distance,

he pointed out, and operations show a profit.

La Guardia, who ~~has been~~ has been inspecting UNRRA

activities in Europe, plans to leave tomorrow afternoon for Copenhagen

to attend

the United Nations food and agricultural organization confer-

ence.

PARIS, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS, UNDER THE CONTROL OF ITS INSURGENT LEFT WING, TONIGHT ADOPTED A RESOLUTION DENYING FUTURE SOCIALIST PARTICIPATION IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT UNLESS CERTAIN SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES WERE ADOPTED.

THE PARTY-LINE RESOLUTION ALSO APPRAISED CRITICALLY FRANCE'S TWO OTHER MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES--PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT'S POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP) AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

MRP, THE RESOLUTION SAID, CONSISTS OF "HETEROGENEOUS AND TOO OFTEN REACTIONARY ELEMENTS" DRAWING IT "SOMETIMES TOWARD NATIONALIZATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES TOWARD PATERNALISM AND CORPORATISM."

THE RESOLUTION DECLARED THE COMMUNIST PARTY WORKED UNDER "POLITICAL AND INTELLECTUAL SUBJUGATION TO THE RUSSIAN STATE" AND LACKED "TRUE WORKING-CLASS DEMOCRACY."

IN CONSIDERING ITS OWN AFFILIATION WITH THE COALITION GOVERNMENT, THE CONGRESS SAID THE PARTY "IN THE FUTURE WILL NOT CONSIDER ITS MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT UNLESS THEIR

ASSOCIATES IN POWER FIRST ACCEPT A MINIMUM PROGRAM OF PRECISE REALIZATIONS ANSWERING WORKINGCLASS ASPIRATIONS."

JT1139PED

PARIS, SEPT. 1-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, CHIEF OF THE U.S. DELEGATION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE, CALLED UPON BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN TODAY. THE SUBJECT OF THEIR CONVERSATION WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

RP729PED

JERUSALEM, SUNDAY, SEPT 1-(AP)-MOSLEM PILGRIMS FROM PALESTINE WILL USE A PLANE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO MAKE THE PILGRIMAGE, OR HAJ, TO MECCA, SAUDI ARABIA, THE HOLY CITY OF ISLAM, THIS MONTH.

THOSE TAKING PASSAGE TO THE HOLY CITY BY TRAIN, SHIP OR CAMEL WILL LEAVE FOR MECCA ABOUT SEPT. 15 AND WILL SPEND ABOUT A WEEK TRAVELING. THE PLANE TRIP WILL TAKE EIGHT HOURS.

DY1108PED

JERUSALEM, SEPT 1-(AP)-MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONTINUED TO CONDUCT SEARCHES IN THE VILLAGES OF DOROT AND RUHAMA IN SOUTHERN PALESTINE TODAY, BUT DENIED REPORTS THAT RESIDENTS OF THE TWO VILLAGES HAD BEGUN A HUNGER STRIKE IN PROTEST.

AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE SEARCHES WERE EXPECTED TO END TODAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF THE ARMS HUNT. TWO LARGE AND SEVERAL SMALL CACHES HAVE ALREADY BEEN FOUND CONTAINING ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND BRITISH BATTLE DRESS.

A149

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH REPORTED TONIGHT FROM JERUSALEM THAT "A VIOLENT CAMPAIGN" AGAINST DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, HAD BEEN LAUNCHED BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND GROUP. "POSTERS ISSUED BY THE ORGANIZATION APPEARED ON THE WALLS OF TEL AVIV BUILDINGS WITH THE INSCRIPTION 'DOWN WITH THE JEWISH PETAIN--WEIZMANN'," THE DISPATCH SAID.

CAUX-SUR-MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 1-(AP)-C.J. SIMMONS, LABOR PARTY WHIP IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, TOLD THE EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY FOR MORAL REARMAMENT TODAY THAT BRITAIN SHOULD WIN THE HEARTS OF INDIANS "BY SHOWING REPENTANCE FOR WHAT WE HAVE DONE IN THE PAST."

"AND WE HAVE GOT TO INSPIRE THEM TO GREATER EFFORTS BY THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE OF CHANGE IN OURSELVES", SIMMONS ADDED.

CEDRIC MAYA-DAS, DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF INDIA, REPLIED "IT IS NOT TOO LATE FOR GREAT BRITAIN TO SHOW INDIA WHAT A CHANGE IN HER ATTITUDE CAN DO."

THE TWO SPOKE BEFORE 700 DELEGATES REPRESENTING 25 NATIONS IN SESSION HERE FOR MORAL REARMAMENT, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

SN428PED

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MOSCOW, SEPT. 1-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S RETURN TO MOSCOW WAS REPORTED IN MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS TODAY WITH AN IDENTICAL ONE-SENTENCE ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE ONE. THERE WAS NO COMMENT.

WHETHER MOLOTOV WAS BACK FOR GOOD OR ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS WAS A QUESTION NO FOREIGNER COULD ANSWER. DIPLOMATIC SPECULATION, HOWEVER, FAVORED THE VIEW HE PROBABLY WOULD RETURN TO PARIS SHORTLY. G1145AED

MOSCOW, SEPT. 1-(AP)-MOST FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HELD THE OPINION TODAY THAT SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV WOULD RETURN TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE AFTER HE GIVES A PROGRESS REPORT TO GENERALISSIMO STALIN AND HIS GOVERNMENT, BUT THERE WAS NO SOVIET EXPRESSION TO BOLSTER THAT BELIEF.

NO FANFARE ACCOMPANIED THE ARRIVAL BY PLANE OF THE SOVIET MINISTER AND TODAY'S NEWSPAPERS REPORTED HIS ARRIVAL ON PAGE ONE IN IDENTICAL ONE-SENTENCE DISPATCHES FROM THE TASS NEWS AGENCY WHICH SAID: THE CHIEF OF THE SOVIET DELEGATES TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE HAD ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

MOST OF THE FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL BELIEVED THAT MOLOTOV WOULD RETURN TO PARIS SHORTLY. ONE SOURCE, POINTING TO THE CLOSE WATCH THE KREMLIN KEEPS ON ALL FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS, SAID IT WAS ONLY REASONABLE THAT AFTER WEEKS OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE STALIN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD WANT A FIRST-HAND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF THE SITUATION FROM THE CHIEF OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION.

THE OPINIONS OF THE DIPLOMATS WAS ENTIRELY SPECULATIVE, HOWEVER, SINCE SOVIET SOURCES GAVE NO BASIS FOR DRAWING ANY CONCLUSIONS AND THERE WAS NO PUBLICATION REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OTHER THAN THE ONE-SENTENCE STORY ON MOLOTOV'S ARRIVAL.

SN1255PED

BY ROBERT HEWETT

PARIS, SEPT. 1-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE SPECULATED TODAY ON WHAT EFFECT RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S FLIGHT TO MOSCOW WOULD HAVE ON THE LAGGING CONCLAVE THAT ENTERS ITS SIXTH WEEK TOMORROW.

THERE WERE NO SESSIONS AT LUXEMBOURG PALACE TODAY BUT MOLOTOV'S TRIP WAS THE MAIN TOPIC OF CONVERSATION AT INFORMAL DIPLOMATIC

GATHERINGS.

RUSSIAN SOURCES STILL DECLINED TO COMMENT ON MOLOTOV'S DISAPPEARANCE. BRITISH DELEGATES TOOK THE VIEW THAT HE WOULD RETURN IN A FEW DAYS AFTER CONFERRING WITH SOVIET LEADERS ON DISPUTES THAT THUS FAR HAVE MARRED THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

TWO OF THOSE DISPUTED ISSUES -- U.S. DEMANDS FOR FREE TRADE IN THE BALKANS AND DISAGREEMENT OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPOSED FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE--HEAD THE LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DEBATED IN THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE CONFERENCE.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID THEY EXPECTED DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISHINSKY TO REPRESENT THE SOVIET UNION IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL TOMORROW.

THE ITALIAN POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL COMMISSION WILL DISCUSS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS ON A NEW ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER. ECONOMIC CLAUSES OF THE ROMANIAN TREATY, INCLUDING U.S. PROPOSALS THAT ALL NATIONS BE PERMITTED TO TRADE ON AN EQUAL BASIS, ARE ON THE AGENDA OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR THE BALKANS AND FINLAND.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES TATARESCU HAS BEEN INVITED

TO REPLY TO A HUNGARIAN PROPOSAL THAT HUNGARY RETAIN 1,544 SQUARE MILES OF TRANSYLVANIA, WHICH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL HAS PROPOSED TO RETURN TO ROMANIA. TATARESCU WILL ADDRESS A JOINT MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN AND ROMANIAN POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONS.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., SUNDAY SEPT. 1.--EDITORS NOTE DATE)

(ADVANCE) (WX) MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 1-(AP)-HENRY A. WALLACE, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, CONTENDED TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS "REPRESENTS THE LOGICAL REMEDY PUT FORWARD BY AMERICA AGAINST CHAOS AND DISORDER."

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY IN SPANISH BEFORE THE OPENING SESSION OF MEXI

DISORDER."

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY IN SPANISH BEFORE THE OPENING SESSION OF MEXICO'S NEW CONGRESS, WALLAC SAID THE WORLD ORG

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY IN SPANISH BEFORE THE OPENING SESSION OF MEXICO'S NEW CONGRESS, WALLACE SAID THE WORLD ORGANIZATION "PROVIDES A RESULT INFINITELY WISER THAN SIMPLE INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY."

WALLACE IS IN MEXICO AS THE GUEST OF PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO.

THE UNITED NATIONS, WALLACE DECLARED, "HAS COST MUCH BLOOD AND IMMEASURABLE SUFFERING AND IS FAR FROM BEING PERFECT." BUT, HE SAID, THE IDEA OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS "ESSENTIALLY AMERICAN."

WALLACE TOLD THE CONGRESSMEN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN "FINDING A SOLUTION FOR WORLD PROBLEMS" IS "UNDENIABLY GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY CONTINENT WHATEVER."

THE U.S. CABINET OFFICIAL SAID BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENT ELEMENTS MAKING UP THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARE "BETTER PREPARED TO UNDERSTAND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS."

HE SAID THE CONCEPT OF PANAMERICANISM "DOES NOT MEAN ISOLATIONISM." BUT, HE DECLARED, IT IS BECAUSE "ARE THINKING NATURALLY AND ABOVE ALL OF OUR OWN COUNTRIES THAT WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE CAPABLE OF GUARANTEEING A PEACEFUL AND HAPPY

EXISTENCE FOR EACH NATION."

THE FORMER VICE PRESIDENT PRAISED THE ROLE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT IN INTERAMERICAN RELATIONS.

HE SAID ROOSEVELT WAS THE FIRST U.S. PRESIDENT "TO PROCLAIM AND ALWAYS ACT IN ACCORD WITH THAT NOBLE POLICY." ROOSEVELT'S DEVOTION TO THE POLICY OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR, WALLACE DECLARED, RESULTED IN THAT POLICY BECOMING A "LAW THAT GOVERNS OUR RELATIONS."

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY TODAY, WALLACE SAID, CARRIES WITH IT EVEN MORE THAN THE THOUGHT OF A GREAT PRESIDENT."

THE CABINET MEMBER SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD MADE MISTAKES IN ITS PAST RELATIONS WITH THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS. BUT, HE SAID, "WHEN WE HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN, THERE HAS ALWAYS COME TO THE FRONT SOMEONE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY WITH A SUFFICIENT SENSE OF DEMOCRACY TO DENOUNCE OUR CONDUCT."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., SUNDAY, SEPT. 1. CAUTION, NOTE DATE).

GW1028PES

undated german war crimes trials

by the associated press

SEP 2 1946

in the leading mass trials of war criminals to date, allied courts

have convicted 204 ^{OTHER} germans or persons serving the nazi regime and ordered

the death penalty for 140 of that group. all the executions already have

been carried out.

sixty-four of the persons convicted received prison terms and 15

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others brought to trial on war crimes charges were acquitted.

the international military tribunal in ~~munich~~ nuernberg will

rule sept. 23 on the fate of 21 henchmen of adolf hitler whose trial on

~~war crimes charges ended last saturday.~~ defense attorneys said 12 of the

defendants expected to be hanged, three ^{RELIEVED} thought they would be freed and

six still "have hopes."

since the war's end, allied military courts in the pacific area

have convicted at least 267 japanese or traitors of other nationalities

who served the japanese. of that number, 144 received the death sentence

and the others were imprisoned.

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former premier hideki tojo and 25 other deposed japanese

on war crimes charges
militarists are now on trial in tokyo in the major mass trial of the

pacific war. the trial opened three months ago.

30.24-5085

Italy Seeks Review Of Decision to Make Trieste a Free City

BRITAIN, COLONIES FILE REPARATIONS CLAIMS AT PARLEY

A. I. GOLDBERG

Demand 11 Billions from
Rome for Damage
Caused in War.

BONOMI VOICES PLEA

Fears His Nation and Yugo-
slavia Will Battle
Over Trieste.

PARIS, Sept. 2 — (AP) Italy de-
clared today that internationaliza-
tion of Trieste would be a "perma-
nent threat to the peace" between
herself and Yugoslavia, as six peace
conference commissions tackled
some of the knottiest problems con-
fronting the 21-nation parley.

Among developments today were
these:

1. The United Kingdom and the
British colonies filed a \$11,520,000,
000 reparations claim against Italy,
which with previous claims by Rus-
sia and other states places Italy in
the position of possibly having to
produce \$20,149,309,425, if the bill
collectors insist upon and are
awarded full payment.

Australian Proposal Fails

2. The Italian Economic commis-
sion voted down, 13 to 7, a second
Australian attempt to set up a re-
parations commission for Italy
which would have limited collection
of Russian war damage claims.

3. The Italian Economic commis-
sion voted to let the 11 nations with
claims against Italy explain their
demands before a sub-commission.

The first conference working
commission discussion of Trieste,
one of the towering problems of
the peace parley, came on the eve
of the seventh anniversary of the
declaration of war by Great Brit-
ain and France against Germany.

It was opened by Ivanoe Bonomi,
Italy's vice premier, who flatly ask-
ed the Territorial Commission for
Italy and the conference to "re-
examine" and override the four-
power foreign ministers' decision
to make the Trieste area a free ter-
ritory.

Bonomi's plea went a step farther
than that of Premier Alcide de Gas-
peri who earlier had asked the con-
ference to postpone the decision for
a year.

Would Endanger Peace

The vice premier insisted that in-
ternationalizing Trieste and the
area around it would convert it in-
to a constant bone of contention on
which both Italy and Yugoslavia
continually would be gnawing,
"thus being a permanent threat to
peace between them and in con-
sequence to world peace in gen-
eral."

The commission, at the sugges-
tion of Chairman Lief Egeland of
South Africa, deferred further dis-
cussion of Bonomi's proposals until
the next meeting when Yugoslav
Vice Premier Edward Kardelj is
scheduled to speak.

Opposes Hungary's Plea

In a joint session of the Political
and Territorial Commissions for
Romania and Hungary, Foreign
Minister Georgiu Tatarescu of Rom-

ania spoke out against a Hungarian
plea to alter the Big Four decision
awarding all of Transylvania to
Romania.

Answering the Hungarian minis-
ter to Paris, Pal Auer, he said that
Romania must have all of Trans-
ylvania including the 4,000 square
kilometers embracing the towns of
Satu Maru, Arad, Slonta and
Gradea.

In his 50-minute talk, Tatarescu
said that Hungarian minority rights
in the area actually had been re-
spected by the present Romanian
government, but that his govern-
ment was unwilling to set up a mi-
nority government there by statute.

The Military Affairs commission
declined by three decision ballots to
limit Italian army and navy
strength further than the limits al-
ready set by the Big Four foreign
ministers.

A Greek amendment, which
would have defined the percentage
of officers in the Italian army, was
defeated as was a Yugoslav pro-
posal—voted down 16 to 2—which
would have limited the Italian fleet
to a size not greater than that of
the Yugoslav, Greek and Albanian
fleets combined. Only Yugoslavia
and Ethiopia voted for the pro-
posals.

An Australian proposal which
would have taken from Big Four
hands and transferred to the

United Nations Security council
the disposal of Italian surplus fleet
units was defeated 15 to 3. The
Australians suggested that if the
Security council could not decide
in three months what to do with
the Italian surplus the vessels
ought to be sunk.

Atomic Weapons Barred

The commission adopted a Yugo-
slav proposal prohibiting Italy
from having any atomic weapons.
It also adopted a British proposal
allowing the Italians to have con-
tact torpedoes in their armaments.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov
was still absent and a tentatively
scheduled Big Four ministers meet-

ing was postponed until later in
the week.

British sources said the deputy
foreign ministers made good head-
way in their study of the amend-
ments Saturday and that they had
nothing to refer to their superiors.
The deputies were scheduled to
meet again tomorrow.

U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes
and British Foreign Secretary
Bevin, meanwhile, held their sec-
ond meeting here within 24 hours.
The subject of their conferences
was closely guarded.

As the Italian Economic commis-
sion met again to the accompani-
ment of a renewed attempt by Aus-
tralia to explain the reason it
wanted a sub-commission to study
the entire question of reparations,
new potential demands on Italy for
reparations were circulated.

Great Britain and her colonies
presented the outline of a bill for
\$11,520,000,000 which it said it could
—but did not say it would—demand
from Italy for direct and indirect
war damages.

Albania stipulated reparations
demands amounting to \$1,106,655,
468, and Poland's reparations bill
was set at \$10,000,000.

With previous claims that had
been set forth, including the \$100-
000,000 already voted to satisfy Rus-
sia's demands, Italy faced the pos-
sibility of having to produce \$20-
149,309,425 if full payment were
awarded.

11 Billion Asked From Italy By Britain

HEWETT

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Peace
Conference's Italian economic
commission today voted down a
second Australian attempt to set
up a reparations commission for
the defeated Axis nation and limit
the collections of Russian war-
damage claims.

The move came soon after Great
Britain and British colonies placed
a claim for \$11,520,000,000 repara-
tions from Italy, virtually the Bri-
tish budgetary cost of fighting
Mussolini's empire.

The commission rejected the
Australian amendment by 13 to 7.
The proposal would have barred
bilateral agreements between Italy
and Russia on goods to be de-
livered for reparations. Australia
proposed instead that a reparations
commission determine what goods

would be used for reparations and
allocate them among all countries
entitled to claims.

Trieste Plan Hit

Earlier today Italian Vice Pre-
mier Ivanoe Bonomi told delegates
to the conference that creation of a
free territory of Trieste would be
a "permanent threat to the peace"
between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Bonomi told a meeting of the
Italian Political and Territorial
Commission studying "Big Four"
recommendations in the Venezia
Giulia dispute that "Italy cannot
conceal her deep grief" at plans
to make Trieste an autonomous
free territory.

"A partition of Venezia Giulia
according to a clearly recognizable
ethnic line would undoubtedly be
accepted, sooner or later, by the
two neighboring states and would
thus insure the re-establishment of
mutually trusting relations between
them," Bonomi said.

Coveted By Both

"On the contrary, the existence
of a territory which, because of its
very nature, will not cease to be
coveted by one side and the other,
will have the result of weighing
heavily on the relations between
the two states, thus being a perma-
nent threat to the peace between
them and, in consequence, to world
peace in general."

Bonomi asked the peace confer-
ence commission to re-examine the
"Big Four" Foreign Ministers agree-
ment on the so-called "French line"
as the new Italo-Yugoslav frontier,
listing four Italian objections:

1. The French Line disregards
the gravitation of the populations
of the upper Isonzo Valley to-
ward the Venetian plain.

2. Yugoslavia would obtain pos-
session of the Isonzo Valley
hydroelectric plant, cutting off
power supplies for Gorizia, Mon-
falcone and Venice, as well as
Trieste.

3. Communications with Trieste
would be seriously curtailed.

4. The French Line separates
Gorizia, which would be left with
Italy, from her suburbs and
aqueducts.

Agreement On Power

The Italian political and terri-
torial commission, with little de-
bate, adopted Articles Six, Seven,
Eight and Nine of the draft treaties
in which France guarantees to sup-
ply Italy with electricity and water
from the dams taken over in the
Mont Cenis and Teanda-Briga bor-
der areas.

Italy undertakes to co-operate
with France in possible establish-
ment of a railway connection be-
tween Briancon and Modane, via
Pardonneche, under provisions of
one of the approved articles.

Another adopted article would

require Italy to hand over to
France archives concerning Nice
and Savoy ceded to France in 1850.
Maurice Couve de Murville, French
spokesman on the commission, said
the archives had no connection

with World War II, but were rec-
ords that the Italians had declined
to give to France since the settle-
ment of 1850.

Fleet Limitation

A Yugoslav proposal that the
Italian fleet be limited to a size
no larger than the combined fleets
of Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania
was rejected by a vote of 16 to 2
in the Military Commission, with
Ethiopia supporting Yugoslavia.

The Military Commission also re-
jected by a vote of 15 to 3 an Aus-
tralian proposal to leave the dis-
posal of surplus Italian fleet units
to the United Nations Security
Council instead of to the Big Four,
as the treaty draft provides. South
Africa and New Zealand supported
the Australian proposal.

Most of the British claim for
reparations from Italy which Brit-
ish sources said they hoped to
satisfy in part by seizure of Italian
assets in the United Kingdom and
the colonies, consists of a budgetary
war cost against Italy of £2,780-
000,000 (\$11,120,000,000).

The British statement of repara-
tions claims listed losses of £70-
000,000 in shipping, £29,000,000
damage by Italian attacks on Malta,
and £1,000,000 to other colonies.

The claim does not include the
British Dominions.

"No reliable estimate can be
made of the proportion attributable
to Italy of war damage in the
United Kingdom—approximately
£2,000,000,000," the statement
added.

Loss Of Life Set

The British memorandum re-
ported that fatal battle casualties
to United Kingdom and colonial
troops totaled 38,500 in the Italian
conflict, but said that no claim for
loss of life was being put forward.

The budgetary war cost against
Italy was estimated at fourteen per
cent of the total World War II cost,
the memorandum said.

The Balkan and Finland Eco-
nomic Commission, meanwhile,
moved ahead to adopt Article 23
of the Romanian treaty, concerning
the restitution of "all identifiable
property at present in Romania
which was removed by force or
duress by any of the Axis powers
from the territory of any of the
United Nations."

Type Of Armaments

The Military Affairs Commission
unanimously adopted Article 4 of
the Italian treaty, setting forth the
type of armaments Italy will not
be permitted to have. The commis-
sion also approved Yugoslav and

British amendments to the article,
respectively, forbidding Italy to
possess atomic arms and permitting
her to have contact torpedoes.

A proposed Greek amendment to
the military clauses of the treaty to
establish the percentage of officers
and men permitted in the new
Italian armed forces was voted
down on the demand of the Rus-
sian, Yugoslav and South African
delegates by a vote of 18 to 1,
with Belgium and Ethiopia abstain-
ing.

Free Trade In Balkans

The United States demand for
free trade in the Balkans was an-
other hotly contested issue due for
attention today.

Pope Receives Clark

Rome, Sept. 2 (AP)—United States
Attorney General Tom C. Clark
was received by Pope Pius XII to-
day at Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's
summer estate.

Big 4 Parley Postponed

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—British peace
delegation sources said today that
a meeting of the Big Four For-
eign Ministers' Council tentatively
scheduled for this afternoon had
been postponed to later in the
week, because of the absence of
Soviet Foreign Minister V. M.
Molotov.

Molotov, who left for Moscow on
Friday, was expected to return late
this week, but no definite informa-
tion on his plans has been made
known, a British spokesman said.

The deputy foreign ministers
charged with the task of examining
more than 250 amendments to the
treaty drafts, are scheduled to
meet again tomorrow.

CRUISE SET IN REGION OF DARDANELLES

SEP 3 1946
U.S. Task Force Planes
To Write 'F.D.R.' In Sky
Over Athens Thursday

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—A British fleet will ply Eastern Mediterranean waters off Greece about September 18 in the wake of a powerful United States task force now heading for Athens, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The announcement of this British-American show of naval might, described in both countries as normal peacetime activity, came as King George II of Greece made preparations to return to his throne, to which he was recalled by yesterday's plebiscite.

'F.D.R.' In Skies Over Athens

The American fleet, led by the 45,000-ton carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt, is scheduled to send 123 fighting planes to write "F.D.R." in the skies over Athens Thursday.

The British force will include three or four cruisers, a light carrier and "some destroyers," in addition to auxiliary vessels, the Admiralty disclosed.

By cruising in the South Aegean, the British ships will come nearer to the Dardanelles Straits, current diplomatic sore spot, than will the American task force under its present schedule.

The Soviet Union has proposed joint Russian-Turkish defense of the Dardanelles, at present defended by Turkey alone. The United States and Britain, as well as Turkey, are opposing the Soviet suggestion.

The Roosevelt's Schedule

The Roosevelt and escorting vessels, under their present schedule, will proceed from Athens' port to Malta, Algiers, Tangier and Casablanca. Navy men in Washington have emphasized, however, that the Roosevelt's schedule was subject to change, and the possibility was raised that it might go on from

Athens to the Dardanelles. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet foreign minister, at the Paris peace conference last week assailed the movements of the American fleet, charging the United States with interfering in Greek affairs by sending warships there. The Soviet press chortled a denunciation of the warships' visit to Greece.

Admiralty Announcement

The Admiralty's announcement of fleet operations said:

"The Mediterranean Fleet, under the command of the commander in chief, Admiral Sir Algernon Willis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., with his flag in H.M.S. Liverpool, will cruise in the eastern Mediterranean during the early autumn, leaving Malta about September 18 and returning at the beginning of November.

"Units of the fleet will visit ports in the south Aegean, Crete and Cyprus.

"This is a resumption of normal peacetime routine, when sea and harbor exercises are carried out. Toward the end of the cruise, the fleet pulling and sailing regattas will be held at Argostoli."

Approximately Fifteen Ships

The announcement did not specify which British ships would take part. Naval sources said that the approximately fifteen ships would probably include the famous cruiser Ajax, one of the victors over the German pocket battleship Graf Spee during the war.

In Rome, Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, acting commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet, arrived by plane for a three-day inspection visit to American naval installations in Italy. Mitscher has been in Europe for some time, visiting London, Berlin and Paris.

OFFICIAL ACTION BY JEWS AWAITED ON BID TO PARLEY

SEP 3 1946

LONDON, Sept. 2—(AP) Britain still hoped tonight that both Jews and Arabs of Palestine would be represented at next Monday's projected conference on the future of the Holy Land as word was awaited from the Jewish agency on the invitation.

As the government proceeded with its plans for the conference, a British spokesman in Paris said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would meet tonight with two Jew-

ish agency leaders, presumably on the invitation extended to the Jewish leaders.

Jewish agency headquarters said the agency, which thus far has neither accepted nor rejected the invitation, probably would reach a decision tomorrow. The possibility was not excluded that if the agency accepted, the Palestine Arab higher executive also might send representatives, despite its announced rejection of the conference invitation.

Jewish agency leaders were expected once more to renew their demand that the negotiations proceed on the basis of establishment of some form of Jewish state in Palestine.

If the Jewish agency rejects the invitation, talks still can be held in London with representatives of

the seven states of the Arab league, which have accepted the invitation to participate.

Dr. Hussein Khalidi, secretary of the Palestine Arab executive, con-

ferred with King Abdullah in Amman, Trans-Jordan, today, and in the conversation concerned the Palestine executive's rejection of the conference invitation.

Allies Using 'Big Stick', Izvestia Says

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Russian Government newspaper Izvestia complained today of British-American "attempts to disrupt the cause of peace and security" at the Paris Peace Conference and cited the American-Yugoslav incident as evidence of "big stick" diplomacy.

"The democratic nations of the world," said the article, quoted by Tass, "have made far too many sacrifices in the struggle against the 'big stick' policy, and would hardly wish to become reconciled to such a policy now—even if the 'big stick' should change hands.

Diverted From Basic Task

"The opponents of international collaboration and the organization of the postwar peace are working hard to divert the conference from its basic tasks.

"They are trying by every means to complicate the conference work by piling up one 'amendment' to the draft peace treaties on another. They are seeking to drown the fundamental, decisive principles of the draft peace treaties in these numerous amendments, which are often devoid of any sense.

"Attempts to disrupt the cause of peace and security are not only made within the walls of the Luxembourg Palace.

Pressure Exerted

"The use of the incident of the American airplanes in Yugoslavia as a means of pressure on the Yugo-

slav Government is a most striking example of the attempt to exert pressure on countries whose attitude at the Paris Conference differs from that of the British and United States representatives.

"Simultaneously, pressure is exerted on Poland, to which the British and American governments presented notes.

"The presence of the American naval squadron in the Mediterranean is used by certain circles as a direct demonstration against the aims for which the representatives of 21 countries are assembled in Paris."

'IMPERIALISM' IS LAID TO U.S.

SEP 3 1946

"Peace In Jeopardy," British
Communist Party Says

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Communist Party of Great Britain today accused "imperialist America" of being the instrument of resurgent reaction, which it said once again had placed the peace of the world in jeopardy.

In a statement issued on the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, the party said:

"By its threat of the atom bomb, the seizure of air bases everywhere, its provocative ultimatums to Yugoslavia and its ostentatious displays of naval power in the Mediterranean; by its military forces in China, as well as its direct interference in the peaceful trading relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union, America is seeking to obtain that domination of the world which Hitler was prevented from achieving."

Dreams Endangered

"Today," the statement said, "the legitimate hopes and dreams of a victorious people are in danger."

The statement, addressed to "the people of Britain," said that a resurgence of reaction was "greatly helped by the foreign and colonial policy of the British Labor Government."

"In continuing the imperialist policy of the Tory party, especially in relation to Spain and Greece, and by its growing hostility to the Soviet Union, the Labor Government has added grist to the mill of every reactionary power in the world," the statement said.

Policy Of Party

The party, whose strength is estimated by party officials at 25,000 members, urged the people to: "Use your strength and power to

insist that the Labor Government makes a decisive break with an imperialist foreign policy; that it breaks off relations with Franco Spain and Royalist Greece; grants the colonial peoples their independence and withdraws our troops from India, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Persia, Palestine, Egypt and Greece; adopts a policy of real friendship, peace and economic co-operation with the great Soviet Union and all the new democratic states of Europe."

'Revival' In Japan Of 'Militarism' Is Laid To America

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The semi-monthly Moscow magazine New Times observed the first anniversary of Japan's defeat today by declaring that "reactionary circles in America make no secret of their design to save Japanese militarism and convert Japan into a base for pernicious enterprises in the future."

The article, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said "the defeat of Japan has not completely wiped out the threat of Japanese aggression."

"Japanese reactionaries are again becoming active and passing to the offensive, with the connivance and even the support of the American occupation authorities," the magazine said.

"Evidence of this support," it declared, "is clearly furnished by such facts as the indorsement by the American authorities of the anti-democratic draft constitution for Japan, by the reactionary policy in the field of labor legislation, and by stubborn resistance to land reform."

"The Japanese ruling cliques, with the blessing of occupation authorities, are effectively sabotaging democratic reforms," the magazine asserted.

Britain Protests to Russia

Charges Misrepresentation by Moscow Press and Radio

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today it had complained to the Soviet government of misrepresentation by the Russian press and radio.

The Moscow organs had charged "unworthy behavior" by British and Australian authorities in failing to grant air priorities here to six Russian women who started for a conference in Australia.

"The difficulties are solely due to the failure of the Soviet authorities to make the necessary travel arrangements in good time," the Foreign Office said. A spokesman there declared the Russians had sought to make propaganda use of the incident, and the formal complaint to Moscow of "the misrepresentation" was intended "to clear the decks a little."

ASK UNRRA AID CONTINUE

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Belgrade newspaper Borba replied today to what it termed an American press campaign to halt UNRRA aid to Yugoslavia, declaring the Yugoslav people were "fully entitled" to help because of their sacrifices during the war.

U. S. Farm Mission to Britain

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture announced tonight that eight American agriculturists will arrive here Sept. 11 to inspect British agricultural research stations as guests of the government.

British Move von Kleist

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—German Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist, onetime commander of the war against Russia, was moved tonight from a British prisoner-of-war camp in Wales to an undisclosed destination. He is reported listed by the Russians as a war criminal.

Tass Denies Report On Harbin

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass said tonight it had been authorized to deny a re-

port that 50,000 Russian soldiers remained in Harbin, Manchuria, dressed in civilian clothes. Tass said the report had been published by a Chinese newspaper.

SPORTS PROGRAMS AID WORLD PEACE, SAYS UN OFFICIAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—(AP) Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, declared today in a brief speech on the center court of the National Tennis champion-

ships at Forest Hills that international sports competitions play a real part in the work of peace.

It was United Nations day at Forest Hills. High ranking staff personnel of the member countries, except for Russia, accepted invitations to watch the matches, taking a holiday from their work—and meetings at Lake Success, 10 miles from Forest Hills.

"Athletics and sports serve an international as well as a national

purpose," Lie said. "The ties formed between the nations and between the individual competitors often last for a lifetime.

"Because of this, international sports competitions play a real part in the work of peace. The work of the United Nations and all international sports follow the same line: peaceful competition according to proper rules, friendship and understanding among the individual competitors, understanding and respect between the nations."

Meanwhile, the Russian and Soviet Ukrainian delegations worked as usual at the Soviet consulate in preparation for the warm debate expected when the UN Security council convenes again at 3 p.m., E.D.T. tomorrow.

Dmitri Manuilevsky, Ukrainian foreign minister, filed charges Aug. 24 that the Greek government is a menace to Balkan peace. He sought unsuccessfully to be heard by the council before the Greek plebiscite yesterday but Great Britain and the Netherlands objected that the charges are not sufficiently substantiated. The council must decide whether to put them in their present form on the agenda for a hearing.

UN HOME CHANGE SOUGHT IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—(AP) A Westchester county citizens committee today asked State Democratic and Republican conventions to recommend that the state provide land in a park or reservation for a United Nations headquarters.

The committee, "The United Westchester County Citizens Committee to Save Our Homes," which said it represented "the overwhelming majority of residents" in five Westchester county areas selected as possible permanent UN headquarters sites, asked the action in telegrams to the conventions.

The conventions, which open tomorrow, were told that UN selection of any of the five Westchester county areas "would cause a dis-

3024-5087

placement of hundreds of American families and loss of their lifelong homes, to which the owners are deeply and passionately attached."

The telegrams stressed that an "overwhelming majority" of the residents of the areas had demonstrated many times that they were in wholehearted accord with the purposes of the UN but "do not believe it is necessary to convert one, let alone hundreds of American families, into 'displaced persons.'"

The conventions were asked to adopt resolutions recommending that "in the event the United Nations Assembly decides not to locate its headquarters in the City of New York, the State of New York shall offer to the United Nations at the nominal cost sufficient suitable state-owned land in one of the parks or reservations, such as the Palisades Interstate park, as a site for its permanent home."

The Republican state convention will be held at Saratoga Springs and the Democratic meeting in Albany.

Leftists Victors In Saxony Voting

KASISCHKE
Berlin, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Soviet-indorsed, Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party (S.E.D.) is entrenched in Saxony offices for the next two years after snowing under its two Conservative rivals in yesterday's community elections, the first held in the Soviet zone.

On the basis of nearly complete returns, the S.E.D. vote apparently exceeded the combined votes of the Liberal Democratic party and the Christian Democratic Union. The S.E.D. press hailed the results as a "glowing victory," and an indication of "solidarity and democratic reawakening."

Results Broadcast

Radio Berlin broadcast that official results from 2,282 of 2,416 precincts in Saxony gave:

Socialist Unity party, 1,543,160.
Liberal Democratic party, 630,138.

Christian Democratic Union, 621,382.

Liberal Democratic and Christian Democratic spokesmen said their chances had been hampered by inability to organize in many of the smaller communities, where they were unable to enter candidate lists. Both parties declared many thousands of void ballots were cast in protest.

"Although the S.E.D. polled the greatest number of votes," said an official C.D.U. statement, "we believe it failed in its hopes to gain recognition as a *Staatspartei* (state party) or monopoly party. Especially in the cities, it must, if it obeys the voters' wishes, share control with the C.D.U. and the L.D.P."

U. S. Gift Parcels to Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—More than 600,000 private gift relief parcels arrived from the United States for German civilians in the American occupation zone during the month of August, the American Military Government disclosed today in its weekly report. During the last week, it said, when this type of relief was extended to the British zone, an initial shipment of 10,000 parcels for German civilians arrived there.

Address by Byrnes To Germans Slated SEP 3 1946 Speech on Policy Expected at Stuttgart Friday

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—Reliable informants said tonight that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will make an unprecedented speech to a special meeting of German officials of the American occupation zone at Stuttgart on Friday.

The informants said Byrnes will come to Stuttgart from the Paris peace conference to make "an important policy speech" lasting forty-five minutes. It was understood that high United States Army and Military Government officials will attend, and that American radio companies have been approached to carry the speech on trans-Atlantic broadcasts.

Byrnes' aids in Paris declined comment.

While Military Government officials here also refused to comment, it was known that top men from Berlin had conferred frequently in Paris with the Secretary of State on the German question. It was forecast in informed quarters that Byrnes might explain in detail the American position on Germany's future. It was reported that his audience would include the presidents of the three districts in the American zone and their Cabinets.

'Spies And Spooks'

Berlin, Sept. 2 (AP)—Under the mocking headline, "Spies and Spooks," the Russian-licensed *Night Express* today carried dis-

patches by American and British news agencies recounting the United States Army's repudiation of its own "Communist spy ring" story.

This was the first mention in the Russian-controlled section of the Berlin press of the Stuttgart affair, in which American officials first announced that they had arrested fifteen Germans for "Soviet espionage" and then admitted that fourteen of the suspects had already been freed.

SMUGGLERS SEIZED BY ARMY PROBES SEP 3 1946

FRANKFURT, Germany, Sept. 2 (AP)—U.S. Army criminal investigation agents said tonight the arrest of two U.S. air force officers and a French civilian had nipped an ambitious plot to smuggle diamonds, gold, perfumes and narcotics from Africa into Europe by air-planes.

The investigators said the suspects were arrested in connection with illegal transactions in foreign currencies before they could begin their smuggling operations.

The two officers—a major and a captain stationed at Istres air base near Marseille—probably will be tried next week in Paris and the civilian turned over to French authorities, they said. Their names were not announced.

In a two-months investigation, agents said, letters were found showing the suspects had contracted to buy large quantities of valuables in Cairo and Dakar with the plan of flying them surreptitiously into Europe.

When arrested they were allegedly trading Allied marks for French francs in the currency black market. Raids on their quarters disclosed one had amassed a \$5,000 dollar arsenal of 35 pistols, 25 carbines, two shotguns and a sub-machine gun.

Solution Is Due In Death In Germany 1946

Frankfurt, Germany, Sept. 2 (AP). United States Army investigators said today they expected to clear up soon the death of Dr. Edward Y. Hartshorne, of Cambridge, Mass., and Haverford, Pa., mysteriously shot while driving a jeep on the Munich-Nuernberg Autobahn.

Hartshorne, 34, took leave from an instructorship at Harvard University to join the Office of War Information during the war. He had been appointed recently as military government chief of German universities in the American zone of occupation.

He was shot in the head August 28 while making his first trip to Munich in his new post. Mrs. Hartshorne told Criminal Investigation Division authorities that her husband was hit when the couple passed a jeep containing two United States soldiers, two women and a dog. Hartshorne died two days later in a Nuernberg hospital.

Seeking Soldiers

Criminal investigation agents at Nuernberg said they were still seeking the American soldiers and passengers who were in the other jeep, but expected "to crack the case very shortly, possibly tomorrow."

In Haverford, Pa., Richard Jenney, brother-in-law of Hartshorne, said that full details had not been received but that there was "apparently no question" that American bullets killed the educator.

Jenney said he received a telegram from Mrs. Caroline Hartshorne, a resident of New Hampshire the corporal checked his pass, then to wave him onward.

"I almost tangled with that one the other night," the corporal commented. "He didn't understand me when I told him to stop."

On the Morgan Line, it pays either to understand English or to be exceedingly cautious.

On the main routes, railroad-crossing types of barriers are constantly being raised and lowered. There is a steady stream of barefooted women carrying market bags, oxcarts loaded with farm produce, passenger busses headed toward Trieste from villages in the back country, and private vehicles.

At the post on the main road to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, one ser-

shire and sister of the dead man, who informed him of receipt of a cable from Hartshorne's widow.

He told reporters today:

"Our first word led us to believe that Dr. Hartshorne had been killed in an automobile accident, but this later news makes it clear that he and Mrs. Hartshorne were driving on the Munich-Nuernberg Autobahn last Wednesday night when they were passed by another jeep containing two American soldiers and two women.

"Just what the circumstances were we still don't know, but shots were fired from the army jeep and my brother-in-law was killed. Mrs. Hartshorne was not injured, apparently."

Hartshorne was the son of Mrs.

Clementine Rhodes Hartshorne, of Haverford. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1932.

He then went to Europe as assistant leader of a group of 50 graduate students from the United States, France, Germany, Belgium and China who spent a summer in Switzerland studying international problems.

COL. KILIAN ASKS CONGRESS TO ACT IN LICHFIELD TRIAL SEP 3 1946

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, Sept. 2 (AP)—Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., today invited a congressional investigation of the Lichfield trials to "vindicate me and inform the people of the truth."

The former commander of the 10th reinforcement depot at Lichfield, England, issued his invitation in an open letter to Gilbert Harrison, vice chairman of the American Veterans committee, who recently criticized as a "whitewash of horrors" a court martial verdict finding Kilian guilty of permitting cruelty to soldier prisoners and fining him \$500.

AVC Favors Probe

Harrison said the AVC felt the conduct of the Lichfield trials warranted a congressional investigation of the army courtmartial system.

"I heartily agree with you to the extent that the trial of Sgt. Judson H. Smith (the first guard convicted) which was used as a basis for all later trials was grossly mishandled, in an attempt to make me responsible," Kilian wrote Harrison.

Kilian attacked the legality of the verdict in his own trial in which "the court found that I had neither, in fact, authorized nor aided and abetted nor knowingly permitted the imposition of illegal punishments upon any persons and yet held me criminally responsible for 'permitting' unnamed person to impose certain simple assaults and minor acts of which I had no knowledge or intent to permit, simply because I was commanding officer."

"This principle is not based upon legal ground and is without precedent," Kilian said.

Sees End of Discipline

"If such a principle is established on the basis of my case, the discipline in the army will be destroyed, for officers will bear the criminal responsibility of command."

"I remain in the eyes of the public a man convicted of cruel and unusual punishment of prisoners and, ironically, one whom the army has seen fit to punish. In such a position I am not content to remain."

"I therefore join with you in inviting a congressional investigation of the conduct of the trial of Judson Smith and in the conduct of my own," Kilian told Harrison. "I further invite a review of these cases by the American Bar association as regards their legality and propriety of conduct. I have done no wrong. An impartial, complete

investigation will vindicate me and inform the people of the truth of what has occurred."

Kilian last week preferred charges

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Smith case, ac-
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trial.

GERMANS BACK FROM RUSSIA H. BURBOUGH

Mass Return Of Prisoners Dis- played To U.S. Writers SEP 3 1946

Frankfurt an der Oder, Russian-Occupied Germany, Sept. 2 (AP)—American correspondents were permitted to witness a mass return of German prisoners of war to their homeland from Russia for the first time in this city on the German-Polish border today.

These prisoners, some of whom had been confined for four years, walked into a political propaganda barrage leveled by the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party (S.E.D.).

The men and women, as they were led to a reception camp from the incoming transports, found the walls of camps and barracks plastered with S.E.D. posters and mottoes.

Releasing 120,000

The returning prisoners were part of 120,000 the Russians said they were releasing between the end of July and mid-October. To date, 83,600 former German Army personnel have been processed through the camp, lying in the suburbs of Frankfurt.

In this clean but spartan camp, which affords only straw-lined

bunks, they are segregated for shipment to their home communities.

Prisoners processed today appeared sun-tanned but gaunt. Some complained of undernourishment.

However, when a German civilian directing the camp heard prisoners complaining to the visiting correspondents, he turned on them and said:

"You complain about the food, but you were hungry before the Red Army captured you."

"Were Healthy Then"

A prisoner in the rear of the group retorted in a mumbling voice "we were healthy then, but look at us now."

The 5,000 prisoners released today showed little interest in the S.E.D. posters telling what the party was doing for their homeland and their main hope seemed to be a speedy reunion with their relatives.

Some took time out to complain, however, about having "no soap for three months." Another said he had not had any news of the outside world since he was taken prisoner two years ago.

Cripples Tell Of Work

There were numerous cripples who got about with crutches and canes. Most of them had the same

story about detention—they had worked in mines, lumber camps or on farms in Russia.

They rode home in boxcars, 40 men or women to a car. Several said that 29 men had died on one train which was en route about fourteen days.

In the group processed today were 61 women. One had given birth to a child while en route in a boxcar with 40 other women. A Russian woman doctor attended her.

Col. Jakov Ukorschikov, Soviet military governor of Frankfurt an der Oder, conducted the correspondents on the tour of the camp and city. They saw only the German or was a half of the city, which is ruled by the Oder.

Soviet Now Makes Dresden China SEP 3 1946

Meissen, Soviet-Occupied Saxony, Sept. 2 (AP)—The ancient and famous Royal Saxon China factory at Meissen is now the property of the Soviet Government.

American correspondents on a conducted tour of the Russian occupied zone of Germany discovered this while visiting the famed plant, home of "Dresden China."

Emil Wagner, German commercial director of the plant, said the Russians had taken title to the factory for reparations on August 1, on order of Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky, Russian military governor of Germany. Later, Capt. Nikolai Tschurilov, Russian deputy military governor of Meissen, confirmed this.

Was Property Of The State

For centuries, the Meissen porcelain factory had been the property of the State of Saxony. Its china and porcelain figures with their blue swans trademark had become world famous through years of export.

Now, according to the Russian officer in charge of the plant, half the factory's production goes straight to Russia and the other half is for use within the Russian zone of Germany. He added that all production over a fixed quota was available to plant employees for purchasing.

Current production was estimated about one third its prewar rate, but the "plan" for the fourth quarter of this year, the director said, would bring it close to the prewar level.

Only One Material Imported

Wagner, who has worked at the plant 38 years, said materials were available locally with the exception of brown coal needed for the ovens and which is imported from Czechoslovakia.

Dinner sets, figures and laboratory equipment are now in production, which has been slowed because of removals of machinery for reparations and some artillery damage suffered during the war.

ESCAPE OF FASCIST DENIED IN VATICAN CITY

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Observatore Romano today described as "a journalistic serpent" a Rome press report that Edmondo Rossoni, former member of the Fascist Grand council, had escaped from Rome Friday disguised as a priest.

The Vatican organ said the man who boarded a plane for Paris at Ciampino airport was the Rev. Tommasino Catello, a member of the Benedictine order, bearing an authentic Vatican City passport.

Tito Is Reported Protesting U.S. Flights Again

Belgrade, Sept. 2 (AP)—A high diplomatic source said today that Premier Marshal Tito had protested during a conference with United States Ambassador Richard C. Patterson yesterday that American planes are "continuing to violate Yugoslav sovereignty."

During the conference Tito was understood to have told Patterson that the Yugoslav Government would probably present a formal note of protest in the near future calling attention to the alleged violations.

Formal Note From Tito

Earlier a diplomatic informant reported that the United States Embassy had received a formal note yesterday from Tito which "roughly meets" American demands in connection with the death of five American flyers whose plane was shot down by Yugoslav fighters on August 19 for allegedly flying over Yugoslav territory.

The note was apparently Tito's formal reply confirming oral assurances he gave Patterson at Bled on August 22 that such incidents as the August 19 attack would not recur, the diplomatic informant said.

A source close to the American Embassy said that the conference between Patterson and Tito dealt with the recent airplane incidents, but that any disclosure now of what was discussed would be premature.

U.N. FOOD UNIT OPENS PARLEY

51 Nations' Delegates Told Grain Supply Is Better

Copenhagen, Sept. 2 (AP)—Delegates and observers representing 51 nations met today to tackle a monumental fight against world hunger, and learned that world supplies of bread grains had improved considerably.

The delegates to the second conference of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization heard a report that favorable weather in some areas between May and August had improved the bread grain supply for 1946-47 to such an extent that the formerly indicated gap of from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 tons between needs and probable supplies had been narrowed to about 8,000,000 tons.

Continuation Of Controls

The improvement in supply, however, is contingent upon continuation of the present controls

over flour and grains and over the feeding of grain to livestock, the report said.

Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the Food and Agricultural Organization, told the 7,008 delegates in his opening address that they could do much to free mankind from fear of famine and that proposals made at this conference would be fundamental steps in the world battle against starvation.

One proposal already has been placed before the conference. Sir John, before the session opened, presented a plan for the establishment of a world food board to control distribution, and the standing committee on marketing and economics has endorsed it.

Dane Elected Chairman

On recommendation of the nominating committee, Henrik Kaufmann, Danish Minister to Washington, was elected unanimously as chairman of this conference. As its three vice chairmen the conference chose E. J. Fawcett, Australian director general of agriculture; Sir G. B. Serivastava, of India, and R. Lefevre, Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

Representatives of Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa were named to the conference's general committee. The credentials committee was made up of Canada, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Haiti and Liberia.

King Christian, of Denmark, opened today's session in the Danish Parliament Reception Hall, in which were gathered delegates, advisers and observers from food and agricultural organization, delegates from 42 United Nations and from nine non-member nations, and representatives of nine international organizations.

No Russian Observers

On the first day of the conference, the Soviet Union had sent no observers, although the Russians had been invited to do so.

Also present at the opening were representatives from all the foreign legations in Denmark and representatives of the Danish Government, headed by Prime Minister Knud Kristensen.

Food Parley Opens; Definite Plan Is Goal

Copenhagen, Sept. 2 (AP)—Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, said today that the proposals to be made at the FAO conference here will take the nations a long way toward freeing mankind from hunger and the fear of famine.

"The world may in the future look back to Copenhagen as the starting place of true international action in meeting the most basic of man's needs—the need of food,"

Sir John said in opening the conference.

He asserted that he felt sure this conference would be "no less momentous than that which established FAO at Quebec. . . . At this second session we are ready to present a program of action for the consideration of governments."

Food Board Proposed

Prior to the opening of the conference, Sir John proposed the establishment of a world food board, which received the indorsement of the FAO standing committee on economics and marketing.

The committee said that to assure the plan's success it would be necessary to establish a system of two prices for farm products in world commerce and to encourage industrial development throughout the world with the assistance of international loans.

The committee said the two-price system would "permanently and substantially increase world demand for foodstuffs." One price would be paid for products in ordinary trade and a special rate for products distributed by the world board to countries with a class or group of persons who eat less than "an internationally agreed minimum."

REDS REJECT NOTE ON SWEDISH PACT

R. JAMES
Moscow Declares U. S. Has
No Interest in Soviet
Trade Negotiations.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (AP)—Russian rejection of the United States note relative to bilateral Soviet-Swedish trade negotiations was disclosed tonight.

The Moscow radio reported the Soviet government's decision in a 9 p.m. broadcast. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said Russia's reply in effect told the United States to mind its own business.

Data From Foreign Ministry
The broadcast dispatch said the Tass information was based on data received from the U.S.S.R. Foreign ministry.

The Russian reply (to an American expression of concern as to the pact) was quoted as saying that the "Soviet government—and it may be assumed the government of Sweden—are not in need of consultation with the United States government on the question of the advantage or disadvantage they will reap from trade agreements."

"The government of the U.S.S.R., the note observes, is more astonished at the contents of the American government's note, considering that the government of the United States itself is in the habit of concluding long-term bilateral credit trade agreements with other countries on supplying them directly or through the Export-Import bank with long-term credits for the purchase of American goods," Tass said.

"In this connection, the United States government's interpretation

of the proposed trade agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Sweden could be understood only as an attempt at interference on the part of the United States in trade negotiations between two independent states.

"The note says in conclusion that equal amazement was aroused by the hope expressed in the United States government's note that the U.S.S.R. would not undertake obligations which were not in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 7 of the agreement concluded between the governments of the United States and the U.S.S.R. on June 11, 1942, as the provisions of Article 7 have no relation to character of the trade negotiations being carried on between the U.S.S.R. and Sweden."

Notes To Poles Assailed

Moscow, Sept. 2 (AP)—Writing in the Communist organ Pravda, a Russian commentator declared today that American and British policy was to "turn Poland into a fire-place of restlessness and disturbance."

The commentator, N. Sergeva, said recent American and British notes urging early free elections in Poland were an illustration of how the "Anglo-American states are trying to force their will on other nations."

Nehru Oath: 'India For The Indians'

New Delhi, Sept. 2 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party president, taking the reins of India's interim government, pledged himself today to govern the nation "for the Indians," and indicated he might institute a ten-year plan to improve their lot.

As the new Government, which will serve while India's constitution is being written, took the oath of office, the toll in a Hindu-Mos-

lem rioting in Bombay rose to 66 dead and more than 300 wounded. In the principal cities of India, tens of thousands of British troops and police stood guard to prevent any further violence which might be sparked by the decision of the Moslem League not to participate in the new Government.

Bombay Situation Gets Worse

The Bombay situation, after improving to a point where the information director for a time described the city as "nearing normal," worsened swiftly this afternoon, forcing the police to impose a 48-hour curfew. Nine persons were killed and 38 wounded, mostly in stray stabbings, today, and the police announced they had been forced to open fire on three occasions.

Mohandas K. Gandhi said tonight at a prayer meeting here that the Congress party "could never ally with Britain against the Moslems."

"After all," he added, "if the Hindus and Moslems must fight, let them be brave and fight it out among themselves."

"No Real Freedom"

"So long as we rely on British arms," Gandhi declared, there can be no real freedom in India. The new ministers, he said, "will have to live and die for communal harmony."

He said he opposed military or police aid for the new Government and declared that the purpose of the interim government is to win freedom for India, including the Moslems. If the Moslems insist upon considering members of the Government as their enemies, Gandhi said, it is necessary for the Government, "by their correct conduct, to falsify that belief."

In what amounted to an inaugural address, Nehru told a news conference that raising standards of clothing, feeding, housing, education and health would be the immediate objectives of his interim government, although "freedom is our highest objective."

Nehru's Major Points

He made these three major points:

1. "We propose to function very much as a whole Cabinet for everything we do . . . discussing all important matters together and coming to joint decisions and assuming joint responsibilities," instead of the old method of separate functioning of various departments with important decisions made by the Viceroy.

2. "Foreigners in this country are only temporary inhabitants. We welcome their physical capacity but in an official capacity they must go. India is going to be governed by Indians for the benefit of the Indians."

3. "Freedom is our highest objective, but we have to see to the immediate problems of clothing,

feeding, housing, educating and looking after the health of our fellow countrymen."

Must Live And Work Together

He indicated that five and ten year plans with definite objectives would be adopted for bettering conditions in India.

He appealed for the co-operation of India's 400,000,000 inhabitants, declaring this was necessary if the Government was to be successful.

"We Indians will remain in our country and even though we may get irritated with each other it is obvious that we have to live, and work and co-operate together," he declared. "Therefore, it becomes imperative to seek that wider co-operation and make every effort to achieve our objective."

Nehru was sworn in with six other members of the Government today at the Viceregal Lodge. The remaining five members will be administered the oath later. Two more non-League Moslem members are to be named later.

Demonstrators Cordoned Off

While the ceremonies were taking place, about 50 Moslems bearing black flags and shouting anti-Congress slogans were cordoned off by police outside the high stone and steel fence surrounding the official residence.

At the same time, one battalion and one company of Indian troops commanded by British officers, all steel-helmeted and wearing battle dress, guarded strategic points in old Delhi's teeming bazaar sections while police patrolled in groups.

There was no evidence of any disturbances here, and one British company commander—a veteran of India—said he had "never seen people quieter."

Thousands Of Black Flags Fly

Thousands of black flags flew from buildings, often beside the orange, white and green Congress flags. Many Moslems wore black armbands in response to the League's demand to show this color as a sign of "silent contempt" for the Congress-formed Government.

Police, meanwhile, imposed a 48-hour curfew effective at 5 P.M. today in the troubled areas in the heart of Bombay where there was a sudden increase in tension this afternoon although there was no rioting.

The information directorate in Bombay said about 500 persons had been rounded up and that the process was continuing in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the rioting.

"Few Stray Cases Of Stabbings"

A communiqué from the directorate said that "except for a few stray cases of stabbing since morning and a little tension in one or two areas the situation in the city is nearing normal." However, short-

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ly after this communiqué was issued the situation worsened swiftly this afternoon.

At intervals small rival gangs battled briefly and fiercely with stones and soda bottles—quickly fleeing into a maze of narrow twisting alleys at the approach of police and military patrols whose trucks were too wide for pursuit.

7 In India Regime Take Office

New Delhi, Sept. 2 (AP)—Seven members of India's first popular Government, led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party leader, took oaths of office before Viceroy Lord Wavell today to the accompaniment of scattered disorders and demonstrations by the Moslem League, which has sworn to make it impossible for the new ministry to function.

The ceremony took place in the vice regal lodge. Outside the high fence surrounding the lodge about 50 Moslem Leaguers bearing black flags and shouting anti-Congress slogans were cordoned off by police while 5,000 cheering spectators waited for the appearance of the new ministers.

Moslems Fly Black Flags

While the ministers were assuming office, a contingent of Indian troops commanded by British officers guarded strategic points in old Delhi's teeming bazaar sections. Police patrolled the area in groups. There were no disturbances, however.

Thousands of black flags flew from Moslem shops and houses, in many cases alongside the orange, green and white Congress flag. Many Moslems were wearing black arm bands in response to the league's demand for showing this color as a sign of "silent contempt" for the Congress-formed government.

Those Sworn In

The ministers sworn in were Nehru, Rajendra Rasad, Sardar Patel, Sayed Ali Zaher, Asaf Ali, Jagjivan Ram and Sarat Chandra Bose. Only Zaher is a Moslem. The other members were unable to attend either because of illness or because they were winding up their business affairs.

Nehru said that the new government's immediate aims were raising the standards of clothing, food, housing and education but that "freedom is our highest objective."

BRITISH SEAMEN BATTLE JEWS ON IMMIGRANT SHIP

W. E. CURTIS

Illegal Vessel Intercepted by Destroyer Off Palestine Coast.

RESISTANCE BROKEN

Smugglers' Craft Towed to Haifa, Refugees to Go to Cyprus, 1946

JERUSALEM, Sept. 2.—(AP) Several British sailors were injured tonight in a bitter fight which broke out when they boarded a 400-ton ship attempting to smuggle 1,000 Jewish immigrants into Palestine, the British government announced.

As soon as the violence subsided and the illegal vessel was taken in tow by a British destroyer, at least a dozen of the immigrants dived over the side "apparently with the intention of swimming to shore," the announcement said.

It was not immediately learned whether any immigrants or members of the crew of the ship—believed to be the Four Freedoms—were injured.

Sighted Off Tel Aviv

The ship was first sighted about 35 miles off the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv. The destroyer Childers followed her until she entered Palestine waters, and then sent a boarding party to inspect her.

As the British navy men went aboard, they were met with fierce resistance. As soon as order was restored, the illegal vessel was taken in tow by the destroyer. A 1,710-ton craft with more than four times the displacement of the blockade runner.

British officials here said the vessel would be towed to Haifa, arriving there tomorrow morning.

The ship was the first bearing illegal immigrants to arrive in Palestine waters since the British announced that all such immigrants would be deported to camps on Cyprus. Palestine sources who may

not be identified said she probably was the first of a new group of illegal vessels now en route to the Holy Land.

The fact that she was being towed to Haifa was believed significant, since deportees for Cyprus usually clear through that port.

Hoped to Elude Patrols

Unofficial sources said that members of Hagana, Jewish underground organization, had been expecting the ship to land near Tel Aviv, and had been hoping that she would be able to elude British naval units.

These sources recalled that a landing of some 300 European refugees was effected successfully several weeks ago a few miles north of Tel Aviv.

A false bomb threat forced the temporary evacuation of the Tel Aviv liberal newspaper Haaretz, which the Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi has attacked lately as a "quiescent newspaper."

Haaretz often mirrors the views of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Jewish agency. And recently Irgun has been waging a campaign against what it terms Weizmann's "conciliatory attitude" and describing him as "an infamous

"Jewish Petain." The bombwarning came in an anonymous telephone call.

Other developments included the return to Jerusalem of Dr. Hussein F. Khalidi, secretary of the Palestine Arab executive, after being summoned to Amman by Transjordan's King Abdullah. Khalidi said he "had the pleasure of His majesty's advice and counsel" regarding the forthcoming London talks on the future of Palestine.

A Jewish agency spokesman reported that seven persons were arrested in last week's British searches of the Latrun detention camp. He said so far as he knew none of the three Jewish agency executive members detained there were those arrested.

In southern Palestine, British troops concluded a six-day search of the Dorot settlement, but continued probing Ruhama village nearby for munitions.

Chinese Reds Say They'll Fire On All Aircraft

Warn Planes, 'Irrespective of Origin,' That Fly War Missions Over Red Area

Nanking, Sept. 2 (AP)—Any plane "irrespective of its origin which participates in civil-war operations against the liberated (Communist) areas" will be fired upon in "self-defense," a spokesman at the Yen'an Communist military headquarters declared today.

This warning, broadcast by the Yen'an radio, followed a statement in Shanghai by Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist, that the United States should "stop trying to mediate with one hand while helping Government armies with the other."

Orders Cited

The Yen'an spokesman asserted that many civilian planes were engaging in military transportation "under Government order," and added:

"All pilots and air crews of shot-down planes, especially those forced to engage in military transportation, will be well treated and those wounded given medical attention."

Meanwhile, Government forces reportedly were sweeping forward in North China. Chou charged they were aided by a "dualistic" policy of the United States while General Marshall and Ambassador Stuart worked to halt the civil strife.

Government reports from battle-dotted Jehol province said National troops had swept 125 miles beyond captured Chengteh, provincial capital, and were in the suburbs of the Red stronghold of Chihfeng.

Capture of this pass through the Great Wall would complete encirclement of Red forces in east Hopei province, said Government reports in Peiping.

In issuing his air warning, the spokesman at Yen'an charged that many civilian planes were "engaging in military transportation under Government order," moving arms, troops and officers to the civil war fronts.

Victims Promised Good Care

He promised that the pilots and air crews of planes shot down would receive good care, and that the wounded would be given medical attention.

"We maintain," he continued according to the Yen'an broadcast, "that the air force (Chinese) should not be used in civil war and should be put under the control of the Peiping executive (truce) headquarters in order to avoid the senseless sacrifices of airmen. We are particularly against the compulsory use of civilian planes for military transport."

A Communist spokesman at the Peiping executive headquarters

acknowledged the Government had 2,500,000 troops under arms, compared with 1,500,000 Communist regulars, but said that without American aid the Nationalist force would be no stronger than that of the Reds. He added: "We have the advantage that the people will support the Communists and not the Kuomintang."

He charged that without American aid, Generalissimo Chiang would have only two alternatives: Fight and be defeated.

Be forced to settle the dispute by sincere negotiations instead of a pretentious display at negotiations as he now is doing.

General Chou, in a press conference at Shanghai Sunday, called on the United States to end all aid to China or openly support Chiang "in the total all-out civil war" which he said was raging in China.

Chiang Puts Unity, Reconstruction First

Nanking, Sept. 2 (AP)—The "first urgent tasks confronting the country are to achieve national unity and hasten postwar reconstruction," Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said today in opening the second San-Min-Chu-I Youth Congress at Kuling today.

Chiang declared the economic, political and social conditions in China are "even worse than during the war," adding:

"One year after victory rehabilitation work is still being balked because the Government's desire to achieve peace has not yet been realized."

Chiang's Son Resigns Post

Nanking, Sept. 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, eldest son of

Chiang Kai-shek, today resigned his post as special commissioner of foreign affairs for Manchuria. The reason was not given.

Marines To Fight If China Reds Attack

Tientsin, Sept. 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey said yesterday that his United States Marines would make every effort to avoid conflict with Chinese Communists but if attacked would "defend themselves with all weapons at their disposal."

Rockey made his statement to a Peiping truce headquarters team interviewing him about a Marine-Communist clash July 29.

Asked whether the Marines had orders "not to fire unless fired

upon," Rockey said that was "essentially correct." The only exception, he said, was that Marines guarding bridges had orders to halt all armed parties "and if they did not the Marines are to open fire."

Asked whether, as the Communists have charged, Chinese Government troops were along July 29 when four Marines were killed in a battle, Rockey replied that he had received reports from almost every man in the Marine convoy and there was no mention of Chinese troops.

Morale of Troops In Korea 'Lowest'

Legislators Tell General to Remedy Situation

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 2 (AP)—Members of a House Military Affairs subcommittee today informed Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, American 8th Army commander in Yokohama, that there has been "a complete breakdown" of food, recreational and post exchange facilities in southern Korea for American troops, whose morale was called "at the lowest ebb."

"Nowhere in the entire world where we inspected military installations have we received so many complaints and, upon inquiry, found them wholly justified," wrote the acting committee chairman, Representative John E. Sheridan, Democrat, of Pennsylvania. There are six members on the subcommittee.

In one post exchange, Sheridan wrote, there was "nothing to exchange"—no popular brands of cigarettes, in fact, no nothing, not even a pair of shoelaces for the commanding general. And one "snack bar" which the committee-men inspected resembled a back-alley speakeasy, he added.

"When we compare these so-called facilities with your exchanges and recreational facilities in Tokyo and Yokohama, it only emphasizes their complete deficiencies," Eichelberger was told.

Asserting that fresh vegetables were arriving in Korea unfit for human consumption, Sheridan asked Eichelberger to correct the situation immediately, "even if it means temporarily diverting shipping from other purposes or areas."

Army officers here said that the recreation funds allotted for south Korea amounted to about \$2 a man a quarter; that snack bars were the responsibility of the troop units concerned; and that vegetables were spoiled on arrival because ships' refrigerators had been opened too often en route.

JAP'S OPIUM RUSE CITED

Girls Used To Sell Dope To Manchurians, Court Told

Tokyo, Tuesday, Sept. 3 (AP)—Japanese troops spreading through Manchuria in prewar years used young girls as opium sellers to break down resistance of the Chinese, the prosecution informed the international war crimes court today.

Fifteen per cent of the Manchurians were induced to become docile dope addicts, said Arthur A. Sandusky, prosecution attorney, of Sheridan, Wyo., in his first appearance before the tribunal.

"The Japanese even had Chinese selling their clothes at pawnshops to get money for dope," Sandusky said.

Ordered To Sow Seed

He quoted one order from "the pacification detachment of the Japanese Army," which instructed the Chinese:

"As it is now autumn, the season for sowing opium poppy seed, villagers are hereby informed they must sow the seed in good time."

Before returning to the narcotics phase, the prosecution introduced a long series of statements blaming Japanese for rape and robbery in China. Said one typical affidavit signed by a Chinese:

"Five Japanese soldiers came to my home, raped my wife, took my brother, beat him savagely and put him to death by forcing gasoline down his throat."

Regrets Sent Peru In Ensign-Beating

Lima, Peru, Sept. 2 (AP)—A Peruvian Foreign Office communiqué said today that United States Ambassador Prentice Cooper and an American Army Air Force colonel had expressed regrets over the Talara incident of July 28, in which a Peruvian naval ensign was beaten and an American Army sergeant was wounded.

The communiqué said that the Peruvian Government had asked that the American soldiers involved in the incident be handed over to Peruvian courts for a hearing. The United States airbase commander at Talara declined to do so without orders from his superiors, the com-

muniqué said, and the Peruvian Government then requested Cooper to relay the request to Washington.

Respect For Peruvian Laws

The 1942 agreement under which the United States was given wartime use of the base included a provision that American authorities require army personnel to respect Peruvian laws, the communiqué said. The airbase is now being turned back to Peru.

The communiqué gave this account of the incident:

An American soldier "challenged" the Peruvian ensign when an American Army truck stopped an automobile in which a Peruvian civilian and his girl friend were riding. The Peruvian ensign drew a pistol "to intimidate the aggressors," and one of the Americans knocked him down. As the ensign fell his pistol went off and wounded an American sergeant named Eiland.

The ensign then "was beaten until he was unconscious." American soldiers picked up the ensign later and took him to a hospital.

After Peruvian protests, the communiqué said, regrets were expressed by "Ambassador Cooper and by Colonel Coutlee, commander of the American base."

ASSIGNMENT FROM IKE

RIO DE JANEIRO, (AP)—During a press conference here, Gen. Eisenhower asked Brazilian newspapermen to undertake the writing of the history of Brazil's expeditionary force which fought in Italy. He said the story of that expedition, from its training period to the day of the Allied victory in Europe, would make an important contribution to Brazilian and American history.

Panama Assembly Asks U.S. For Sites

H. NOLAN

Panama, Panama, Sept. 2 (P)—The Panama Assembly unanimously approved tonight a resolution calling upon the United States to relinquish immediately all the defense bases granted to American forces in this country during the war.

During the debate some Deputies accused the United States of committing "imperialistic outrages" and employing a "big-stick policy" in failing to vacate certain of the scores of bases ceded temporarily to the United States Army in 1942.

While the debate was in progress, United States Army Headquarters announced that seven more of the defense sites had been returned to Panama. The Army said the latest sites to be returned included two airfields, two aircraft warning stations, a searchlight position

and an island. According to the Army, a total of 72 sites now has been returned.

The Government of Panama contends that the agreement by which the Army occupied 83 sites expired on September 1 and that all should have been vacated by that time.

Jap Cannibalism Described

Honolulu, Sept. 2 (P)—The Guam Navy News received today reported that a Japanese naval lieutenant on August 28 told a military court there of being forced to attend a cannibalistic party on Chichi Jima in March, 1945, after an American officer had been beheaded.

The witness, Higa Itukagu, appeared in the trial of fourteen alleged Japanese war criminals.

The prosecution is attempting to show that both Vice Admiral Kunzo Mori, then commanding Japanese naval forces at Chichi Jima, and Lieut. Gen. Yoshio Tachibana, commanding the Japanese One Hundred and Ninth Division, knew of such cannibalism being practiced on the island in the Bonins group. Each is charged with cannibalism on one count.

Itukaguk told of the American being beheaded, the account continued, and said a surgeon removed a portion of the body that "appeared to be the liver."

'DREAMBOAT' READY FOR FLIGHT TO CAIRO

HICKAM FIELD, Hawaii, Sept. 2—(AP) Col. C. S. Irvine, who will pilot the B-29 "Pacusan Dreamboat" on the projected nonstop flight from Honolulu to Cairo, said today the plane would be ready for a takeoff Wednesday night but that everything hinged on "somewhat confused" weather conditions in Alaska.

Under present plans the takeoff will be at 10:30 p. m. (Hawaiian time) with the plane under control of Hickam field for the first eight hours and Anchorage, Alaska for the next 12.

The projected course is over the Arctic regions, avoiding Russian territory. The distance is calculated at 10,300 miles.

Australian Urges U.S. Co-Operation

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 2 (P)—Prime Minister J. B. Chifley declared in a broadcast tonight that co-operation with the United States was fundamental to peace in the Pacific.

He said Australia welcomed an arrangement for joint use with the United States of bases on the principle of reciprocity. Chifley said

that Australia must make a larger contribution to defense of the British Empire and also be prepared to place forces at the disposal of the United Nations.

The Prime Minister said this sparsely settled continent was on the verge of industrial expansion and could look for secondary industry markets in India, China, Japan, Southeast Asia, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. He said if living standards were increased fractionally in those places, Australia would have markets for all her manufactures.

Chifley said the Australian steel industry would be expanded in a \$20,000,000 program and would open iron ore deposits, shipyards, coke ovens and new rolling mills. Coal mines will be mechanized. He said similar advances were planned in the non-ferrous metal industries.

He predicted that twenty per cent of the wool clip would be processed in Australia instead of the normal ten per cent and said this would add \$115,200,000 to the national income.

U.S. Showdown with Reds Discounted by Top Officials

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — (AP) Despite recent disturbing events, American officials experienced in dealing with Russia believe talk of an impending showdown between the two nations is premature and overlooks several important developments.

These officials, who cannot be named but who have much to do with this country's day-to-day relations with Moscow, say they expect the course of American-Russian relations to be a rocky one for a long time.

Reds Backed Down

They add, however, that talk of a final showdown and possibly war appears to ignore the fact that Russia in the last six months has actually retreated on several important fronts, instead of becoming more aggressive.

While the Moscow press and radio and Communist publications outside of Russia have increased their attacks on the United States and Britain, these officials point out that the Soviet Union has:

Withdrawn its forces from the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic sea;

Slowly but steadily—according to the best information available here—reduced the size of its occupation

armies in the Balkan countries formerly allied with Germany;

Pulled its troops out of Iran, enabling the country's central government to maintain its independence and regain at least some measure of control over the rebellious province of Azerbaijan;

Carried out virtually a complete withdrawal of Red army forces from Manchuria, except for Port Arthur and Dairen, where they remain under an American-approved agreement with China;

Refrained from any aggressive move against Turkey, despite vigorous and continuous Soviet demands for a share in the defense of the vital Dardanelles straits, connecting the Black sea with the Mediterranean; and backed down to some extent from its demand that the former Italian Adriatic port of Trieste be turned over to Yugoslavia.

Permitted Elections

Previous to these developments, Soviet occupation authorities in Austria and Hungary permitted national elections which were free enough to allow decisive defeats for Communist candidates, American officials point out.

In addition, within the last three weeks, the Tito government of Yugoslavia, linked closely with Russia, bowed to an American ultimatum in connection with the crash of two U. S. Army transport planes which had been attacked by Yugoslav fighters.

See Success in U. S. Policy

State department officials believe this widespread pulling back by Russia—at a time when the Moscow press and radio are talking tougher than ever—is due in part to the stiffening of this country's attitude toward Soviet demands.

They say another factor may be the realization of Soviet officials that their tactics at a succession of international conferences have cost Russia much of the prestige and good will it enjoyed at the conclusion of the war.

Some American officials cite the recent Russian purges; the inevitable postwar letdown of the Russian people, and the fact that a large part of the Soviet industrial plant was smashed by the war, as

additional reasons why talk of a new conflict now appears far-fetched.

They said that if the Russians were planning an offensive in the near future, they hardly would have pushed their domestic purges at this time. They have touched industrial managements; the Communist party leadership in Leningrad, and public officials in the Ukraine.

In addition, officials here believe that the Soviets feel time is on their side; that there may be an accelerated swing toward Communism in many countries and that Russia, over a period of years, may be able to realize many of its objectives without having to fight for them.

Russian Poverty, Repression Told In U.S. Report

Washington, Sept. 2 (P)—The Government reported officially on "communism in action" today and declared among other things that:

1. Millions Russian workers "are employed under police discipline."
2. "Leisure time in the Soviet Union is strictly controlled by the State and the Communist party."

The report was published over the Labor Day week end. It was prepared by the Library of Congress under terms of a House resolution sponsored by Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) calling for a "fair and impartial" study of the subject.

Tries To Hide Camps

The report itself declared: "There can be no reasonable doubt that in the Soviet Union millions of workers are employed under police discipline and receive only miserable keep for their labor."

"Such camps exist in a country with the pretension of leading the world in improving the conditions of those who toil and labor."

Other observations by subjects, include:

LIVING STANDARDS—"The Russian people are still very poor not only by American but also by pre-war western European standards as well."

"A room for a whole family is standard in the western (Russian) regions. This is not a war phenomenon, but has been a characteristic of Soviet economic planning from the very beginning."

FREEDOM—"If the Soviet attitude toward the press were to be applied in the United States, all private printing would be forbidden. A Government board would be set up to control all printing, publishing and literary activities. All publica-

tion . . . would be strictly official and would be regarded as instruments of party propaganda and would be financed by the Government or the Communist party.

Church And State

"Freedom of speech and of religion, regarded as fundamental in the United States, are, as one writer states, 'purely coincidental' in the Soviet Union."

RELIGION—"Though the Soviet Government stresses the separation of church and state, it is virtually impossible for anything to exist apart from the state under the Soviet system."

TRUMAN RETURNS TO CAPITAL TASKS

President Rested, Refreshed by 18-Day Ocean Cruise to Bermuda.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — (AP) President Truman, asserting he is "rested and refreshed," returned today from an 18-day vacation cruise to a pile of work built up in his absence.

"It has been a most delightful trip," the President said, before entering his automobile at the Navy yard for a quick drive to the White House. "I am returning to my desk rested and refreshed."

Loafs on Final Day

He spent most of the day loafing aboard the Presidential yacht Williamsburg on a slow trip up the Potomac.

His press secretary, Charles G. Ross, said he did not know what callers the President will see at the White House tomorrow, but assumed Mr. Truman will hold his weekly cabinet meeting Friday.

Earlier reporting by radio telephone to newsmen who made the trip aboard the accompanying U. S. S. Weiss, Ross said the President will have no callers tonight, planning to work until a late hour on a mass of documents accumulated during his vacation.

Family to Join Truman
Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, now at their home in Independence, Mo., will join him later. The cruise, Mr. Truman's first official vacation since he entered the White House, took him and a party of officials and friends north to New England waters, then south to Bermuda where the Williamsburg stopped for eight days.

Nelson Accuses War Dept. Of Harming Reconversion

Nelson wrote, in his book "Arsenal of Democracy" to be published Thursday, that the heads of the Army and Navy, plus War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, now Secretary of State, tried to oust him in 1943 and make Bernard Baruch WPB chairman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—(AP) Donald M. Nelson, former chairman of the War Production board, charged today that the Army tried throughout the war to "gain control of our national economy," virtually succeeded in 1944 and thereby hampered reconversion.

Warns of Struggle

He warned that the War department henceforth will be "one of the most important and influential branches of our government, and the question of military control will confront us not only in war but in peace."

"The lesson taught by these recent years of war is clear: Our whole economic and social system will be in peril if it is controlled by the military men," Nelson asserted.

The "production crisis" proclaimed by the Army in the war's final stages was a false scare which failed to solve any munitions problems, Nelson wrote, but did tend to "drive a wedge between soldiers and civilians" and to "divert attention from the Army's own miscalculations."

Nelson described as "pitiable, the things said and done by a few of the men at the top of the Army supply services"—then headed by

General Brehon Somervell—"things said and done in either an inexcusable lust for power or in outright ignorance of how industrial production is accomplished and what it is necessary for an economy to produce."

The book, Nelson's record of, the staggering production job which was the backbone of the Allied war effort, is interwoven with a story of conflict between WPB and the Army—a conflict whose existence Nelson usually denied during the years it flourished behind scenes.

Flareup in 1943

At the peak of one flareup in February, 1943, touched off by Nelson's effort to schedule arms production as well as to regulate materials, Nelson revealed that he got word the "Army was determined to have me fired that very day."

An assistant informed him that a letter had been drawn for the late President Roosevelt's signature, naming Baruch as WPB chairman and appointing Ferdinand Eberstadt as deputy. Eberstadt, a New York investment banker and former director of the Army-Navy munitions board, had recently been brought into WPB as a vice chairman and espoused the Army viewpoint.

A meeting was set in Mr. Roosevelt's office at 2 p. m., Nelson said he was informed, at which Byrnes, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Undersecretary of War Patterson (now secretary) and Undersecretary of the Navy Forrestal (now secretary) would ask the President to sign the letter.

Wilson Appointed

Nelson verified the report through Stimson, he said, then immediately fired Eberstadt and announced the appointment of Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, as his executive vice chairman with full charge over WPB operations.

"A great commotion ensued, and, as far as I know, the meeting that was scheduled for the President's office that afternoon did not take place," Nelson wrote. The Army submitted to WPB scheduling of war production.

In the summer of 1944 the "long and bitter controversy with the military over the control of America's civilian economy to a large extent was lost," Nelson wrote. This upheaval was touched off by Nelson's efforts to pave the way for reconversion, which the Army felt would interfere with the armament effort.

"To a large extent, the Army took control over the economy, and

many of the reconversion difficulties which arose later, after Germany and Japan had finally been knocked out, can be traced directly to that fact," he said.

"The Army was, quite openly, out to protect war production by the simple means of creating pools of unemployment," wrote the former production chief, who held the view that workers laid off by war cut-backs should be permitted to do civilian work if no other war jobs were available.

This was the issue which divided WPB itself, resulting in the resignation of both Nelson and his second-in-command, Wilson, in a final blow-off which left WPB in the hands of J. A. Krug, now Secretary of the Interior.

OPA Increases Mill Prices Of Low-Cost Wool Fabrics

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—OPA tonight granted an average 10 per cent increase in the mill prices of low-cost wool fabrics, in an effort to restore them to quantity production.

The agency said this probably would not bring about any "significant" increase in the average cost of clothing, for many of the low-cost fabrics have dwindled in production as producers turned to bigger-profit items.

The agency meanwhile worked on new beef, pork and lamb ceilings to be imposed Sept. 9. The increases over June 30 ceilings will be greater on the better cuts of meat, officials said, than on the cuts usually purchased by low-income families.

The Agriculture department, in ordering livestock ceilings reinstated this week, forecast an average retail price of 6 cents a pound higher than the old ceilings for beef and 3 cents higher for pork. However, it is OPA's responsibility to distribute the increase and price officials plan to keep the ceilings on low-price cuts as near to June 30 prices as possible.

When stores open tomorrow after the Labor Day holiday, a big part of their fruit and vegetable offerings will be ceiling-free. The Agriculture department released them by failing to place them on its list of "agricultural commodities in short supply" issued Saturday night under the new price control law.

Now out from under ceilings are several canned items including apricots, plums, peas, asparagus and lima beans; fresh fruits and vegetables including apples, lemons, peaches, grapefruit, snap beans,

cantaloupes, lettuce, sweet potatoes and tomatoes; all frozen fruits and frozen lima beans, corn, green peas and asparagus.

The wool fabric increase, OPA explained, is not one required by the new price act. It applies only to fabrics identical with those made in June, 1942, and is intended as an "incentive" to greater production like the increases recently given on some shoes, certain cotton textiles and clothing items.

The increase is on a sliding scale, giving the lower-priced fabrics a bigger percentage rise than the more expensive ones.

Fabrics now selling under \$1.50 a yard go up 15 cents, those selling from \$1.51 to \$3.50 go up 10 per cent, and those selling for more than \$3.50 rise 35 cents.

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New Food-Saving Campaign Is Expected Next Winter

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Agriculture Department asked local famine emergency committees and other relief groups today to stand ready for a possible new food-saving drive next winter to help hungry people abroad.

In a memorandum to State emergency food program managers, Acting Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan declared that "great hunger still exists" and this country must be prepared to do its full share in the months to come.

Supplies Under Prewar Rate

The memorandum was dispatched as the department released a report which said world food production this year would be larger but that supplies will be considerably below the prewar average.

The report said that shipments to shortage areas would be re-

quired but that it is not possible at this time to determine definitely how much because it is too early to measure this year's production and the extent of the shortage for the year ahead.

Brannan said it is because of these uncertainties that the organizational structure for reviving an emergency food conservation program is being maintained in a "stand-by position."

"A Breathing Spell"

In an accompanying message, Chester C. Davis, chairman of the President's Famine Emergency

Committee, said this is a "breathing spell" between rounds of the fight against famine.

"World food problems are still urgent," he asserted, "and it is possible that they may again become acute, as early as December."

HATCH PROPOSES U. S. USE A-BOMB UNDER UN ORDERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Senator Hatch (D-N.M.), pessimistic over the outlook for international atomic controls, suggested today that the United States offer to use the atom bomb for peace, under United Nations direction but

with its own forces.

Hatch, chairman of the Presidential commission to evaluate results of the Bikini bomb tests, told a reporter that he does not now see much hope that the world organization's atomic commission can agree on a plan for international control.

Would Bomb Aggressors

If that effort fails, he said this country ought to consider, as one of the alternatives, offering to use the bomb by its own forces—operating under the direction of the Security Council—to halt any aggression that threatens a new world war.

"I think that such a course would be practical and I believe the people of the United States would be willing to follow it," the senator said. "We must make diligent search for other alternatives, also."

Hatch said he thinks current negotiations within the UN Atomic commission have reached an impasse which cannot be broken unless Russia yields on her demand for a veto over enforcement provisions.

The United States cannot yield, he said, on its position that if atomic secrets are to be shared a foolproof world inspection system be set up to guard against unauthorized manufacture of the destructive instrument.

Cannot Yield Secrets

"We cannot surrender the atomic bomb even to the international agency until we are completely as-

sured that its construction and manufacture by other nations will not take place," he declared. "That necessarily calls for international inspection at every step."

"We must protect our country and the generations to come. We cannot make any agreement that will endanger the lives of American citizens."

Hatch said the Bikini tests showed that present armies and navies are outmoded in many respects and that war itself is a thing of the past.

"Next time it will be mass slaughter," he declared grimly.

What effect the bomb will have on the composition of the proposed new international peace force is a question to be settled largely by military experts, the New Mexico senator said.

He noted that a Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee, headed by Senator Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), already is making a preliminary study of American quotas of men and materials to be allocated to the force which will carry out the Security Council's decisions.

face of the State department, so that it would not be hampered in future operations, yet untangle what he considered the blunder of placing all the Allied eggs in French Africa in the lap of Gen. Henri Giraud, after Admiral Darian was assassinated. Roosevelt felt that a Giraud-de Gaulle coalition was essential, yet, after meeting Giraud, he said "I'm afraid we're leaning on a very slender reed. He's a dud as an administrator; he'll be a dud as a leader."

de Gaulle a Problem Child

Speaking of de Gaulle, whom he referred to as Churchill's "problem child," the late President said:

"Elliott, de Gaulle is out to achieve one-man government in France. I can't imagine a man I would distrust more."

The book, "As He Saw It," which will be published October 1 by Duell Sloan and Pearce, also quotes Churchill as referring to de Gaulle as a man with "a Jeanne D'Arc complex." But circumstances were circumstances, and the coalition was attained.

—some permanently injured—said they had found it difficult to maintain a "decent standard of living."

Protester 'Thrown Out'

Records were offered that at least one or two families of men awarded the medal posthumously were now on relief.

One mid-West lieutenant, who protested the movement on the grounds it would "cheapen" the award, said afterward that he was

"virtually thrown out" of the meeting.

During the discussion, described as "preliminary," several speakers pointed out that Britain, France and Russia, among other countries, give monetary rewards to holders of their highest military awards.

A former air force sergeant, who said he is still afflicted with lapses of blindness, declared, "There's a lot of headaches to the award. Not the least is that we are supposed to be perfect."

Fulfilling Obligations

Some of the medal winners, he said, complained they had spent money out of their own pockets, when they could not afford to, in "fulfilling obligations."

Some of these "obligations," he said, were the carrying out of speaking engagements and taking part in other ceremonies.

A delegation was named by the medal winners to confer tomorrow with the legislative agent of the V.F.W. to discuss what action—if any—would be taken.

Roosevelt Hoped to Abolish Colonial Empires, Son Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt told his son Elliott at Casablanca in 1943 that "the colonial system means war." "Don't forget for a minute," the late President is quoted, "that Americans would be dying in the Pacific tonight if it hadn't been for the shortsighted greed of the French and the British and the Dutch."

Elliott quotes his father in his forthcoming book, "As He Saw It." The second of four advance excerpts from the book will be published tomorrow in Look magazine.

Opposed Colonial Empires

This excerpt concerns the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca. The elder Roosevelt is represented as convinced that old colonial systems should be eliminated in the postwar world, and he was working on Churchill toward that end.

"Churchill may have thought I wasn't serious last time (at the Atlantic Charter meeting). He'll find out this time," Elliott says his father told him. "Exploit the resources of an India, a Burma, a Java—take all the wealth out of those countries but never put anything back into them—and all you're doing is storing up the trouble that leads to war."

One of the President's greatest concerns at the Casablanca conference, Elliott says, was to save the

Medal Of Honor Winner Ask 'Freedom From Want'

SEP 3 1946

Boston, Sept. 2 (AP)—A movement was reported under way tonight among Congressional Medal of Honor winners for Government provision to insure—as one expressed it—"freedom from want, especially for our families."

Holders of the award—the nation's highest military decoration—met privately here, where they are guests at the Veterans of Foreign Wars' forty-seventh national encampment.

About 20 of the 31 here attended the meeting, during which several

30.24-5093

london, sept. 2--(ap)---the text of the ^{Moscow radio} ~~press~~ rep. on

Russia's reply to the United States note on the Russian-Swedish trade agreement: (about 700) (950)

On Aug. 30 acting secretary of state dean acheson said the united states government expressed its uneasiness about influence which long-term bilateral state agreements have on ~~the~~ all around development of trade.

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on the basis of information received from the U.S.S.R. ministry of foreign affairs Tass, the soviet telegraph agency, can make public the following:

On aug. 17, on instructions of his government, u.s. charge ~~minister~~ d'affaires Burbell addressed a note to the soviet government saying the government of the u.s.a. adheres to a policy striving for the expansion of world trade on an all around and indiscriminating basis, as provided for in clause 7 of the treaty of mutual aid which the u.s. concluded with the

soviet government and other countries. The point of view of the U.S.A., says the note, with regard to methods ^{THE} ^{OF} conducting such ^A policy ^A is expounded in its proposals on extending world trade and employment.

To strengthen these proposals, the note says, the U.S. government exchanged notes with governments of other countries containing mutual expressions of intention to avoid fresh measures which could do harm to ^{the} object of the proposed conference on questions of trade employment, summoned in accordance with a ~~xx~~ resolution confirmed by the economic and social council of the United Nations on feb. 18, 1946.

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whenever the United States government became aware of the long term bilateral trade agreements providing comparatively large quantities of goods then, as the note states, it expressed to other countries its point of view with regard to the influence of such agreements on the program for extending multi-lateral trade.

The note further states that it is understood the soviet government is at present conducting negotiations for a bilateral trade agreement with sweden which could remain in force for five years or more, and

quantities provided for might in case of certain products absorb a considerable portion of exports.

In this connection, the U.S. government wishes to point out certain results ~~in~~ of such an agreement. a long-term bilateral trade agreement of a type such as that being negotiated with sweden apparently would apportion a definite quantity of swedish items of export for shipment to the soviet union, and in the same way soviet items of export for sweden, independently of more favorably commercial possibilities which might subsequently arise in other countries for ~~such~~ purchase or sale of goods, ~~which~~ are provided for in the agreement. SEP 3 1943

Predetermination of the question of the direction of exports or sources of imports for a prolonged period of time threatens to freeze trade within the framework of a bilateral mold, in this way preventing realization of possibilities arising from multilateral trade.

Furthermore, other countries might be subject of discrimination in this regard, as they would not be able to request and receive part of the goods predetermined by sweden or the u.s.s.r. for export or import during the period of operation of the agreement.

discrimination may also arise as a result of the inability of swedish firms of the u.s.s.r. to buy or sell products named in the agreement in

other countries, despite market conditions which could make such sales or purchases economically desirable, both for ~~the~~ sweden and other countries. SEP 3 1943

In accordance with its general policy, the note says in conclusion, government of the United States informed the government of sweden its point of view regarding the proposed agreement between sweden and the u.s.s.r. it also wishes to express to the u.s.s.r. the hope that russia will not undertake any obligations not in accordance with the principles expressed in article seven of the agreement on mutual aid concluded between the the government of the united states and the u.s.s.r. on june 11, 1942, or which would be harmful to the objects of the st. louis conference on questions of ~~trade~~ trade and employment.

On Aug. 20,
/ Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. (V.G.) Dekanozov

handed burboll, the U.S. charge d'affaires, a reply to the note from
the soviet government. ~~TO THE NOTE~~ ~~THIS (SOVIET) NOTE~~ this note states that the soviet government
expresses its extreme astonishment at the representation made by
the U.S.A. on the question of trade negotiation between the governments
of the soviet union and sweden.

SEP 3 1946

it says further that the ~~my~~ argument contained in the american
government note with regard to "negative consequences" for world trade
arising from the proposed trade agreement between the U.S.S.R. and
sweden cannot but arouse perplexity ~~and~~ --particularly that part ~~which~~
which touches upon disadvantages which might allegedly result from
said trade agreement for these two countries and that the soviet
union's government, and it may be assumed the government of sweden,
are not in need of consultation with the united states government
on questions of the advantage or disadvantage ~~which~~ that they will
reap from trade agreements.

30.24-5095

The government of the U.S.S.R., the soviet note observes, is
the more astonished at the content of the american government's note
considering that the government of the U.S. itself is in the habit of
concluding long-term bilateral credit and trade agreements with other
countries on supplying them directly or through the export-import
bank with long-term credits for the purchase of american goods.

In this connection, the U.S. government interpretation of the pro-
posed trade agreement between the U.S.S.R. and sweden could be under-
stood only as an attempt at intervention on the part of the U.S.

SEP 3 1946
in trade negotiations between two independent states,

soviet
The note says in conclusion that equal amazement is aroused by the ~~note~~
expressed in the U.S. note that the U.S.S.R. would not undertake any
obligations which are not in accordance with the principles laid down

in article seven of the agreement concluded between the u.s. and the
u.s.s.r. June 11, 1942, as provisions of article seven have no relat
to the character of trade negotiations being carried on between the u.
and sweden.

fbg-jrt-1120/tenth 0255/4

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

THE PROPOSED PACT WOULD RUN FOR FIVE YEARS, AND SWEDEN WOULD EXTEND CREDIT TOTALING ABOUT \$200,000,000 TO RUSSIA.

THE UNITED STATES TOLD RUSSIA AND SWEDEN THAT THE UNITED NATIONS PLANNED TO HOLD A GENERAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN 1947, AND EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE TWO NATIONS WOULD NOT ENTER INTO ANY AGREEMENT WHICH MIGHT PRECLUDE A MULTILATERAL POLICY.

HJ757PED

A63WX

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WENT AHEAD TODAY WITH PLANS FOR A LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE EVEN THOUGH THERE WAS NO ASSURANCE ANYONE FROM PALESTINE WOULD ATTEND.

TALKS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SEVEN ARAB LEAGUE STATES CAN BE HELD, WHITEHALL SOURCES SAID, IN THE EVENT THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE--AS THE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE FOR PALESTINE ALREADY HAS DONE.

THESE SOURCES RECALLED THAT THE IDEA OF A LONDON CONFERENCE CAME ORIGINALLY FROM THE ARAB STATES, EACH OF WHICH WAS REPORTED FROM CAIRO LAST NIGHT TO BE READY TO SEND DELEGATES TO LONDON FOR THE TALKS, SCHEDULED TO BEGIN NEXT MONDAY.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES DENIED PALESTINE REPORTS THAT THE JEWISH AGENCY HAD POSTPONED A DECISION ON TAKING PART IN THE CONFERENCE AT THE REQUEST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"THE FACT IS," A SPOKESMAN SAID, "THAT THE AGENCY MADE CERTAIN PROPOSALS TO MR. BEVIN (FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN) IN PARIS AND PRESUMABLY IS WAITING FOR HIS ANSWERS BEFORE REACHING A DECISION."

THE AGENCY'S CHIEF PROPOSAL, JEWISH SOURCES HAVE SAID, IS THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE BE MADE THE BASIS OF DISCUSSION AT THE CONFERENCE.

JEWISH AGENCY HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID A DECISION WHETHER TO PARTICIPATE PROBABLY WOULD BE MADE TOMORROW.

BJ755AED

A81

PARIS, SEPT. 2-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN OF GREAT BRITAIN ARRANGED TODAY THEIR SECOND CONFERENCE WITHIN 24 HOURS. THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUBJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION.

MJ836AED

A83

HENDAYE, FRANCE, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER, OFFICIALLY CLOSED IN FEBRUARY BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, WAS OPENED TODAY TO PERMIT THE PASSAGE OF TECHNICIANS AND PERSONS DESIRING TO CROSS THE BORDER "FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS." TRAFFIC WAS LIMITED TO 70 PERSONS A DAY, HOWEVER.

MJ838AED

THE EXPORT-IMPORT DIVISION ANNOUNCED THAT DURING THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF AUGUST, 8,600 TONS OF BREAD GRAINS AND 10,700 TONS OF OTHER FOODS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE GERMAN POPULATION WERE UNLOADED AT BREMEN.

THE DIVISION SAID THAT EXPORTS FROM THE U.S. ZONE NOW ARE PERMITTED TO SWITZERLAND AND SWEDEN, TWO WARTIME NEUTRALS. IMPORTS ALREADY HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM SWEDEN, NOTABLY SHIPMENTS OF FISH. PLANS ARE BEING RUSHED, THE REPORT SAID, FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STALIN, IN AN ORDER MARKING V-J DAY, HAILED THE SOVIET UNION TODAY FOR "VICTORIOUSLY CONCLUDING THE WAR AGAINST IMPERIALIST JAPAN," BUT IGNORED THE PART THE WESTERN ALLIES PLAYED IN THE CONFLICT.

HIS ORDER OF THE DAY, BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO, SAID RUSSIA'S ARMED FORCES HAD MADE "A TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF ACHIEVING PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

THE ORDER CALLED ON THE CAPITALS OF SOVIET REPUBLICS IN FAR EASTERN CITIES TO MARK THE VICTORY BY A SALUTE OF 24 SALVOS.

THE MOSCOW MAGAZINE NEWS TIMES, MARKING V-J DAY, SAID:

"THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH BORE THE BRUNT OF THE FIGHT AGAINST HITLER GERMANY AND WHICH SAVED CIVILIZATION FROM NAZI THUGS, HAD ITS OWN ACCOUNT TO SETTLE WITH JAPAN."

"THE RED ARMY, WREATHED IN GLORY OF ITS VICTORY OVER HITLER'S MONSTROUS WAR MACHINE, ALSO PLAYED AN OUTSTANDING ROLE IN VANQUISHING GERMANY'S MAJOR ALLY."

"THE RED ARMY FRUSTRATED THE LAST HOPES OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS AND HELPED ENORMOUSLY TO ACCELERATE THE END OF THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST."

(3RD GRAF MAKE LAST WORD SALVOS, NOT ALVOS.)
JT1249AED

SEP 3 1946

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS SAID TONIGHT THAT RUSSIA, IN A REPLY TO A UNITED STATES PROTEST AGAINST A BI-LATERAL RUSSIAN-SWEDISH TRADE AGREEMENT, HAD IN EFFECT TOLD THE UNITED STATES TO MIND ITS OWN BUSINESS.

TASS SAID ITS INFORMATION WAS BASED ON DATA "RECEIVED FROM THE U.S.S.R. FOREIGN MINISTRY." IT QUOTED THE RUSSIAN REPLY AS SAYING THAT THE "SOVIET GOVERNMENT--AND IT MAY BE ASSUMED THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN--ARE NOT IN NEED OF CONSULTATION WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON QUESTION OF THE ADVANTAGE OR DISADVANTAGE THEY WILL REAP FROM TRADE AGREEMENTS."

TASS SAID THE UNITED STATES NOTE HAD EXPRESSED HOPE THAT RUSSIA WOULD NOT UNDERTAKE ANY OBLIGATIONS WHICH WERE IN CONFLICT WITH PRINCIPLES EXPRESSED IN A MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA IN 1942.

SWEDEN IN EFFECT REJECTED THE UNITED STATES NOTE LAST SATURDAY, WHEN HER FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT A SWEDISH DELEGATION WOULD LEAVE FOR MOSCOW WEDNESDAY TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS ON A PROPOSED FIVE YEAR AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

ACTING U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON SAID FRIDAY IN WASHINGTON THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD SENT NOTES TO BOTH RUSSIA AND SWEDEN EXPRESSING CONCERN THAT THE "EXCLUSIVE NATURE" OF THE PACT MIGHT INTERFERE WITH AMERICAN OBJECTIVES OF PROMOTING FREER

OF THE SILVERWARE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY, TO AFFORD ANOTHER PRODUCT FOR EXPORT. INGOT SILVER WILL BE RELEASED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THIS PURPOSE.

THE REPORT ALSO DISCLOSED THAT UNEMPLOYMENT HAS DECLINED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE TO A NEW LOW OF 416,000. DURING THE MONTH OF JULY EMPLOYMENT ROSE THREE PERCENT TO A NEW PEAK OF 5,638,000.

JS1229PED

THE SED VICTORY GENERALLY HAD BEEN EXPECTED. ALLIED OBSERVERS WERE INTERESTED PRINCIPALLY IN THE AMOUNT OF STRENGTH THE OTHER TWO PARTIES WOULD SHOW, AND WERE SURPRISED AT THE POSITION OF THE LDP AS RUNNER-UP. THE PARTY IS THE FARTHEST RIGHT OF THE THREE. THE SED, HOWEVER, HAD CONCENTRATED ITS STRONGEST BATTLE AGAINST THE CDU.

THE VOTE IN SAXONY REPRESENTED THE FIRST PHASE OF ELECTIONS WHICH WILL BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY IN THURINGIA AND WILL BE CONCLUDED SEPT. 15 IN MECKLENBURG. CDU SPOKESMEN SAID THEY EXPECTED TO MAKE A STRONGER SHOWING IN THURINGIA, WHERE THE CHURCH VOTE IS LARGER.

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANALYSTS INTERPRETED THE RESULTS IN SAXONY AS SUFFICIENT TO FORESHADOW A FURTHERING BY THE SED OF ITS SOCIALIST PROGRAM WHICH IT HAS BEEN DEVELOPING IN THE SOVIET ZONE. THIS HAS INCLUDED A LAND REVISION PROGRAM IN WHICH BIG JUNKERS ESTATES ARE SPLIT UP AMONG SMALL FARMERS, AND THE NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES WHICH FORMERLY WERE CLASSIFIED AS HAVING BELONGED TO NAZIS AND WAR CRIMINALS.

HJ529PED

A131

BERLIN, SEPT. 2-(AP)-AN UNOFFICIAL SOURCE REPORTED TODAY THAT SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WOULD ADDRESS GERMAN OFFICIALS MEETING IN STUTTGART SEPT. 10. NO OFFICIAL COMMENT WAS AVAILABLE HERE.

ACCORDING TO THE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS, BYRNES WILL ADDRESS THE MONTHLY MEETING OF GERMAN OFFICIALS GOVERNING THE THREE STATES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

R153PED

SEP 3 1946

BERLIN, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE ALLIES HAVE FORBIDDEN USE OF I.G. FARBE INDUSTRIES NAME AND TRADE MARK ON ANY PRODUCTS PRODUCED FOR SALE IN REMAINING PLANTS OF THE FORMER GERMAN CHEMICAL TRUST, THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE FOUR-POWER I.G. FARBE CONTROL COMMITTEE, WHICH IS EXECUTING DISSOLUTION OF THE TRUST FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL, IS CONDUCTING AN OPEN MARKET SALE OF 35 OF FARBE'S SMALLER PLANTS IN ALL FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES WHICH CAN BE OPERATED INDEPENDENTLY.

AMERICAN POLICY IS THAT THESE PLANTS SHALL, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, BE SOLD INTO PRIVATE HANDS FOR A DIFFUSION OF OWNERSHIP.

BY FOUR-POWER ACTION, TITLE TO THE FARBE EMPIRE HAD BEEN VESTED IN THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL. PLANTS WHICH ARE NOT DESIGNATED FOR DESTRUCTION AS WAR PLANTS OR FOR REPARATIONS ARE RESERVED FOR PRODUCTION OF DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE, WHICH CONTAINS THE BULK OF FARBE'S PROPERTIES, PLANTS LISTED FOR REPARATIONS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED BY THE RUSSIANS INTO AN I.G. SOVIET CORPORATION TO PRODUCE IN GERMANY UNTIL THEY ARE EVENTUALLY DISMANTLED AND REMOVED TO RUSSIA.

MJ930AED

30.24-5097

FRANKFURT, SEPT 2-(AP)-A HIGH RANKING U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER HAS OFFICIALLY DENIED THE AMERICAN ARMY'S OWN STORY OF A COMMUNIST SPY RING BY EXPLAINING THAT THE "FREE GERMANY COMMITTEE" THE ARMY RECENTLY BROKE UP AT STUTTGART WAS "PURELY A LOCAL AFFAIR" WITH NO EVIDENT SOVIET CONNECTIONS.

OF THE 15 GERMANS ORIGINALLY TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, THE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID, THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION WHO WILL BE PROSECUTED IS ITS LEADER, WALTHER KAZMAREK. IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT KAZMAREK'S ALLEGED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES "APPEAR TO BE SOLELY INDIVIDUAL."

"KAZMAREK'S ORGANIZATION, THE 'FREE GERMANY COMMITTEE', HAS NO CONNECTIONS WITH MOSCOW

CONNECTIONS WITH MOSCOW AS FAR AS WE CAN DETERMINE, NOR ANY CONNECTIONS WITH ANY OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS IN OCCUPIED GERMANY," SAID THE SPOKESMAN, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME.

THE ARMY'S ORIGINAL STORY, ISSUED THREE DAYS AGO THROUGH ITS PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION, SAID KAZMAREK'S ARREST HAD UNCOVERED "EVIDENCE OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY."

M425AED

A50 (100)

ZEITHEIM, GERMANY, SEPT 2-(AP)-RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES DIRECTING THE EXHUMATION OF BODIES IN MASS GRAVES AT THE FORMER NAZI PRISON CAMP HERE SAID TODAY THEY HAD FOUND SS (ELITE GUARD) LISTS REVEALING 280,000 RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS HAD BEEN BURIED IN THIS AREA.

THE RUSSIANS DISCOVERED THE GRAVES LAST JUNE AND TO DATE SAY THEY HAVE DISINTERRED 58,000 BODIES. THEY TOLD AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ON A TOUR OF SAXONY THEY HAD EVIDENCE THAT MANY OF THESE PRISONERS HAD BEEN MISTREATED BY THE NAZIS AND THAT SOME WERE BURIED ALIVE.

THE BODIES ARE BEING REBURIED IN INDIVIDUAL GRAVES MARKED BY A RED STAR.

M541AED

A98

ROME, SEPT. 2-(AP)-ADMIRAL MARC A. MITSCHER, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET, ARRIVED TODAY FOR A THREE DAY INSPECTION OF AMERICAN NAVAL INSTALLATIONS IN ITALY.

WD1012AED

Rome, Sept. 2-(ap)-U.S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark was received

by Pope Pius XII today at Castel Gandolfo, the pope's summer estate.

SEP 3 1946

Copenhagen, sept. 2--(ap)---Unra director-general F.H.

La Guardia arrived in copenhagen by plane tonight from London to

attend the food and agricultural organization conference. he

dined with ~~the~~ the u.s. minister in copenhagen, josiah ~~marvel~~
marvel, jr.

apr 185 andersens 02100 prt 607ped

BOMBAY, SEPT. 2-(AP)-ALL BOMBAY NEWSPAPERS WILL PUBLISH THE SAME NEWS OF DISTURBANCES OCCURRING HERE, UNDER AN AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY BETWEEN EDITORS AND THE GOVERNMENT. S.A. BRELVI, REPRESENTING THE EDITORS, SAID THIS WAS INTENDED TO AVERT THE PUBLICATION OF INFLAMMATORY STORIES. A COMMITTEE OF EDITORS WILL RECEIVE REPORTERS' STORIES AND ISSUE THE "AUTHORIZED REPORT" THREE TIMES DAILY.
FD1247PED

A63

LAHORE, INDIA, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE MOSLEM LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE OF PUNJAB PROVINCE SAID TONIGHT IT WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE AUTHORITY OF INDIA'S NEW INTERIM GOVERNMENT. THE COMMITTEE CALLED UPON MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, LEAGUE PRESIDENT, TO FORMULATE A PROGRAM OF DIRECT ACTION.
--DASH--
(EDS: MAY BE INCORPORATED NEW DELHI NIGHT LEAD INDIAN)
HJ3PED

SEP 3 1946

K SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3-(AP)-ALL VISAS ISSUED BY THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY BEFORE SEPT. 1 WERE CANCELLED TODAY BY ORDER OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY IN BUENOS AIRES. THE EMBASSY HEAD HERE DECLINED TO DISCUSS REASONS FOR THE ORDER.

THERE HAVE BEEN RUMORS IN THE PAST OF EXORBITANT CHARGES FOR VISAS--IN SOME CASES, THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN DOLLARS.

RAFAEL H. FERNANDEZ, WHO BECAME CHARGE D'AFFAIRES WHEN THE AMBASSADOR LEFT CHINA AUG. 10 TO HEAD ARGENTINA'S UN DELEGATION, SAID NO VISAS HAD BEEN ISSUED SINCE HE TOOK OVER THE EMBASSY.

THE CANCELLATION OF VISAS WAS A BLOW TO HOPES OF SCORES OF NAZIS AND REFUGEES ALIKE, ALL SEEKING A NEW LIFE ELSEWHERE.

THERE HAVE BEEN UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT MANY NAZIS HAD TRANSFERRED LARGE SUMS OF MONEY TO ARGENTINA, PAYING FEES OF AS MUCH AS 50 PERCENT TO COOPERATING OFFICIALS.

MH34OPPS

A85KX (WEST OUT)

NANKING, SEPT. 2-(AP)-WANG MEN-CHING, ELDEST SON OF CHINA'S NO. 1 PUPPET, THE LATE WANG CHING-WEI, TODAY WAS SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR COLLABORATIONIST ACTIVITIES.

PMS MACARTHUR

TOKYO, SEPT. 2-(AP)-ALLIED LEADERSHIP IN JAPAN "MUST ADHERE UNERRINGLY TO THE COURSE NOW CHARTED," STAVING OFF "REGIMENTATION UNDER THE EXTREME, RADICAL LEFT," GENERAL MACARTHUR ASSERTED IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT TODAY.

THE GOAL OF TRUE DEMOCRACY RATHER THAN RADICALISM IS GREAT, HE SAID, FOR JAPAN MAY PROVE "EITHER A POWERFUL BULWARK FOR PEACE OR A DANGEROUS SPRINGBOARD FOR WAR."

THE QUESTION OF WHICH POLITICAL CONCEPT WILL PREVAIL, HE ADDED, "PROFOUNDLY AFFECTS THE DESTINY OF ALL MEN AND THE FUTURE COURSE OF ALL CIVILIZATION."

THE STRONGLY-WORDED STATEMENT WAS A RARE EXPRESSION OF HIS KNOWN CONCERN, WHICH HERETOFORE HAS BEEN VOICED PRINCIPALLY BY HIS REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED FOUR-POWER COUNCIL FOR JAPAN. THE REPRESENTATIVE, GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., HAS SEVERAL TIMES ACCUSED RUSSIA OF SEEKING TO MAKE THE COUNCIL A SOUNDING BOARD TO PROMOTE COMMUNISM IN JAPAN.

CURRENT ALLIED POLICY IN JAPAN "WAS WRITTEN AT POTSDAM AND REAFFIRMED ON THE MISSOURI" WHEN JAPAN'S SURRENDER WAS SIGNED, MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT SAID.

AS A RESULT OF ONE YEAR OF THIS POLICY, PLUS THE LIVING EXAMPLE OF THE AMERICANS WHO CAME TO OCCUPY THE BEATEN NATION, "THE FALSENESS OF (JAPAN'S) FORMER TEACHINGS, THE FAILURE OF THEIR FORMER LEADERSHIP, AND THE TRAGEDY OF THEIR PAST FAITH WERE INFALLIBLY DEMONSTRATED.....IDOLATRY FOR THEIR FEUDALIST MASTERS AND WARRIOR CASTE WAS TRANSFORMED INTO HATRED AND CONTEMPT, AND THE HATRED AND CONTEMPT ONCE FELT FOR THEIR (ALLIED) FOE GAVE WAY TO HONOR AND RESPECT."

THIS CHANGED SPIRIT "REPRESENTS, ABOVE ALL ELSE, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT GAIN....IN FURTHERANCE OF A DURABLE PEACE," HE SAID.

(EDITORS: TEXT OF MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT WAS CARRIED IN FULL ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE SATURDAY NIGHT REPORT, AUG. 31.)

PY1139PPS NM

Sydney, Australia, Sept. 2-(AP)-Miss Patricia Harman was married

by telephone today to Robert Bloodworth in St. Paul., Minn., and when the

ceremony was finished, she buried her head on her mother's shoulder and cried

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The bride, a 29-year-old dancing instructor, waited at the city dance

studio an hour and a half for the call to come through. Then she held onto

the receiver 20 minutes while the ceremony progressed.

30.24-5099

"I'll see you by Christmas," she told Bloodworth, a former sergeant of the U.S. army airforces, after she became his long distance wife. She say why she wept.

SEP 3 1946

Tait 01540 apr fm 1451

ELEVEN WERE ROUNDED UP IN OR NEAR MANILA, AFTER THE GOVERNMENT'S MIDNIGHT DEADLINE FOR THE SURRENDER OF ALL PEASANT ARMS WAS DIS-REGARDED.
AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN CABANATUAN, NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCIAL CAPITAL 60 MILES NORTH OF MANILA, REPORTED STIFF FIGHTING, WITH A TWO-FORKED DRIVE REPORTEDLY CUTTING OFF A BIG PEASANT FORCE WEST OF THERE.
A SPOTTER PLANE WAS DIRECTING GOVERNMENT ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE AREA.
HF234APS

U.S. AMBASSADOR FRANK T. HINES, NOW IS NEGOTIATING WITH THE PANAMA GOVERNMENT TO DETERMINE WHETHER "THE EXISTING INTERNATIONAL SITUATION JUSTIFIES U.S. RETENTION OF ANY OF THE SITES."
FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE ISAAC FABREGA, WHO INTRODUCED THE RESOLUTION IN THE ASSEMBLY, CHARGED THAT THE UNITED STATES USED PENETRATION TACTICS TO OBTAIN THE HUGE RIO HATO AIRBASE.
DEPUTY JOSE BROWER TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THAT WHAT HE CALLED "IMPERIALISTIC TACTICS" IN RETAINING THE BASES BEYOND THE SEPT. 1 DEADLINE WERE AN OUTRAGE AGAINST PANAMA SOVEREIGNTY.
BD1028PED NM

new york, sept. 2--~~Sept~~ NBC said today the

U.S. government returned the Abadan air field, one of the largest and most completely equipped in the middle east, to Iran today.

NBC recorded the broadcast. The field was developed by the united states when war supplies were being sent to russia via the persian gulf.

nbc jrt 840ped

SEP 3 1946

A104
(140)
PANAMA, PANAMA - FIRST ADD SITES X X X PANAMA SOVEREIGNTY.
RELIABLE SOURCES SAID HINES WOULD SUBMIT TOMORROW A REQUEST FOR A FORMAL CONFERENCE WITH PANAMA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO NEGOTIATE A NEW AGREEMENT REGARDING DEFENSE SITES.
AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE AMERICAN EMBASSY SAID:
"THE AMBASSADOR, AFTER LENGTHY DISCUSSIONS YESTERDAY WITH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE CANAL ZONE, SAID HE KNEW PANAMA WAS READY AND WILLING TO ENTER NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TOWARD A NEW AGREEMENT WHICH WILL INSURE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE CANAL AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA AGAINST NEW WEAPONS AND NEW METHODS OF WARFARE WHICH HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF WORLD WAR II. X X X
"HE SAID THAT, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS TO INSURE THE FUTURE DEFENSE OF THE ISTHMUS, CAREFUL PLANNING SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT WHICH WILL BE A MUTUAL BENEFIT TO BOTH COUNTRIES. THE AMBASSADOR SAID THESE DELIBERATIONS MAY REQUIRE CONSIDERABLE TIME. HE ADDED THAT THE SAME SOUND PRINCIPLES AND THE HIGHEST RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY AND ECONOMY OF PANAMA WHICH HAVE ALWAYS EXISTED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES ARE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF THOSE ENTRUSTED WITH THE PROBLEM."
BD1046PED

U.S. Asks Indemnity From Tito for Loss Of Fliers, Airplanes

STATEMENT DENIES BELGRADE CHARGE OF NEW VIOLATIONS

Illegal Flights Must Be by Other "Nation's" Craft, Yugoslavia Is Told.
ALL PLANES CHECKED
Number of Aircraft Moving Near Border Is Listed in Report.

The United States notified Yugoslavia tonight that it expects "suitable indemnification" for the families of five Americans whose plane was shot down, plus compensation for property damage.
It also denied with facts and figures Marshal Tito's charges that American planes made 278 unauthorized flights over Yugoslavia between July 16 and Aug. 29 and offered its official conclusion:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 - (AP)

A62FX
MANILA, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NEW PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC OPENED UP A BIG-GUN OFFENSIVE AGAINST REBELLIOUS PEASANTS TODAY. MANILA NEWSPAPERS TERMED IT "CIVIL WAR."
BATTLING WAS REPORTED IN THE MOUNTAINS 55 TO 65 MILES NORTH OF THIS CAPITAL CITY AND ORDERS WERE OUT FOR WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF PEASANT LEADERS HEADING AN AGRARIAN REFORM CAMPAIGN

"That violations of Yugoslav territory by the planes set forth in your government's note must have been made by planes other than American planes."

Repeated Four Times

This cryptic remark was reiterated four times, but without any amplification.

This government's latest word on the incidents was in a note to Yugoslav charge d'affaires here, Dr. Sergije Makiedo, from Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton, in charge at the State department in the absence of Secretary Byrnes and Undersecretary Acheson.

Clayton said he was "constrained to advise" the diplomat that the United States had "confidently expected that the expressions of Yugoslav regrets respecting the loss of members of the crew who were killed as a consequence of the action of Yugoslav armed forces would be accompanied by an offer to make suitable compensation to the families of the dependents of the unfortunate members of such Yugoslav acts."

Indemnity Expected

"My government," he continued, "expects that such indemnification will be made by the Yugoslav government, as well as compensation for the destruction of and damage to the United States planes and other property caused by the two Yugoslav attacks."

Clayton's statement ended with the usual diplomatic salute, "Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."

This was in contrast to the angrily-worded American ultimatum of August 21, which included no diplomatic niceties at all and concluded with the threat to take the dispute to the United Nations Security Council if the U. S. demands were not met within 48 hours.

American officials concerned with the Yugoslav negotiations said acceptance by Tito of an American indemnity bill—which has not yet been presented—would wind up the affair from this country's point of view.

Tito, in a note last Friday, however, said that his government "cannot be held responsible" for the loss of life and property in the two crashes.

Dr. Makiedo, also the recipient of the American ultimatum on the planes matter 13 days ago, was with Clayton less than 10 minutes and would not comment when he left.

Clayton's note recited two notes received from Tito within the last five days and answered in detail Tito's charges of unauthorized American flights.

Checkups on U. S. Planes

An exhaustive investigation by the government included checkups on the whereabouts of every American military plane in Europe between July 16 and Aug. 29.

Where Yugoslavia claimed that 172 such flights had been made over its territory by American planes between July 16 and Aug. 8, Clayton declared that only 10 American military aircraft made flights during that period anywhere near Yugoslav territory.

From Aug. 10 to Aug. 20, Clayton said American planes flew only 30 flights in areas close to Yugoslav territory, compared with 39 claimed by Tito to have flown over his country.

Tito reported 36 unauthorized American flights between Aug. 23 and 29. Clayton said only four arm-

ed B-17's flew near Yugoslavia in that period and that none violated Yugoslav territory.

Tito also had told Ambassador Richard C. Patterson in Belgrade last Saturday that there were 26 territory violations by American planes on Aug. 28 and 29. Clayton said there were only two flights near Yugoslavia and that none crossed that country's frontier.

After answering each of these Yugoslav claims with figures, dates and the types of planes involved, Clayton declared he was "forced to the conclusion" that the violations alleged by Tito "must have been made by planes other than American planes."

No Intentional Violations

Clayton emphatically declared that no American planes had flown over Yugoslavia intentionally, without advance approval, "unless forced to do so in an emergency."

"I presume that the government of Yugoslavia recognizes that in case a plane and its occupants are jeopardized, the aircraft may change its course so as to seek safety even though such action may result in flying over Yugoslav territory without prior clearance," he observed.

Clayton also took sharp issue with Tito over whether the attacking Yugoslavia fighters first had given a landing signal to the American plane forced down Aug. 9.

"These fighters made no signal which could be interpreted as a landing signal," he asserted. "They did wobble their wings, which according to United States practice is the accepted signal to attract attention to the plane making the signal. The Yugoslav fighters then attacked without any warning whatsoever."

Clayton handled tersely the forced crash of the second American transport plane on Aug. 19, in which five American lives were lost, and the question whether it ac-

tually had flown over Yugoslav territory.

"The pilot and crew of this unarmed American transport are dead, shot down by Yugoslav armed aircraft," he said.

After his vigorous denial of Yugoslav claims and the grim recital of the two crashes, Clayton made it plain that the United States hopes for an early settlement of the matter.

In response to new Yugoslav demands that unauthorized flights be stopped, Clayton said standing orders to this effect had been enforced throughout the period in question and that these orders "will continue to be carried out in the future."

Tito's claims that American planes violated Yugoslavia territory were made prior to his note delivered Sunday at the U. S. embassy in Belgrade. In this note, the Yugoslav premier:

1. Extended formal Yugoslav regrets over the plane crashes which cost five American lives.
2. Had given strictest orders to the Yugoslav armed forces not to fire again on American planes, even though they might be over Yugoslav soil "intentionally."
3. Protested, however, that a U. S. ultimatum of Aug. 21 was far too severe in light of Yugoslavia's position as a wartime ally.

Talked With Envoy

Tito previously had expressed the regrets and assurances to U. S. Ambassador Richard C. Patterson in a conversation Aug. 22. The U. S. had insisted, however, on having them in writing.

Because Tito's latest note was delivered Sunday, U. S. officials gave it considerably more weight than another communication left at the State department Friday by Dr. Sergije Makiedo, charge d'affaires of the Yugoslav embassy.

The Friday note protested again in strong terms over what Yugoslavia calls continued unauthorized flights by American planes over its territory.

It asked for new measures to stop the flights and insisted again that the crashes of Aug. 9 and Aug. 19 could have been avoided had the crews of the American aircraft obeyed the "invitation" of Yugoslav fighters to land.

The note also listed by date a number of what it called "unauthorized flights" occurring after the second plane crashed Aug. 19.

It said that Tito, in forbidding Yugoslavs to shoot at foreign planes, had presumed that the U. S. would take steps necessary to prevent unauthorized flights except in case of emergency or bad weather.

Officials cited as possibly the most significant part of the note, however, a statement that the Yugoslav

government "can not be held responsible" for the five Americans killed Aug. 19 because it had done everything possible to "avoid such results."

American officials wondered if that statement meant Tito would not agree to pay an indemnity for the loss of lives and property.

They pointed out that the U. S. already had undertaken investigations of the flights. It could not be learned at the State department when this country would present its indemnity bill.

Meantime, Senator Johnson (D-Colo.) demanded that the State department stop the loading of two ships in New York harbor with UNRRA supplies for Yugoslavia. In a telegram from Colorado to the department, Johnson said:

"Governments which shoot down Americans must not be rewarded. They can only interpret it as cowardly appeasement and bold-faced bribery."

Report On Slay Case Delayed

Washington, Sept. 3 (P)—The State Department today cancelled a new conference at which Under Secretary William L. Clayton had intended to discuss developments in the dispute with Yugoslavia over the forced crashes of two American planes.

Clayton's conference was called off suddenly after he had been summoned to the White House for an 11 A.M. conference with President Truman. Clayton is Acting Secretary of State in the absences of Secretary Byrnes and Under Secretary Dean Acheson.

Lincoln White, department press officer, scheduled an afternoon conference to replace that of Clayton and promised to try to have an announcement on the Yugoslav situation at that time.

Belgrade Notes Reported

Government officials said yesterday that the situation appeared headed for a diplomatically satisfactory conclusion. It has developed that there were two recent dispatches from Belgrade.

The first of these said the United States Embassy had received a new note Sunday from Marshal Tito which "roughly meets" American demands for an official apology and assurance that the plane incidents

—which cost five American lives—would not recur.

Later Belgrade reports said the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington had delivered a note at the State Department on Friday. The embassy here confirmed this. This note asked for a guarantee that no more American planes would fly over Yugoslav territory without permission, and added that the Yugoslav Government could not bear "any responsibility" for the two crashes.

Demands Fulfilled

Earlier department officials had said it is "godd speculation" that the first Belgrade dispatch—saying American demands had virtually been fulfilled—is correct.

Such an ending, officials said, might have the additional effect of lessening the current tension between the United States and Russia.

The two army transport planes, reportedly off course because of bad weather, crashed in Yugoslavia August 9 and 19 after being fired upon by Yugoslav fighters.

Marshal Bans Attacks

In the face of an American ultimatum, Marshal Tito told Richard C. Patterson, United States Ambassador, orally that he deplored the events. He added that strictest orders had been sent to his armed forces not to fire on foreign planes in the future, even though they might be over Yugoslavia without permission.

These statements were not put into writing immediately, but the new note, which Belgrade dispatches say was delivered Sunday to Patterson, is expected to confirm them.

However, the Belgrade dispatches

also say Tito is considering a new formal protest to Washington, contending that American planes are "continuing to violate Yugoslav sovereignty."

Reaction To Bill Awaited

But on this count, too, State Department officials are optimistic for an early settlement. Their only reluctance is in trying to predict Tito's reaction when this country presents its indemnity bill for the loss of life and property in the two crashes.

Officials who have much to do with this country's relations with Russia cite the possibility of an early Yugoslav settlement as one of several reasons why they contend that talk of an impending final showdown—or even war—between the United States and the Soviet Union is farfetched.

FLIGHTS GO ON, TITO SAYS

Yugoslav Note Demands Halt in 'Deliberate' Violations

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 3 (P)—Yugoslavia, in a sharp new note to the United States published today, charged that American planes were continuing unauthorized flights over the country and declared that these "deliberate and brutal infringements" of Yugoslav territory "can no longer be tolerated."

Requesting the United States to take urgent measures to prevent further infringements, the note charged that since Aug. 19, when five Americans were shot down and killed by Yugoslav fighters, eleven United States bombers, fourteen fighter planes and seven transports had flown over Yugoslav territory.

In Vienna the American Flight Control at the Tulln air base said that it had no information on a Paris radio report, which quoted a "Belgrade announcement" last Friday, that a plane on the Vienna-Udine run had been forced to land near Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

A Government statement, published on the front page of all Belgrade newspapers today, said the Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Washington delivered the new note to the United States State Department on Aug. 30. The text of this note also was published.

The note asserted that no "necessary satisfactory reply" had been given to either of two earlier Yugoslav notes, one dated Aug. 10 and the other Aug. 19, protesting against unauthorized American flights and demanding that the United States Government take measures to prevent them.

The latest note declared that "however much the death of the victims is regrettable owing to the tragic end of the plane which occurred Aug. 19 this year, the Government of Yugoslavia cannot bear any responsibility for this because on its part it has done all in order

to avoid such cases which occurred and which can very easily occur on a frontier where our army, as in every independent country, has a task to guard the inviolability of its territory and sovereignty of its country."

Asking the United States what guarantees it had given that unauthorized flights would not be repeated, the note declared that "this is all the more urgent because flights over Yugoslavia have been repeated" even after Aug. 19.

U. S. PLEDGE ON PLANES SOUGHT BY YUGOSLAVS

Note Asking Flights Over Territory Be Halted Is Made Public.

NEW INSTANCES ARE CITED

Belgrade Calls Them Deliberate and Unauthorized—Won't Pay for Felled Craft.

Belgrade, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Belgrade newspapers printed today a note which the Yugoslav Government delivered to the United States State Department at Washington August 30 asking for a guarantee that no more American planes would fly over Yugoslavia and citing new instances of such flights.

The note asked the United States to "reply what it had undertaken to put an end to unauthorized and deliberate flights over Yugoslav territory on the part of American military and civilian planes and what guarantees it can give that this will not be repeated."

The note said that no "necessary or satisfactory reply" had been received to Yugoslav notes delivered to the United States on August 10 and 19.

Two American Army transport planes were forced down by gunfire from Yugoslav fighters on August 9 and 19.

U. S. Said Tito Complied.

Premier-Marshall Tito had ordered the release of nine of the occupants of the first plane and had given "strict orders" that no more foreign planes be shot down prior to his formal receipt of an American ultimatum. Subsequently the State Department at Washington announced the Yugoslav Government had complied with the ultimatum.

The new Yugoslav note, listing numerous flights of United States planes over Yugoslav territory since Aug. 19, declared

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these "can no longer be tolerated."

The United States has asked compensation and indemnities for the loss of the two transports, but the new note said the Yugoslav Government "cannot bear any responsibility for this."

The note said that the two Army transports and "many before them" flew deep into Yugoslav territory "without being forced to do so by weather conditions and listed the following as flights by American aircraft over Yugoslavia since August 19:

"August 23, three planes, of which two were bombers and one a transport plane, flew over Yugoslav territory; August 24, eight planes, of which three were bombers, three pursuits and two transports; August 25, three planes—two pursuits and one transport; August 26, nine planes, of which seven were pursuits and one a bomber; August 27, nine planes, of which five were bombers, two transports and two pursuits."

Won't Accept Responsibility.

The note said that "however much the death of the victims is regrettable owing to the tragic end of the plane which occurred August 19 this year, the Government of Yugoslavia cannot bear any responsibility for this because on its part it has done all in order to avoid such cases which occurred and which can very easily occur on a frontier where our army, as in every independent country, has a task to guard the inviolability of its territory and the sovereignty of its country."

"The Government of Yugoslavia considers the deliberate and brutal infringements of Yugoslavia's territory on the part of military planes can no longer be tolerated and requests that necessary measures be urgently undertaken by the United States Government in order to prevent this in the future because this is also detrimental to good relations between America and Yugoslavia and brings about undesired incidents," the note added.

of State William L. Clayton:
Sir:

I refer to a note dated Aug. 30, 1946, which you left at the Department of State in regard to alleged flights of United States planes over Yugoslav territory. In your note you refer to several notes of protest to the United States government requesting that flights over Yugoslav territories be stopped and that inquiries be undertaken toward establishing those responsible. You state that your government did not receive a satisfactory reply and that measures were not undertaken to prevent the flights. Your note states, furthermore, that your government received no satisfactory answer to its last two notes—that of Aug. 10, 1946, in regard to the forced landing of an American military transport plane in Yugoslavia on Aug. 9 and that on Aug. 20 concerning the flight of a second American transport over Yugoslav territory on Aug. 19, "whose crew unfortunately met a tragic end that might in any case have been avoided had the crew obeyed the invitation to land."

In your note of Aug. 30 you state that neither of these two American planes flew over Yugoslavia in an emergency caused by bad weather. Your note further states that your government "cannot be held responsible for the victims" of the plane which was shot down on Aug. 19 "as it had undertaken everything possible to avoid such results in similar flights which had taken place, and which might easily occur at a border where our army, like that of every independent country, is charged with guarding the integrity of our territory and the sovereignty of our country."

Further Charges Cited

Your note of Aug. 30 states that your government again requests that the United States

government reply concerning the steps it has taken to end "the unauthorized and intentional flights over Yugoslav territory." You further state that unauthorized flights over Yugoslav territory have occurred again in the same region even after the "incident" of Aug. 19. Your note states that "on Aug. 23 there were flights by three bombers, three fighters and one transport; Aug. 24, eight planes flew over—three bombers, three fighters and two transports; Aug. 25, three planes, two fighters and one transport; Aug. 26, nine planes, seven fighters, one transport and one bomber; Aug. 27, nine planes, five bombers, two transports and two fighters." Your note goes on to state that it is obvious that all of these cases "could not be the result of emergency or bad weather, but that in most cases the flights over our territory were intentional."

Your note concludes by referring to the statement of Marshal Tito to (American) Ambassador Patterson that "he has forbidden the shooting at planes that might fly over Yugoslav territory; presuming that for its part the government of the United States of America would undertake the steps necessary to prevent these flights; except in the case of emergency or bad weather, for which arrangements could be made by agreement between American and Yugoslav authorities."

In a conversation with Ambassador Patterson in Belgrade on Aug. 31 Marshal Tito stated that he was sorry to say that far from ceasing, unauthorized flights over Yugoslav territory continued in increasing numbers every day. He stated that on Aug. 28 four fighters and two bombers were sighted over Yugoslav territory; on Aug. 29 he asserted twenty planes, fourteen bombers, two transports and four fighters flew over Yugoslav territory without authorization. Presumably, although this is not completely clear from Ambassador Patterson's telegram reporting the conversation, Mar-

shal Tito believed that all of these planes were American planes.

Asked for Guaranty

In the same conversation with Ambassador Patterson on Aug. 31, Marshal Tito, after referring to your note of Aug. 30 to the Department of State, stated that he was now asking for three

things: (1) an official guaranty that violations of Yugoslav territory would stop; (2) that pilots and others responsible for future violations would be punished, and (3) an agreement on signals for pilots in difficulty to communicate with Yugoslav pilots and ground forces for assistance.

In order that I may deal comprehensively with the alleged violations of Yugoslav territory by American planes, perhaps it would be well if I recapitulated briefly statements contained in the notes of your government in regard to such alleged violations. Your government's note of Aug. 10 alleged 172 violations of Yugoslav territory and gave ninety-seven examples of such violations on seven specified dates between July 16 and Aug. 8. The examples cited comprised sixty-one bombers, fifteen fighters, one transport and twenty unidentified aircraft.

A further note from your government dated Aug. 20 alleged forty-four violations of Yugoslav territory by unauthorized aircraft from Aug. 10 to Aug. 20. These forty-four violations were alleged to have taken place on seven specific dates during the period and to have consisted of twenty-seven bombers, twelve fighters, four transports and one unidentified aircraft.

The violations of Yugoslav territory alleged to have taken place in your note of Aug. 30 are set forth in the third paragraph of this note, and those mentioned by Marshal Tito in conversation with Ambassador Patterson on Aug. 31 are set forth in the fifth paragraph of this note.

In summary, the Yugoslav government has alleged that over the period from July 16 to Aug. 29 278 unauthorized flights were made over Yugoslav territory, a high proportion of these flights being by bombers and fighters.

The United States government

has made a thorough and comprehensive investigation of these alleged flights over Yugoslav territory. In the course of this investigation the records of the various military headquarters and establishments of the United States in Europe were checked and the whereabouts of every American military plane in Europe during the period July 16 to Aug. 29, inclusive, was established. As a result of this exhaustive investigation, I am now in a position to provide you

with the facts in regard to flights of American planes.

During the period July 16 to Aug. 8, 1946 there were only ten American military aircraft which made flights which were anywhere near Yugoslav territory. Of these flights, nine were made by unarmed transports and one by a bomber, a B-17. No other American military planes were near enough to Yugoslav territory for it to have been possible for them to fly over the territory of your country. According to the records of the United States Army Air Forces, the ten flights of United States planes during this period did not take place over Yugoslav territory. These planes were, however, near Yugoslav territory, and it is conceivable that there might have been brief moments when, due to weather conditions, one or more of the planes was in fact over Yugoslav territory, but so far as the United States government is aware, and according to the records of the United States Army Air Forces, this did not actually take place. I would call your attention to the fact that during this period of July 16 to Aug. 8 your government alleges that there were violations of Yugoslav territory by sixty-one bombers, fifteen fighters, one transport and ninety-five unidentified planes, and again remind you that of the American planes which could have possibly been over Yugoslav territory at any time during this period there were only nine American unarmed transports and one bomber; this is to be compared with the 172 violations your government alleges. I can only conclude that violations of Yugoslav territory by the planes set forth in your government's note of Aug. 10 must have been

made by planes other than United States planes.

As regards the period Aug. 10 to Aug. 20, dealt with in your government's note on Aug. 20, the facts are that on the dates specified during this period United States military aircraft performed only thirty flights in areas close enough to Yugoslav territory for it to have been possible for any of these planes to fly over Yugoslav territory. All of these United States planes were unarmed transport aircraft except for one bomber, a B-17. Twenty-two of the alleged forty-four violations, "three fighters, one transport aircraft and at least eighteen bombers," took place on Aug. 13; accord-

ing to the Yugoslav government. On that day only three American military aircraft performed flights close enough to Yugoslav territory for it to have been possible for a violation of Yugoslav territory to have occurred; these three planes were unarmed transports. It is within the bounds of possibility that some of the thirty United States aircraft which flew during this period were inadvertently over Yugoslav territory due to weather conditions. This, however, is not shown in the records of the United States Army Air Forces. I would call your attention to the fact that during this period your government alleges that there were violations of Yugoslav territory by twenty-seven bombers and twelve fighters. During that period no American fighter and only one American bomber was close enough to Yugoslav territory for it to have been possible, even inadvertently, for it to have flown over Yugoslav territory. I am therefore forced to conclude that the violations of Yugoslav territory set forth in your government's note of Aug. 20 must have been made by planes other than American planes.

Answers Aug. 30 Note

As regards the alleged violations of Yugoslav territory set forth in your note of Aug. 30 and recapitulated in the third paragraph of this note, I may say that the facts as regards American planes are as follows: all flights over the Vienna-Udine route were stopped on

Aug. 20. On Aug. 25 orders were given for the resumption of this service with armed B-17 bombers. The orders provided that each plane was to proceed as far as Klagenfurt, Austria, and thence to Udine without crossing Yugoslav territory provided the weather was satisfactory. If the weather was unsatisfactory and there was danger that the plane might inadvertently get over Yugoslav territory, the plane was to return to Vienna. The B-17 bomber which was to inaugurate this service on Aug. 25 did in fact return to Vienna after reaching Klagenfurt because of weather conditions. For the remainder of the period covered by your note of Aug. 30 there were three flights of American military planes over that route under the instructions set forth above. These three

flights were made by armed B-17 bombers. I can state categorically that not one of these planes violated Yugoslav territory and that there were no other American military planes in the air on the five specific dates mentioned in your note of Aug. 30 which were close enough to Yugoslav territory for it to have been possible for them even though inadvertently to fly over Yugoslav territory. Therefore, I am forced to the conclusion that all of the thirty-six violations alleged to have occurred in your note of Aug. 30 must have been made by planes other than American planes.

Concerning the flights alleged by Marshal Tito in his conversation with Ambassador Patterson mentioned in the fifth paragraph of this note, there were two flights of American aircraft, under identical instructions,

both by B-17 bombers, on Aug. 28. One of these was from Vienna to Udine and the other on the same route in the opposite direction. On Aug. 29 one American bomber, a B-17, flew from Udine to Vienna. I can similarly state that none of these planes violated Yugoslav territory. Thus I am likewise forced to the conclusion that the twenty-six violations alleged by Marshal Tito to have taken place on Aug. 28 and 29 must also have been caused by planes other than American.

No International Violations

No American planes have flown over Yugoslavia intentionally without advance approval of Yugoslav authorities unless forced to do so in an emergency. I presume that the government of Yugoslavia recognizes that in case a plane and its occupants are jeopardized, the aircraft may change its course so as to seek safety even though such action may result in flying over Yugoslav territory without prior clearance.

The unarmed American transport planes have been shot down by Yugoslav fighters. The first incident occurred on Aug. 9. The pilot of this plane was specifically instructed to fly over Klagenfurt to Udine via Tarvisio, carefully avoiding Yugoslav territory. The weather information available to this pilot was inaccurate and he encountered heavy clouds, icing and high winds on his route. When

American Reply to Yugoslavia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The text of the new American note to Yugoslavia, handed to the Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires at Washington today by Under Secretary

he emerged into clear weather he believed that his plane was northwest of Udine in Italy. Actually, while under instrument flight conditions he had drifted off his course into Yugoslavia. The plane was then approached by three Yugoslav fighters. These fighters made no signal which could be interpreted as a landing signal. They did wobble their wings which, according to United States practice is the accepted signal to attract attention to the plane making the signal. The Yugoslav fighters then attacked without any warning whatsoever. The transport plane then descended rapidly in an effort to land, but was fired on during the descent. After the plane landed the passengers and crew were held from Aug. 9 to Aug. 22 by Yugoslav authorities. During this period the passengers and crew were questioned frequently and the Yugoslav questioners attempted to persuade individuals to delete from their statements any reference to the bad weather they had encountered and were asked to include statements as to the satisfactory care afforded. The foregoing statements are taken from the report of the pilot and the crew of the plane made after their release by Yugoslav authorities.

August 19 Incident Cited

On August 19 an unarmed American transport aircraft left Vienna for Italy. In accordance with standard practice, the pilot was carefully instructed as to his route. These instructions included a directive to avoid Yugoslavia. It is impossible to give complete information as to what occurred on this flight. The pilot and crew of this unarmed American transport are

dead, shot down by Yugoslav armed aircraft.

The Yugoslav government has already received assurances from the United States government that United States planes will not cross Yugoslav territory without prior clearance from Yugoslav authorities except when forced to do so by circumstances over which there is no control such as bad weather, loss of direction, and mechanical trouble. Assurances along these lines were repeated in the note which the American Ambassador gave the Yugoslav government on Aug. 31, 1946. Standing orders in this sense governing the activities of American planes have been enforced throughout

the period referred to in the several recent notes from the Yugoslav government alleging violations of Yugoslav territory by American planes. These orders have, in fact, been carried out at all American air stations in central, southern and eastern Europe from which American planes fly in the vicinity of Yugoslavia, and will continue to be carried out in the future.

I do not believe that it would serve a useful purpose for me to add to the views which were expressed in the note which the Acting Secretary of State handed you on Aug. 21 last in regard to the action of the Yugoslav government in shooting down the two American transport planes on Aug. 9 and Aug. 19. Marshal Tito in his conversation with Ambassador Patterson on Aug. 22 expressed his regrets at the loss of American lives. I have noted the efforts of the Yugoslav authorities in the search for the bodies of the five crew members and the honors shown the remains which were recovered. Marshal Tito further informed Ambassador Patterson of his order recited in your note of Aug. 30 that Yugoslav planes should not fire on planes that might fly over Yugoslav territory.

The Yugoslav government has released the crew and passengers of the transport plane which was forced down on Aug. 9 with the exception of the wounded Turkish officer who was a passenger on the plane and is still in the hospital. I have been informed that the Yugoslav government has advised the Turkish authorities that this Turkish officer is free to leave Yugoslavia when he is able to travel and that your government has expressed its regrets concerning his injury.

Marshal Tito's Note

The United States government was glad to receive the assurances contained in Marshal Tito's note dated Aug. 31 to Ambassador Patterson. The full text of that note reads as follows:

"No. 10381, Belgrade, Aug. 31, 1946.

"Excellency:

"With reference to our conversation in Bled on Aug. 22, 1946, as well as to the statements I made on that occasion

on behalf of the government of the Federative Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia, not all of which have been laid down in my written reply of Aug. 23, I have to confirm herewith:

"(1) The government of the Federative Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia regrets indeed that American pilots lost their lives

at the accident of Aug. 19, near Bled, when an American military transport plane crashed after disobeying signals to land;

"(2) As I already stated both orally and in writing to Anglo-American correspondents, I have issued orders to our military authorities to the effect that no transport planes must be fired at any more, even if they might intentionally fly over our territory without proper clearance, but that in such cases they should be invited to land; if they refused to do so their identity should be taken and the Yugoslav government informed thereof so that any necessary steps could be undertaken through appropriate channels.

"I also confirm my statement made on that occasion, on behalf of the government of the Federative Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia that I consider objectless the American government's note, which was, to our surprise, unnecessarily and

without reason too strong towards an allied country as is Yugoslavia; the government of the Federative Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia had ordered twenty-four hours prior to the hand-over of the said note that the crew of the plane be released and that they be allowed to leave this country. The crew had been taken over by Mr. Hohenthal, the American Consul at 7:30 hours of Aug. 22, I. E. full eight hours before the note in connection with that crew was handed over. Respectfully yours, Tito MP."

With reference to Marshal Tito's proposal for an agreement on signals, United States military representatives would welcome a discussion of this question and are prepared to meet Yugoslav military representatives at such time and place as your government may designate, in order to reach an agreement

regarding the signals to be employed.

I am constrained to advise you that the United States government has confidently expected that expressions of Yugoslav regrets respecting the loss of members of the crew, who were killed as a consequence of the action of Yugoslav armed forces, would be accompanied by an offer to make suitable indemnification to the families and dependents of the unfortunate victims of such Yugoslav action. My government expects that such indemnification will be made by the Yugoslav government, as well as compensation for the destruction of and damage to the United States plane and other property caused by the two Yugoslav attacks.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

William L. Clayton
Acting Secretary.

fore them flew deep into Yugoslav territory, the first over seventy and the second over fifty kilometers. Both planes did not fly over Yugoslavia owing to bad weather, because the weather

was favorable over the Alps those days, and there was no bad weather which could be very well seen from the Yugoslav side of the Alps.

Therefore, however much, the death of the victims is regrettable owing to the tragic end of the plane which occurred Aug. 19 this year, the government of Yugoslavia cannot bear any responsibility for this, because on its part it has done all in order to avoid such cases which occurred and which can very easily occur on a frontier where our army, as in every independent country, has the task to guard the inviolability of its territory and the sovereignty of its country.

In connection with the above mentioned facts, the government

orders forbidding the opening of fire on transport and other planes which might fly over Yugoslav territory, supposing also that the United States government would on its part undertake the necessary steps in order to prevent this in so far as this was not done in an emergency owing to bad weather, and this can be settled between the American and Yugoslav military authorities.

The government of Yugoslavia considers that the deliberate and brutal infringement of Yugoslav's territory on the part of military planes can no longer be tolerated, and requests that necessary measures be urgently undertaken by the United States government in order to prevent this in the future, because this is also detrimental to good relations between America and Yugoslavia and brings about undesired incidents.

far off as ever, if not farther.

In place of the lengthy editorials which appeared in most London papers last year on the anniversary, the editorial columns today were largely concerned with the results of the Greek plebiscite.

Greek King 1946 'Very Happy'

Naples, Italy, Sept. 3 (AP)—The aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and other units of the United States task force in the Mediterranean left today for Greece.

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—King George II of Greece, described today by a confidant as "a very happy man," intends to return to Athens in two or three weeks, a Government spokesman said, thus ending his second exile since 1924.

The returns from Sunday's plebiscite were still running at better than 2 to 1 for King George, and dispatches from Paris said Premier Constantine Tsaldaris of Greece, now attending the Peace Conference, might confer with the King today or tomorrow.

The influential Times, commenting editorially, viewed the results of the plebiscite as a signal for the withdrawal of British guardianship and the assumption by the Greek Government of full responsibility for the peace and welfare of the country.

Called Rebuff To Soviet

The Conservative Daily Telegraph called the result of the balloting a rebuff to Russia and Communist "autocracy."

"Whatever was the calculation," the Telegraph said, "the recent outbursts of (Russian Foreign Minister V. M.) Molotov and (Ukrainian Foreign Minister Dmitri) Manuisky evidently have not had the effect of lessening the traditional Greek love of independence."

The Communist Daily Worker commented, on the other hand, that Greece was "no longer an independent country—it is a British colony."

"Democracy in Greece has been murdered, and the assassin is the Labor Government in London," the Worker said.

SEP 4 1946 Yugoslav Note Rejecting Claims by U.S.

BELGRADE, Sept. 3 (AP)—The text of the Yugoslav note of Aug. 30 to the American State Department, as printed in Belgrade newspapers today, follows:

In connection with the continual flights of the military and civilian air force of the United States over Yugoslav territory, thus infringing the sovereignty of our country, the government of Yugoslavia addressed several notes of protest and demands to the United States government, requesting that unauthorized flights cease and that investigations be carried out against those who were responsible.

Not in one single case has there been given the necessary and satisfactory reply, nor have measures been undertaken to prevent this.

Also, the Yugoslav government has not received the necessary reply to its two latest notes—one dated Aug. 10, No. 9470, concerning the flight over our territory and forced landing of an American military transport plane, type C-47, on Aug. 9, and further concerning the flight of another American plane, No. 4374, on Aug. 19, the crew of which unfortunately met with a tragic end which could undoubtedly have been prevented had it obeyed the signal to land. Both planes as well as many be-

fore them flew deep into Yugoslav territory, the first over seventy and the second over fifty kilometers. Both planes did not fly over Yugoslavia owing to bad weather, because the weather

This is all the more urgent because flights over Yugoslavia have been repeated in these regions even after the case which occurred Aug. 19; for example:

Aug. 23; three planes, of which two were bombers and one a transport plane, flew over Yugoslav territory; Aug. 24, eight planes, of which three were bombers, three pursuits and two transports; Aug. 25; three planes—two pursuits and one trans-

port; Aug. 26, nine planes, of which seven were pursuits, one a transport and one a bomber; Aug. 27, nine planes, of which five were bombers, two transports and two pursuits.

From the number of planes which daily and repeatedly fly over Yugoslav territory, it is clear that in all cases this is not done owing to necessity or to bad weather, but that in a majority of cases our territory was again deliberately crossed.

Marshal Tito, in a statement to United States Ambassador Patterson, declared he issued

COMBINED MANEUVERS REPORTED BY TURKS

LONDON, Sept. 3. — (AP) Exchange Telegraph quoted Turkish newspapers tonight as saying "British, American and Turkish fleets are to carry out combined exercises in the Aegean sea," lying between Greece and the Dardanelles.

Nine **NIGHT** the United States Atlantic fleet, including the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt, are now in the Aegean and Britain has announced that her Mediterranean fleet will cruise there after Sept. 18, but this was the first mention of joint maneuvers or that the Turks would participate.

The United States and Britain have supported Turkish rejection of a Russian proposal that Turkey share military control of the Dardanelles with the Soviet Union.

War Anniversary Ignored in London

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the European war was ignored today by all London newspapers save one—Lord Kemsley's Daily Graphic, which commented editorially that "the freedoms we fought for are as

Turks are Pleased.

Istanbul, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—An informant close to the Turkish Government expressed satisfaction today with the outcome of the Greek plebiscite which resulted in a heavy majority in favor of recalling King George II to the throne.

The vote presages a new era of unity with Greece, with which Turkey has a "common front," and hence this nation "rejoices," the informant said.

GREECE WARNS BANDS OF REDS

Threatens Measures Unless Violence Is Halted

Athens, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Acting Premier Stylianos Gonatas said tonight the promonarchist Greek Government would order emergency measures back into effect unless Communist bands stopped trying to "impose by force their will" upon the country.

The **NIGHT** Premier said at a news conference that the Greek Cabinet in a meeting this afternoon, had decided that the action would be taken if the irregular minority continues "to use force."

Asked if by "irregular minority" he meant Communist bands, he replied in the affirmative.

Large Majority Cited

Gonatas said the Government would not tolerate violent action by the minority, particularly in view of the fact that "the will of the people" had been expressed by a large majority.

He added that the emergency measures—which have included the use of troops for police duty and establishment of military courts authorized to impose death sentences—would not be restored if the leftwing bands stopped using force.

Latest returns from Sunday's plebiscite, announced by the Government gave 1,135,675 votes for the return of King George II and 451,540 for the republic.

Regrets Statements

Gonatas also expressed regret at statements by some political leaders and some sections of the press that the plebiscite had not settled the question of Greece's government.

[The British radio, in a broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, said that EAM, Greek Left-Wing party had issued a demand that the plebiscite be "declared invalid."]

Nicholas Zachariadis, Communist secretary general writing in the Communist organ Rizospastis, said that "should the British and the monarcho-Fascists continue their

policy, civil war will spread all over Greece."

Asks British To Leave

The Communist leader said the situation of Greece following the plebiscite was alarming and the only way out was for the British to leave the country immediately and for Greece to follow an equal policy toward all the Allies. The Communists have charged the present regime was unfriendly to the Soviet Union.

The Leftist organ, *Eleftheria Ellada*, however, interpreted the plebiscite as a victory of the republicans, stating that urban centers had voted against the King. Gonatas said that "fortunately the plebiscite was conducted under such conditions that everybody... had manifested admiration of the orderly and impartial way in which it was held." He expressed hope that all political leaders eventually would recognize the outcome of the plebiscite, which recalls the King of the Hellenes from five years of wartime exile.

Full Final Returns

Full final returns of the plebiscite, carried out as British and American observers watched, were not expected until tomorrow.

The Ministry of Public Order announced, meanwhile, that five gendarmes reported seized by an

armed band Sunday northwest of Kastoria had been found slain. The statement confirmed a report that 40 Greek soldiers also were seized by the same "Leftist" band of 400 which it said apparently came from the direction of the Yugoslav or Albanian borders. The ministry refused to speculate on the fate of the soldiers.

8 Gendarmes Found Slain

Athens, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Public Order said today that eight of fifteen gendarmes seized Sunday by a band of northwest of Kastoria, have been found slain.

The statement also confirmed officially a report that 40 soldiers had been seized at the same time by a band of 400 Leftists apparently moving from the Yugoslav or Albanian border.

UN VOTES TO HEAR UKRAINE CHARGES

SEP 4 1946
Bare Majority Approves Acceptance of Case Against Greece.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 3 (A. P.) The United Nations Security Council by a bare majority of seven votes agreed tonight to hear Soviet Ukrainian charges against the Greek government. The United States and Great Britain disagreed on the issue.

After Herschel V. Johnson, United States delegate, lined up beside Soviet Russia in support of laying the Ukrainian cards on the table there was little doubt about the issue. The vote, which came after four hours of debate, was:

Lineup of Votes

To hear the case: the United States, France, Egypt, Mexico, Poland, Russia and China.

Against hearing it in its present form: Great Britain and the Netherlands.

Abstaining: Australia and Brazil. The council adjourned immediately after the ballot until 3:45 p.m. E.D.T. tomorrow, with a Greek request for a 10-day postponement still to be considered.

The issue was decided early tonight when Dr. C. L. Hsia, Chinese delegate, said he would vote to hear the case on the same basis as that advanced by the United States earlier. Seven votes were needed to approve the Ukrainian demand.

No Comment on Validity

The United States had agreed to hear the charges on the grounds that the council could not refuse to hear any complaint brought by a member of the United Nations. At the same time the United States declined to comment on the validity of the Ukrainian complaint.

The voting was marked by a split between the United States and Great Britain on the question of procedure. The British fought, along with the Netherlands, to keep the case from the agenda in what the British delegate called its present unsubstantiated form.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, delivered a 16-page statement on the case, taking up most of the four-hour meeting of the council.

Gromyko said the Greek people

had been deprived of the chance of freely deciding on their government in the recent plebiscite because of the foreign armies in Greece during the voting. He demanded to know when it was necessary to have foreign armies in the country of a UN member during a vote.

Gromyko said he hoped the council would "take such measures as would help the restoration" of normal conditions in the Balkans.

One point of the Ukrainian charge is that the Greek government is aided by the presence of British troops in Greece.

Procedure Not Normal

Alexandre Parodi, French delegate, said the council already had started discussing the question and noted that such procedure was not normal.

"What will there be left to say after today?" Parodi asked. "I doubt if the Ukrainian representative would be able to give any more than we have heard today."

Paul Hasluck, of Australia, who abstained from voting, said he had heard nothing to change his opinion that the complaint had not been presented in strict conformity with the charter.

The Brazilian delegate, Dr. Pedro Leao Velloso, did not explain his abstention today but last Friday, during the early debate, he had objected to the form of the complaint.

The United States led off by supporting the Soviet demand that the council hear the case.

"I think the Ukrainian complaint should be put on the agenda of the council," Herschel V. Johnson, U.S. delegate, told the council as it took up again the question of admitting the Ukrainian charges to the council calendar.

The disagreement between the United States and Britain, one of the few such in the history of the council, was on procedure. Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain, had insisted that the council cannot hear the Ukrainian case in its present form because its charges are not substantiated.

Johnson said that he would not comment on the validity of the complaint but that the United States took the position that the council could not deny any state the opportunity to present its complaint.

Lange Reads Protest

Johnson spoke briefly after Dr. Oscar Lange, council president and Polish delegate, read a vehement protest from Dmitri Manuisky, Soviet Ukrainian foreign minister who brought the charges on Aug. 24, against the refusal of the council to hear him so far.

Manuisky charged that the British and the Netherlands delegates in objecting to the form of his complaint and advocating that it not be heard in its present shape were

violating the United Nations Charter.

"Their proposals (to reject the complaint unless more information is given) constitute an attempt to violate the Charter of the United Nations," Manuisky wrote in a letter to Lange, "which can only mean that they desire to avoid open discussion in the Security Council on the subject of the aggressive activities of the present Greek government towards the states bordering on Greece, as well as a discussion of the question of the presence of British troops on Greek territory and the intervention of the British authorities in Greek internal affairs, especially in the conduct of the referendum in Greece of Sept. 1, 1946, which was prepared and implemented by the Greek government under conditions of terror against the democratic forces of the Greek people, and in defiance of all democratic liberties."

"On the basis of what has been stated above, I, as the representative of a government belonging to the United Nations cannot but give expression to a protest against attempts to preclude a discussion on a statement of the government of the Ukrainian S.S.R., since such attempts constitute a gross violation of Article 35 of the United Nations Charter and may involve serious harm to the dignity and authority of the United Nations organization."

U.S. To Back Ukraine Place

Lake Success, N. Y., Sept. 3 (A. P.)—An authoritative source declared today that Herschel V. Johnson, United States delegate to the United Nations Council, will vote to put Soviet Ukrainian charges against Greece on the Council's agenda.

DAY Johnson is scheduled to be among the first speakers when the Council convenes this afternoon to take up again its debate on granting charges filed by Dmitri Manuisky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Ukraine, a place on the Council's calendar.

The United States vote would make considerably brighter the prospects that the Council would hear the Ukrainian Foreign Minister.

The authoritative source said that while the United States was not too pleased about the form of the complaint as it stands now, it felt that too many technicalities should not be placed in the way of hearing a charge.

Manuisky waited with two batches of documents for the Council to decide whether to hear him immediately.

30.24-5103

YUGOSLAVIA RAPS PLAN ON TRIESTE

SEP 4 1946
Opposes Internationalization, Asks City Be Ruled by Tito's Regime.

PARIS, Sept. 3 (A. P.)—Yugoslavia ripped into the four-power decision to internationalize Trieste, urged that the disputed port be awarded to her, and bitterly attacked the Italian arguments in the dispute as evidence that "the aggressive spirit of fascism was still alive."

The attack was launched in the Italian Political and Territorial commission, one of six peace conference commissions which convened today on problems of the peace.

NIGHT Italian Army

The military commission approved unanimously four power recommendations that the Italian army, navy and airforce be limited to a total of 297,500 men—only a fraction of war-time strength.

The Balkan Economic commission adopted unanimously a Polish amendment which would oblige Romania to restore "all the legal rights and interests in Romania of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed" on Sept. 1, 1939, the date Hitler sent troops into Poland instead of the day Russia entered the war as the foreign ministers had drafted the paragraph.

In the Romanian Political and Territorial commission, Britain made a move to put the question of Jewish minorities on the agenda by submitting a representation recently made by a number of Jewish organizations headed by the World Jewish Congress. It called for the

This commission decided that Italy could have an army of 250,000 men, including 65,000 carabinieri in its militia; a navy of 22,500 men, plus 2,500 for a short time while mines remain to be cleared from Italian waters; and an airforce of 25,000 men.

Italy is to have no aircraft carriers or submarines, no bombers and only 200 fighter or reconnaissance planes and 150 transport and training planes.

This contrasted with the 64 divisions with which Italy entered the war in June, 1940, and the six

divisions which the Allies reformed and equipped to take the field against the Germans at the beginning of 1943.

The carabinieri, a force of military police, was 52,000 strong in 1938. Italy's metropolitan army had a normal peace-time establishment of 260,000, with a boundary line of 1,185 miles to guard.

Police Force Needed

A Yugoslav proposal to limit the carabinieri to 30,000 men was withdrawn when several speakers stressed the need of keeping a strong, government-controlled force in Italy to guard against internal disorders that might endanger the struggling Italian state.

Definite makeup of the Italian Navy was delayed by the commission, however, to study a change in warding, but there was no doubt that she would be limited to two battleships, four cruisers and four destroyers.

The commission also put a seal of approval of handling of surplus fleet units by the Big Four and prescribed that Italy should not build or acquire any more battleships.

The Italian Economic commission set next Thursday for a parade of

writing of special guarantees of rights for Jews into all treaties with former satellites. It was presented by British Foreign office attache Gladwyn Jebb, but there was neither action nor discussion.

Yugoslavia's attack on the four-power decision to internationalize Trieste was made by Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Dr. Ales Bebler.

Raps Boundary Proposal

He criticized as "absurd and impractical" the French-proposed boundary which the Big Four Foreign Ministers council adopted in July to divide disputed Venezia Giulia in carrying out internationalization of Trieste.

Bitterly, Bebler lashed back at the arguments of Ivanoe Bonomi, head of the Italian assembly's Foreign Affairs office. Bonomi yesterday asked the commission to "re-examine" the foreign ministers' decision, charging the French line violated ethnic principles, and asserting that a free city of Trieste held the seeds of endangering world peace again.

Here was a man, Bebler cried, whose past did not permit him to accept any pacific and democratic ideas.

Bonomi's attitude, Bebler said, was "ruthless and heartless."

The Yugoslav delegate urged the peace conference to establish a boundary which would leave on either side of the line only a minimum of each minority.

Instead of attempting to take care of ethnic minorities, the foreign ministers arrived at a principle of "ethnic equilibrium," Bebler charged, sacrificing "hundreds of thousands of Slovenes."

"Since there exist 7,500,000 Italians in America, why not give Italy colonies in the new world for the sake of the ethnic equilibrium principle?" he asked.

Advances Yugoslav Plan

Bebler did not go into the question of Trieste specifically although he urged the conference to accept a Yugoslav boundary proposal offered to the foreign ministers early last July.

Yugoslavia proposed then that Trieste be awarded to her to prevent Italy from having a bridgehead into Yugoslavia and to insure that Trieste was "not separated from its hinterland."

The work of the military commission was concerned entirely with voting to carry out the foreign ministers' decisions to keep the brakes on Italy's military strength.

12 nations that have war bills against Italy. Led by Greece, the \$20,000,000,000 procession was to explain orally the vast sheaves of figures they have poured onto conference desks listing their claims, in addition to the \$100,000,000 already earmarked for Russia.

The Economic commission wrangled for more than two hours over a Brazilian move to alter language of the Italian reparations amendment regarding Italy's receipt of raw materials from Russia to be converted into finished goods to go back to the Soviet Union as reparations.

The other members of the Big Four supported solidly Russia's claim that the language was clear and that it was unnecessary to change it. The Brazilian amendment was voted down 15 to four with one abstention.

Limit To Italy's Armed Forces Approved

Paris, Sept. 3 (AP)—"Big Four" recommendations that the Italian army, navy and air force be limited to 297,500 men—only a fraction of wartime strength—were approved unanimously today by the military commission of the 21-nation peace conference.

Under the approved provisions, Italy is permitted to have an army of 250,000 (including 65,000 Carabinieri), a navy of 22,500 and an air force of 25,000.

She is barred from possession of aircraft carriers and her land air force is restricted to 200 fighter and reconnaissance planes with an additional 150 transport and training planes.

Slav Amendment

The military commission accepted the Foreign Ministers' draft setting the strength of the Carabinieri (state police) at 65,000 after Yugoslavia withdrew an amendment to limit the force to 30,000.

Without debate, the Military Commission adopted all but one of the naval limitation articles drafted by the Foreign Ministers Council, including one on Italian possession of aircraft carriers and submarines.

Fleet Limitation

Approval of Big Four recommendations to limit the Italian fleet to two battleships, four cruisers and four destroyers and restrictions on other smaller warcraft was delayed pending study of a French amendment to qualify the wording of the treaty. The French proposal did not seek to change the number of ships.

Other provisions of the naval limitation articles that were approved included:

Surplus fleet units—including the battleships Cesare, Italia and Vittorio Veneto—would be transferred to the Government of the United States, Russia, Britain and France within three months after signing of the treaty.

No battleships could be constructed or acquired by Italy.

During the period of postwar minesweeping, Italy would be permitted to employ an additional 2,500 officers and men in her navy above the 22,500 total.

Slav Answers Bonomi

Yugoslav Delegate Ales Bebler answered Italian claims for Trieste with a counterclaim for a greater share of Venezia Giulia and accused Ivanoe Bonomi, former Italian Premier, of expressing "ruthless, heartless cynicism" in his speech yesterday.

Bebler told the Italian political and territorial commission that Bonomi's statement showed that Italy was "inspired by the same aggressive spirit" of fascism. Bonomi said yesterday that creation of the free territory of Trieste would result in a "permanent threat" to Yugoslav-Italian peace.

Bebler criticized the so-called "French line" agreed upon by the

Foreign Ministers Council as establishing "the most absurd, the most arbitrary frontiers."

"Military Advantage"

The French line, Bebler said, "gives the former aggressor excellent strategic position and considerable military advantages."

"It deprives the victim of aggression, Yugoslavia, of any possibility of organizing a more or less stable defense line because it deprives her of the possibility of leaning on the coast, where the territory of Trieste, a kind of giant bridgehead, drives a deep wedge into territory under Yugoslav sovereignty," he added.

The Balkan Economic Commission adopted unanimously a Polish amendment which obliges Romania to restore "all the legal rights and interests in Romania of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed" on September 1, 1939, the date war broke out in Europe, instead of the day Russia entered the war as the Foreign Ministers Council had drafted the paragraph.

Big Four Disagreement

The commission then came up against a clause on which the Foreign Ministers Council had been unable to agree—compensation for property that Romania could not restore because it had been destroyed or disposed of.

An American proposal, generally supported by Britain and France, called for full compensation in Romanian currency. A Russian counterproposal called for compensation for only a third the value.

2-House French Parliament Voted

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 4 (AP). The Constituent Assembly, making rapid progress in drafting a constitution for the Fourth Republic, voted early today in favor of a bicameral parliament for France.

The two houses would be known as the National Assembly, which would have full legislative powers, and the Council of the Republic, which would have recommendatory powers on laws written by the Assembly. The full extent of the jurisdiction of the second house has not yet been decided.

The Constituent Assembly approved fourteen of the 95 articles in the proposed constitution, and turned down, by a vote of 274 to 269, a proposed amendment by Rightist Deputy Louis Marin which would have made voting obligatory.

Constitution Was Defeated

The constitution drafted by the last Constituent Assembly provided for a one-house parliament. This constitution subsequently was defeated by French voters.

With a minimum of debate among the Socialists, Communists and Popular Republican Movement

(M.R.P.) members, the Assembly adopted these clauses:

"France is an indivisible, lay (non-clerical), democratic and social republic."

"The national emblem is the tricolor flag, blue, white, red in three vertical bands. The Republic's motto is: 'Liberty, equality, fraternity.'"

Chances that the three major parties would be able to hammer out a constitution satisfactory to all were enhanced after the Socialist, Vincent Auriol, president of the Constituent Assembly, arbitrated several M.R.P.-Communist disputed points, it was learned.

WOMEN TALK TO BEVIN

Paris, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Women leaders from the Western Hemisphere who interviewed British Foreign Secretary Bevin today said he feels the peace conference is "going quite well" and is "not at all disappointed."

Mrs. Claude Pepper, wife of the Florida Senator; Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall and Mrs. Ana Del Pulgar de Burke, representing the Peoples Mandate Committee of women's groups in Western Hemisphere nations, presented Bevin with their declaration of principles which they want adopted by the peace conference.

They said Bevin explained that the world "must have patience" because the treaty makers should not "try to accomplish too much too quickly."

BYRNES' SPEECH

WILL SET POLICY

BERLIN, Sept. 3—(AP) U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will make an unprecedented speech Friday at Stuttgart that will lay on the line American policy in Germany, a high military government source told the Associated Press tonight.

A high official in Paris said the American secretary probably would remain in Germany several days after his speech.

Byrnes will fly to Stuttgart from the Paris peace conference to address a select audience. This will include German officials of the U. S. occupation zone, high U. S. Army and military government officials and chiefs of the quadri-

partite administration of Germany.

Invitations have been extended to Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, commander of British forces in Germany; Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, commander of Russian forces in Germany, and General Pierre Koenig, commander of French troops in Germany.

Before this audience in the Stuttgart Opera house, Byrnes will "review our whole policy in Germany, past, present and future," the high source said.

"We have been accused of having no policy in Germany," the source continued. "But this will review the whole case of occupation."

"Mr. Byrnes will be the first of high Allied officials to appear in Germany. Mr. Molotov's speeches have been read in the papers but Mr. Byrnes will appear here in person."

GERMAN OFFICIALS TO HEAR BYRNES

Berlin, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—American Military Government officials announced definitely today that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes would address a special meeting of German officials in the American occupation zone Friday at the Opera House in Stuttgart.

Byrnes is expected to arrive in Stuttgart Friday morning from the Paris Peace Conference. His unprecedented appearance in Germany is expected to be the occasion for an important statement on future American policy toward Germany.

Senator Alben Barkley (D-Ky.), Senate Majority Leader, flew to Berlin today from Paris for a one-day visit. He was accompanied by United States Ambassador Robert Murphy, who has been conferring with Byrnes at the Peace Conference. After a luncheon with Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy United States Military Governor, Barkley toured Berlin and Potsdam. He planned to return to Paris early tonight in Clay's plane.

RUSSIAN KILLED BY YANK SENTRY

SEP 4 1946

Berlin, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A Russian sergeant was shot to death yesterday by an American sentry when the automobile in which he was riding failed to heed repeated challenges to halt at the entrance to a United States Army ammunition depot, the American Provost Marshal's office said today.

The sentry who fired the shot was Pvt. William Hicks of Delmar, Ala., of the Third Infantry Regiment, the announcement said.

Investigators said the sergeant, accompanied by a Red Army captain, was riding in a German taxi driven by a German civilian. The sentry reported he challenged the party at the main gate of the depot. When this challenge was disregarded and the car drove through the gate, he said, he called again repeatedly. When the auto was fifty yards inside he fired. The sergeant was hit in the neck and died at an American hospital. His body was turned over to Russian authorities, who joined in the investigation.

V-J Day Programs in Russia Ignore Role of U. S. in Victory

MOSCOW, Sept. 3—(AP)—Victory salutes thundered throughout the Soviet Union today to celebrate V-J Day, and the Soviet press marked the anniversary by giving Russian arms a large share of the credit and unleashing sharp attacks on American occupation policies in Japan.

Echoing Prime Minister Stalin's order of the day which hailed a Soviet victory over "imperialist Japan" without mentioning the Allies, the government newspaper Izvestia said:

"Fulfilling the will of the Supreme commander in chief of the Soviet Union, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, Soviet land forces, aviation and Pacific ocean fleet, simultaneously from different directions

rendered crushing blows, bringing to a close the war against imperialist Japan.

"The threat of the Second World War being extended—inasmuch as the armies of our Allies were still far from carrying the war activity onto the territory of Japan itself,—ended quickly."

The Communist party newspaper Pravda said in an editorial:

"People can be found who, without modesty, affirm that the fate of Japan was decided before the Soviet Union entered the war. But facts are stubborn things and the logic of facts is real, iron logic."

"The facts are that if the Soviet army had not smashed Hitlerite

Germany; if the Soviet army had not rendered the crushing blow to the land forces of Japan in Manchuria and Korea, then the war in the Far East would have been drawn out for a long time and would have cost the Allies enormous means and victims."

Neither the press nor Stalin's order of the day made any reference to the atom bombs dropped by U. S. airmen on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Maj. Gen. N. Zamyatin wrote in Izvestia that "under the leadership of the great Stalin, the Soviet people and their armed forces in terrific battles, smashed both seats of world fascism and world aggression." He said Allied plans for transporting the American army, which would have been needed for a direct attack on Japan, called for an operation which could not have

been completed earlier than June, 1946.

The Soviet press also gave prominence to a Tass dispatch quoting U. S. Admiral Halsey as saying "we can go wherever we see fit."

(Halsey, retorting to Soviet criticism of fleet movements in the Mediterranean, said last week: "It's nobody's damn business where we go—we'll go anywhere we please.")

A Pravda article attacking the policies of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Japan, said that "American imperialists count on the rebirth of Japan—but a Japan subjected to American rule, in the capacity of watch dog against the peoples of the Far East."

The article, by M. Markov, added that the Americans, without awaiting a decision by the Allies on reparations, were stripping Japan of industrial equipment, gold, diamonds and large shipments of "strategic raw materials."

Markov charged that the only explanation of American activities in Japan was that Gen. MacArthur's staff had taken a position "opposed to international collaboration" in carrying out the control of Japan and factual ignoring of recommendations of the Far Eastern commission and the Allied council in Japan."

"One-sided politics, guided only by considerations of their own gain are carried out by American occupation authorities," Markov wrote. "Without waiting for a decision by the Allies on the question of reparations, Americans have removed and are removing gold, diamonds, other valuable and artistic objects, industrial equipment, large shipments of silk, rubber and other kinds of raw material."

U.S. Interference Seen By Tass In Trade Note

Moscow, Sept. 3 (P)—Russia has rejected American expression of concern relative to bilateral Soviet-Swedish trade negotiations in a note in which Tass, the official Russian news agency, said the United States was told, in effect, to mind its own business.

Tass announced the rejection last night and quoted the note of rejection as saying that the "Soviet Government—and it may be assumed the Government of Sweden—are not in need of consultation with the United States Government on the question of the advantage or disadvantage they will reap from trade agreements."

Swedish Reaction

[Sweden, in effect, rejected the United States note—in which the hope was expressed that Russia would not undertake any obligations in conflict with principles expressed in a mutual-aid agreement

concluded between the United States and Russia in 1942—when her Foreign Office announced last Saturday that a Swedish delegation would leave for Moscow tomorrow to resume negotiations on a proposed five-year agreement with Russia.

[Informed officials in Washington said a second note might be dispatched to Moscow and Stockholm, but that no decision had been reached.

[The principal United States suggestion to both nations in the first expression was that both agree upon a clause specifying that the agreement could be changed later to conform to the international trade organization which the Amer-

ican Government seeks to establish.]

Basis Of Information

Tass, stating that its information was based on data received from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, stated in the Moscow broadcast:

"The Government of the U.S.S.R., the note observes, is the more astonished at the contents of the American Government's note, considering that the Government of the United States itself is in the habit of concluding long-term bilateral credit trade agreements with other countries on supplying them directly or through the Export-Import Bank with long-term credits for the purchase of American goods.

ploded at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the last days of the oriental phase of the war. Russia declared war on Japan on August 8, 1945, and Japan surrendered September 2 after being at war with the United States since December 7, 1941.

The Russian Attitude

Pravda and other Russian newspapers took the line that Japan still was dangerously strong and would have fought for years had not Russia entered the war.

Stalin's order of the day addressed to the armed forces and the "toiling masses of the Soviet Union" asserted:

"One year ago today, the Soviet people and their armed forces vic-

toriously finished the war against Imperialist Japan. Japan signed an act of unconditional surrender.

"Enormous Contribution"

"The Soviet people and their armed forces upheld this victory and with this victory rendered an enormous contribution to the cause of achieving peace in the whole world."

Pravda, mouthpiece of the ruling Communist party, said:

"Disregarding the experience of history, American imperialists count on the rebirth of Japan—but a Japan subjected to American rule in the capacity of a watchdog against the peoples of the Far East."

Swedish Editorial

The Soviet press and radio gave wide publicity to the Tass announcement and to Swedish newspaper reaction.

Featured was an editorial in the Stockholm Morgontidningen, which was quoted as saying that the American note represented "direct interference in Swedish internal affairs" and could only arouse Swedish indignation.

American-Ruled 'Watchdog' Role Emerging, Says Pravda

Moscow, Sept. 3 (P)—The official newspaper Pravda accused the United States today of stripping Japan and also of seeking to rejuvenate that country into an American-ruled "watchdog against the peoples of the Far East."

The comments were part of Russia's observance of her V-J day. From Prime Minister Stalin down, no official or press mention was made of the American or British contribution to the defeat of Japan. Nor was there mention of the atomic bomb, two of which ex-

No Mention Of Manchuria

No mention was made of any Russian seizures of industrial equipment in Manchuria.

Pravda editorialized:

"People can be found who, without modesty, affirm that the fate of Japan was decided before the

Soviet Union entered the war. But facts are stubborn things and the logic of facts is real iron logic.

"The facts are that, if the Soviet army had not smashed Hitlerite Germany and if the Soviet army had not rendered a crushing blow to the land forces of Japan in Manchuria and Korea, then the war in the Far East would have been drawn out for a long time and would have cost the Allies enormous means and victims."

Izvestia Complains

Izvestia complained that Japan during the last year of battle stripped southern Sakhalin Island of industrial equipment, shipping "valuable factory equipment to Japan on the eve of their defeat." Russia annexed southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands from Japan when that country surrendered.

The same newspaper used the occasion to heap praise on Stalin:

"Fulfilling the plan of the supreme commander in chief of the Soviet Union, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, Soviet land forces, aviation and the Pacific Ocean fleet simultaneously rendered crushing blows bringing to a close the war against imperialist Japan.

"The threat of the second World

War being extended—inasmuch as the armies of our Allies were still far from carrying war activity onto the territory of Japan—was ended quickly."

Pravda's review charged that American "imperialists" were seeking to rebuild Japan subject to American rule and asserted that this "attitude" was the only explanation of General MacArthur's occupation policies. Opposed to international collaboration in carrying out the control of Japan and

factually ignoring recommendations of the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council for Japan."

Nation-Wide Celebration

V-J day in Russia was celebrated everywhere as a holiday. Workers except in essential services and such urgent industries as coal mining had a day off. Moscow was decorated.

Actors played on outdoor stages. Salutes of 24 guns were ordered in capitals of all sixteen Soviet republics and in the Far Eastern cities of Port Arthur and Khabarovsk.

Russia Plays Up Halsey Words On Fleet

Moscow, Sept. 3 (P)—Russian newspapers prominently displayed Admiral William D. Halsey's remark about the American Navy:

"It's nobody's damn business where we go. We will go anywhere we please."

Halsey made the comment six days ago after Russian newspapers had criticized United States naval dispositions in the eastern Mediterranean.

The official news agency Tass headlined its dispatch, "Pretensions of an American Admiral." The dispatch included adverse comments by the Daily Worker and the Washington Post.

Russian newspapers printed no editorial comment.

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS IS NEARER

Corbino Agrees To Stay Until

De Gasperi Returns

Rome, Sept. 3 (P)—Epicarmo Corbino, Treasury Minister, agreed today to remain at his post until Premier Alcide de Gasperi returns from Paris, but Italy still faced the possibility of a Cabinet crisis when the Conservative Minister's resignation takes effect.

Corbino submitted his resignation last night following repeated attacks by the Communist party, whom he accused of campaigning against him "in the evident wish to bring about a crisis."

An avowed foe of any monetary measures he thinks will contribute to Italy's spiraling inflation, Corbino said "either the Communist party accepts the Government's program for monetary stability and ceases attacking me or else it should present another program and suffer the consequences if it is not accepted by the other parties."

De Gasperi Assumes Role

De Gasperi arrived in Paris today to resume his place at the head of the Italian peace conference consultative delegation, and was not expected to return to Rome for another two weeks.

A crisis precipitated by the resignation of Corbino, a nominal independent, apparently would be extremely difficult to resolve. None of the leading parties—De Gasperi's Christian Democrats, the Socialists or the Communists—were expected to be willing to take over the portfolio at this critical time, unless it were given carte blanche to put its own financial policies into operation.

Corbino said he was willing, when he accepted the Treasury portfolio, to be the "most hated" minister in the Cabinet, but he added he was not disposed to fight against the Communist party, which has four ministers and four under secretaries in the Government.

Living Costs Increasing

His resignation came in the midst of sharp increases in living costs. Prices already sky-high have been mounting steadily as news from Paris dashed any hopes Italians had of softer peace terms. The Rome newspaper *Espresso* said food prices alone have jumped 40 per cent in the past two weeks.

Corbino said that aligned with the Communists in their attacks on him were "some industrialists in the north who deluded themselves that their affairs would go better with inflation."

He said that with a "minimum of good will in the political sphere, the country's monetary situation could be controlled." He added he was convinced that, in the interest of the country, the Treasury portfolio should be entrusted to a member of one of the three major parties, "which would thereby assume direct responsibility to the country."

Luciano Seen Sunday In Rome Restaurant

Rome, Sept. 3 (P)—Charles (Lucky) Luciano, one-time New York vice overlord who was deported to his native Italy last February, dined Sunday in one of Rome's expensive restaurants.

Morton Belshaw, Associated Press photographer who knows Luciano, saw him at that time, and said that Luciano frequently dined at that restaurant.

[The New York Daily News said in a dispatch from Naples yesterday that Luciano was reported to have obtained illegal passage for Mexico and that he was last seen six weeks ago near Salerno.

[Luciano spent nine years in prison in the United States, following conviction of compulsory prostitution. The remainder of his 30-to-50-year prison term was commuted, as a reward for services rendered before the invasion of Sicily, on condition that he be deported.]

Pope Receives Adm. Mitscher

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 3 (P).—Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, acting commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet, was received today by Pope Pius XII at Castel Gandolfo, the Papal summer residence. Admiral Mitscher is making an official European tour.

FAO Gets Food Data

Copenhagen, Sept. 3 (P)—United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization delegates were told today by the International Emergency Food Council that "there is little prospect that the world's food balance will shift in the months ahead to one of relative abundance."

Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, of the United States, secretary general of the IEFC, struck an optimistic note in presenting the report.

"It is the Council's experience," he told delegates, "that many difficulties lie ahead of FAO in achieving its objectives, but even more than that—those difficulties can be overcome."

F. W. Nichols, head of the Australian delegation, told the plenary session that "direct farmer representation" in this second FAO conference "would remove some of the doubts felt about this organization."

Commodity Boards Cited

He said commodity boards related to the IEFC should not be dropped if and when the Council goes out of existence next year, but "should be taken over and nursed by the FAO." He said the boards' experience, gained in the war, "should not be jettisoned."

Earlier, the plenary session admitted four new members.

Italy and Switzerland were elected unanimously, but Portugal and Eire were admitted over opposition raised by the Polish Vice Premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who said Poland could not recommend admittance of two nations which had no representation in Warsaw.

The executive committee recommended that contributions to be paid by the four new members in the second fiscal year—July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947—should be as follows: Eire, \$53,000; Italy, \$106,000; Portugal, \$43,000; Switzerland, \$90,000.

Calls For Statistics

Tom Williams, British Minister of Agriculture, told the delegates that up to this moment scarcely any attempt had been made to collect statistics systematically and regularly on an international basis.

He said, "FAO has both the responsibility and the opportunity to work out statistics on agriculture, food consumption, fishery and forestry to an unprecedented degree." He added the FAO ought to help bring in long-range plans in co-ordination with the first two years' needs of production and distribution.

Williams told a news conference before the session that his nation had adopted a cautious waiting attitude on the proposal to establish a world food board, which has been placed before this conference by Sir John Boyd Orr, FAO director general.

Full Study Proposed

He said full study should be made first, and Britain wanted the details scanned carefully, although she favored the proposal's general objectives.

The IEFC report, covering the council's work since it took over its activities for the Combined Food Board on July 1, said the problem of distributing the world's food supplies during the year ahead "gives promise of being less difficult than in the past year."

"If financing and related difficulties can be overcome, it should be possible to make considerable progress in preventing any substantial segment of the populations from falling below emergency standard," it said.

The report added that the council's major activities now are organized along commodity lines, with fifteen commodities committees periodically reviewing the supply requirements for products within their jurisdiction.

4 More Countries Join U.N. Food Group

Copenhagen, Sept. 3 (AP)—Italy, Switzerland, Portugal and Eire were elected to membership today in the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, grappling here with the fight against hunger throughout the world.

Italy and Switzerland joined the 51 original members by unanimous vote. Polish Vice Premier S. Mikolajczyk objected to Portugal and Eire because they had no diplomatic relations with Warsaw.

The organization heard reports that the diet of many persons daily or lower during next year, a level which many nutritionists believe inimical to health. (AP)

Czech Trade Balance Higher by \$14,000,000

PRAGUE, Sept. 3 (AP)—Czechoslovakian industry and enterprise managed to build up a \$14,000,000 favorable trade balance the first six months of 1946, according to newly compiled government statistics.

The figures are, exports, 3,929,553,000 crowns, more than \$78,000,800, and imports, 3,199,504,000 crowns.

The best customer was Switzerland, which purchased 967,867,000 crowns worth of goods in the six months period. Other good buyers were Russia, 506,274,000 crowns, the United States, 360,000,000 crowns, Austria, 347,000,000 crowns, and Sweden, 310,000,000 crowns.

In the opinion of American observers, however, statistics do not present the whole picture.

Most of Czechoslovakia's trade has been on an exchange basis, and very little currency actually was involved. The barter purchaser in most instances pays in raw materials but the transactions are booked in terms of present-day crowns.

Another trade factor doesn't show in the statistics. It is the import of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association products for which Czechoslovakia pays nothing. More than a million tons of all manner of material, from baby's clothes to fertilizer, have been delivered.

British Accused By Correspondent

Bucharest, Sept. 2 (A. P.). (Delayed)—Joseph Klarman, chief correspondent of the Jewish Telegraph Agency in Bucharest, said today that although he held Russian clearance, he was denied passage for forty-two days on a British plane from Bari, Italy, to Bucharest.

Klarman, who arrived today via Zurich on a Romanian plane, said that British authorities at Bari had refused him passage when he arrived there en route from New York in July 7. He said he was delayed so long that he lost one clearance, which expired July 19, and that when a second clearance came the British authorities persisted in their refusal.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A British Foreign Office spokesman said that he had not heard of the Klarman case but added: "If facilities were available and Klarman's passport and visas were in order, it is extremely unlikely that any obstacle would have been placed in his way."

Poland Counts War Losses Of Culture Centers

WARSAW, Poland.—(AP) Polish education and cultural institutions took a terrific beating during the war and Nazi occupation, government statistics show.

Of school buildings, 6,399 were destroyed, including 39 universities and colleges, 715 professional schools, 271 secondary schools, 850 primary schools and 494 kindergartens.

Cultural institutions destroyed numbered 3,337. These included 33 theaters, 650 cinemas, 138 museums, five art schools, 11 broadcasting stations (a 100 percent loss) and 2,500 publishing houses (also a 100 percent loss).

Health centers destroyed, such as hospitals and clinics, numbered 3,892. Sanitariums, anti-trachoma dispensaries, dispensaries for venereal diseases and sports care centers were 100 percent wiped out.

Destroyed books totaled 15,800,200 and had a value of \$26,000,000.

JEWS ASSAIL BRITISH MOVE

Treatment Of Immigrants Called 'Harsh, Brutal'

Jerusalem, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Jewish underground radio today bitterly attacked as "harsh and brutal methods" the British handling of newly arrived illegal immigrants ships, as 1,200 Jewish refugees at Haifa were transhipped for movement to detention camps on Cyprus.

The radio broadcast specifically to clashes between police and refugees aboard the ship Four Freedoms now lying off Haifa, whose human cargo, wasted with hunger, thirst and fatigue, crawled

or were carried to the Empire Haywood for transshipment to Cyprus. Yesterday's Fight

The radio broadcast did not specify whether it was referring to yesterday's fight at sea in which a number of naval personnel were injured while boarding the ship near Tel Aviv, or whether there were new clashes today with the refugees, 200 of whom are children.

The refugees on the Four Freedoms were transferred today to the Empire Haywood at sea, half a mile off the Haifa breakwater.

Shortly before noon a series of depth charges boomed across the bay for about fifteen minutes. Haifa residents said they believed the charges were being dropped "to discourage the ship's passengers from attempting to swim ashore."

Shaw Denies Reports

Meanwhile, Sir John Shaw, shortly to leave his post as chief secretary to the Government of Palestine, said "there is no foundation to reports" that he is leaving Palestine because of disagreement with the British Labor Government on colonial policies.

In a letter answering written questions Sir John said "I am in a position to inform you quite definitely there is no foundation for the rumor that I am relinquishing my post because of any disagreement with the Labor Government over broader aspects of its colonial policy."

Has No Statement

Declining a request for a statement outlining reasons for his departure, Sir John replied that "I have no statement to make or any message to give in connection with my service in Palestine or my departure therefrom."

He also declined to grant a personal interview. He consistently has avoided press interviews since the Hotel King David explosion July 22.

Sir John, who has been in Palestine eleven years and chief secretary two years, will leave within a few days for a furlough in London and then is expected to accept a governmental appointment.

British Seize 1,000 Jews On Ship SEP 4

Jerusalem, Sept. 3 (AP)—The 400-ton ship Four Freedoms, crowded with 1,000 Jews seeking to enter Palestine illegally, arrived early to-

day at Haifa in tow of a British destroyer which intercepted her last night off Tel Aviv. British authorities immediately prepared to deport the immigrants to Cyprus.

Interception of the ship was accompanied by a brief fight between the immigrants and a naval boarding party during which several British sailors were injured, the British Government announced.

Shortly after the vessel dropped anchor between two destroyers just outside the Haifa breakwater, naval engineers set up barbed-wire runways on the docks for processing the immigrants. Barges swarmed around the anchored craft.

Depth Charges Fired

Just before noon, one of the flanking destroyers left the immigrant ship and wheeled into formation with a cruiser and two other destroyers deployed outside the breakwater. Two planes circled overhead.

A series of depth charges boomed across the bay for about fifteen minutes and Haifa residents expressed a belief that the bombs were being dropped "to discourage the ship's passengers from attempting to swim ashore."

The outlawed "Voice of Israel" radio bitterly attacked what it called "harsh and brutal" methods of the British in handling refugees arriving in illegal immigrants' ships. The diatribe was directed specifically to the clash aboard the Four Freedoms.

The ship was first sighted about 35 miles off Tel Aviv but was not interfered with until she entered Palestine coastal waters.

More Vessels Expected

The vessel was the first to arrive in Palestine waters with a load of illegal immigrants since the British announced that all Jews attempting to enter the Holy Land without proper admission certificates would be deported to Cyprus.

Palestine sources said the ship probably was the first of a new group of vessels now en route to Palestine.

It was believed that the immigrants had hoped to effect a landing somewhere near the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, where some 300 European refugees were successfully smuggled ashore several weeks ago.

SEIZED JEWS OFF TO CYPRUS

1200 Taken From Small Ship and Put on Transport.

Haifa, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The

British transhipped 1,200 unauthorized Jewish immigrants today from the tiny ship Four Freedoms to the transport Empire Heywood en route to detention camps in Cyprus. The transfer was made at sea a half mile off the Haifa breakwaters after riotous scenes in which the Jews fought with British sailors who intercepted their illegal voyage.

The forerunner of the Empire Heywood was strung with barbed wire; some of the Jews on the Four Freedoms had swam ashore. Some of the Jews appeared to be ill; some said they had been without water for three days; 200 of their number were children.

Some of the youths screamed for water and attempted to throw themselves into the sea. Some asserted they had been "beaten up last night and again today."

A British press communique said the Jews had attempted to repulse a boarding party from a destroyer last night and that "a number of naval ratings (seamen) were injured."

Bronzed British soldiers guided the willing onto the transport and lifted others over the side. The Jews shouted "Heil Bevin" as the Empire Heywood made ready to sail in derision of the British Foreign Secretary.

The Four Freedoms, an ancient wooden craft of 400 tons, was said to have been at sea twelve days. It was swollen at the seams and its rails were shattered, apparently during the boarding operation last night.

Shaw Denies Disagreement

JERUSALEM, Sept. 3 (AP)—Sir John Shaw, soon to leave his post as chief secretary to the Government of Palestine, said today: "I am in a position to inform you quite definitely that there is no foundation for the rumor that I am relinquishing my post because of any disagreement with the Labor Government over broader aspects of its colonial policy."

Declining a request for a statement outlining reasons for his departure, Sir John replied that "I have no statement to make or any message to give in connection with my service in Palestine or my departure therefrom."

JEWISH LEADERS TALK OVER INVITE TO LONDON PARLEY

E. C. C. 1946

LONDON, Sept. 3. — (AP) Three Jewish agency leaders who have been travelling between London and Paris almost on a commuter basis flew here tonight for a "final" conference on the Palestine talks scheduled to begin next Monday.

All sources agreed their meeting with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, agency chairman, would probably be followed tomorrow by an announcement that the Zionist organization would not take part in the talks.

Palestine Arabs also are boycotting the conference, but it will be attended by representatives of the Arab league which had suggested a London meeting at which seven member states could air their views on the Holy Land's future.

Jewish sources appeared unimpressed with the British government's plan to invite other Jewish organizations if the agency executive decides against attending.

"Who would come if the agency stayed away?" a spokesman asked. "Only a few minor or intransigent anti-Zionist groups that can hardly speak for the peoples of Palestine."

An official British government spokesman declined to name any of the other bodies, but recalled that the unsuccessful 1939 London conference included representatives of such organizations as Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National council; the World Mizrahi, and Agri-dath Israel.

By thus by-passing, in effect, the Jewish agency, Britain would follow the course it adopted with Palestine Arabs, inviting others besides the Arab Higher Executive, which refused to send representatives after the British declined to accept the Mufti of Jerusalem as one of them.

In Alexandria, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab league, said he discussed the Palestine situation with the Mufti, spiritual leader of Palestine's Arabs, who agreed that the Arab league states should attend the London conference. Azzam Pasha added the representatives would attend despite the Palestine executive's decision.

There appeared no doubt that the Jewish agency, which regards itself as the principal if not the sole spokesman for Palestine Jews, would challenge the validity of the conference if the Jewish agency representatives did not take part.

Bevin Refusal Cited

Jewish sources said the agency could be expected to reject its invitation to the conference since Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, has declined to make the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine the basis of negotiation.

British official sources confirmed that the basis for the conference remained unchanged—Britain will put forward the "Morrison Plan" for federation of Palestine as its contribution, but will leave the agenda open for alternative Arab or Jewish plans.

These sources said there was no change in the Government's intention to begin the conference next Monday with Prime Minister Attlee making the opening address to Arab state representatives and any Jews or Palestinian Arabs who may by that time have decided to come.

May Bypass Agency

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—British Government officials, acting on the assumption that the Jewish Agency for Palestine would boycott the Holy Land conference scheduled to open here next Monday, today considered inviting representatives of other Jewish organizations instead.

Official spokesmen declined to name any of the other bodies, but recalled that the unsuccessful 1939 London conference included representatives of such organizations as Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council; the World Mizrahi, and Agridath Israel.

Paradise Case

By thus by-passing, in effect, the Jewish Agency, Britain would follow the course it adopted with Palestine Arabs, inviting others besides the Arab higher executive which refused to send representatives after the British had declined to accept the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem as one of them.

There appeared no doubt that the Jewish Agency, which regards itself as the principal, if not the sole spokesman for Palestine Jews, would challenge the validity of the conference if Jewish Agency representatives did not take part.

Doolittle Arrives in Cairo
CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, former commander of the United States Eighth Air Force and now a Shell Oil Company executive, arrived here by plane today on what he described as a routine business trip. From here he expects to go to Casablanca, Gibraltar, Portugal and thence home.

CHIANG'S TROOPS CAPTURE CHIFENG IN JEHOI PROVINCE

PEIPING, Sept. 3 (AP) Government occupation of the Communist stronghold of Chifeng in Jehoi province and an outbreak of heavy fighting in the Mukden area were reported by Chinese dispatches today while a leading Communist warned of wholesale enlargement of the civil strife.

Chifeng was entered this morning, the independent Peiping newspaper Shih-Chieh-Wan Paid said, and a commissioner was sent to the city immediately to take over its administration. The Reds withdrew to avoid a major battle.

Chifeng, toward which national troops had been driving for more than a week, is 100 miles northeast of Chengteh, provincial capital which was captured by the government last week.

The Communist commander for the Hopei-Chahar-Jehoi military area, Gen. Nieh Jung-Chen, told Associated Press correspondent Tom Masterson at Kalgan, however, that he would fight for that model city, 175 miles west of Chengteh.

Hopes to Hold City
Nieh expressed confidence that his troops could hold Kalgan, a city of 180,000 nestled in jagged mountains that aid defense. Masterson reported, however, that reliable sources said the Communists already had moved some things from the city, including the Communist university and publishing machinery.

The prospect of expanded warfare, with the inherent possibility the situation may lead to a complete national split, was voiced in Shanghai by Gen. Chou En-lai. Chou, second ranking Chinese Communist, made his comment to the Associated Press before he left for Nanking to attend the Stuart peace committee meeting to consider formation of an all-party state council.

The committee, headed by U. S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, includes two Communist members and two central Government representatives.

At Nanking, the government members of the Stuart committee paid an official visit to the Communist delegates to lay the ground-

work for a full dress session of the group.

They advised the Communists, General Chou and Tung Pi-wu, that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had instructed them to proceed with an All-party state council. He would not permit them, however, to negotiate military matters.

Red-Held Harbin Reported Set For Attack

Peiping, Sept. 3 (AP)—Chinese press dispatches today reported large-scale fighting had flared again in the Mukden area of Manchuria and a pro-government Peiping newspaper, *Social Welfare*, foresaw a possible Government assault on Communist-held Harbin.

[In Tientsin, the anti-Communist Catholic newspaper, *Social Welfare*, reported that Gen. Lin Piao, commander of Communist forces in Manchuria, called an urgent military conference at Harbin. It said the Communists were making intense preparations to defend the city.]

Heavy Fighting At Tungfeng
Chinese dispatches said heavy fighting occurred at Tungfeng and Hailung, about 100 miles northeast of Mukden. There were lesser battles at Anhan, Haicheng, Huh-sin, Peipiao, Faku and Kangping. Details were lacking.

In Jehoi province, Government troops made a 60-mile uninterrupted advance northward from Yehposhou and occupied Kuheishui, which is only twenty miles south of Chihfeng, one of the main Communist centers in Jehoi.

[A Government press dispatch received in Tientsin said Government forces still held the railway station outside the north gate of Tatung.

Air-Dropped Ammunition
[It reported that the defenders inside the city were fighting with air-dropped ammunition and with hand grenades produced at the rate of 2,000 a day in a Tatung arsenal. [The dispatch said the Communists were attempting to breach the city's walls with explosives.

[The Government newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, in Tientsin, reported that 2,000 Communists attacked the outskirts of Shanhaikuan at midnight Saturday but were repulsed. It said artillery fire was heard in

Shanhaikuan, which is due east of Peiping on the Gulf of Liaotung.]

U.S. Bars China Peace, Red Leader Charges

Shanghai, Sept. 3 (AP)—Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Chinese Communist, declared today that suspension of United States assistance to the Chinese Government and withdrawal of United States forces from China would make peace "immediately attainable."

He warned, however, that China's turbulent internal situation was heading toward a complete national split and a wholesale enlargement of the civil war.

He said the Soviet Government at no time rendered assistance to the Chinese Communist party, but had aided the Kuomintang when it was a revolutionary party and later in the early stages of the Sino-Japanese war.

Cites U.S. Relations
He said the only country in which the Chinese Communists maintained what might be called diplomatic relations was the United States—not Russia. The Communists have dealings with the United States in peace negotiations and in the executive (truce) headquarters at Peiping and its field teams.

JAPANESE ARE CONVICTED
HONG KONG GOVERNOR AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF SENTENCED TO DIE
SHANGHAI, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hlaakasu Tanaka, Governor General of Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation, and his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Fukuchi, today were sentenced to death by a four-officer United States military commission. They were convicted of unlawfully trying and executing a Fourteenth Air Force pilot, Major David Henry Houck, Baltimore, Md.

Major Houck was shot down and captured at Hong Kong on a raid on Jan. 16, 1945, and was put to death on Feb. 6, 1945.

General Tanaka, previously in the custody of Chinese Army authorities at Canton, was released to the United States Army with the understanding he would be returned to Canton for trial by the Chinese on war atrocity charges.

Three Tanaka subordinates, all accused of complicity in Major Houck's death, also were convicted, while one was acquitted.

ARGENTINE VISAS VOIDED IN CHINA

Shanghai, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—All visas issued by the Argentine Embassy before September 1 were canceled today by order of the Foreign Minister, in Buenos Aires. The embassy head here declined to discuss reasons for the order. There have been rumors in the past of export charges for visas—in some cases, thousands of American dollars.

Rafael H. Fernandez, who became Charge d'Affaires when the Ambassador left China August 9 to head Argentina's U. N. delegation, said no visas had been issued since he took over the embassy. The cancellation of visas was a blow to hopes of scores of Nazis and refugees alike, all seeking a new life elsewhere.

There have been unconfirmed reports that many Nazis had transferred large sums of money to Argentina, paying fees of as much as 50 per cent to co-operating officials.

New Riots Take 109 Lives In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Sept. 4.—(AP) Bloody Hindu-Moslem rioting, officially represented to be on a "more organized" scale than before, fanned out into new areas of Bombay last night and swelled the casualty list since Sunday to 109 dead and 393 injured.

A communique issued shortly after midnight said new outbreaks had occurred in northern Bombay, where a police party was attacked and attempts were made to burn buildings. However, the remainder of Bombay was comparatively quiet early this morning.

In all, 38 persons were killed and 136 injured Tuesday, the communique added.

Additional troops were rushed to the city. Pitched battles between mobs of Hindus and Moslems were finally broken up by police fire. Belligerents then carried on sporadic hit and run attacks in the darkness.

L. I. Chundrigar, president of the Bombay provincial Moslem league, appealed to Moslems to remove black flags which they have been flying as a sign of protest against

the w interin, Indian government, in ch the Moslem league declin-participate.

the flying of the flags coincided with the start of the disorders, and has been an irritant ever since.

A communique issued shortly before midnight said that rioting, previously mostly sporadic stabbings, stonings and other assaults, had "deteriorated into more organized clashes."

The darkness was cut by gunshots.

Police opened fire at rooftop stone throwers who hurled a large stone at Police Commissioner C. J. Wilson while he was touring the curfew area.

Police also fired on a mob which attacked Wilson and his deputy, P. E. Wolkins, from the street. The rioters, who hurled stones and bottles, finally were dispersed.

The communique, issued shortly before midnight, said "repeated attempts" were made to set fire to places of worship of both Hindus and Moslems in the northern industrial section.

Try to Burn Buildings

Mobs also tossed flaming oil-soaked rags onto rooftops of other buildings in that general area.

"Efforts are still being made to prevent further clashes," the communique said. "The atmosphere is decidedly tense."

Two trucks filled with rioters sped through the streets in one section, which previously had been untouched by riots, and hurled bottles and stones at pedestrians. Some casualties were caused.

In New Delhi, where the new interim government under Congress Party President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has taken office, the newspaper *Dawn*, voice of the Moslem league, said "India finds itself turned into a prison house" for Moslems.

"The prison keepers must be over-come," the newspaper said. "The art of gentle persuasion having failed, the hard road of resistance alone remains."

The pro-Congress *Hindustan Times* said the new government would "look upon its task as a national trust, and while it is regrettable that a large section of Moslems should appear not to cooperate with it, the interests of the Moslem community as such should not be allowed to suffer."

It added, however, "let it be absolutely clear that so long as the opposition is confined to peaceful and non-violent methods, it might be shown toleration; but if it degenerates into violence in any form it will be firmly put down. It may not perhaps be wholly unfortunate that the national government should at the outset be confronted with the problem of law and order."

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81 Are Killed, 300 Hurt In India Riots

Bombay, Sept. 3 (AP)—A communique said today that 81 persons had been killed and 300 injured since Sunday in Hindu-Moslem rioting in this city, where new communal fights flared early today.

Strong forces of troops and police were on duty following pre-dawn outbreaks in zones outside the area where a curfew was imposed yesterday.

Police were reported to have opened fire three times during the morning to quell outbreaks, with estimated casualties of 10 killed and 50 injured.

Two persons were killed and eight injured when police fired 22 rounds this morning to disperse two mobs in a street battle on Victoria Gardens road. The mobs hurled stones, sticks and soda-water bottles.

The violence spread to the northern part of the city, where several assaults and stabbings occurred. Two shops were looted. The police shot a man at one of the shops.

Curfew Remains
No meat was available in the affected areas and tram and bus traffic was paralyzed.

Bus traffic, suspended in all parts of the city last night, was resumed today in trouble-free sections, but a 48-hour curfew, decreed at 5 A.M. yesterday in zones which have been the scene of disorders, remained in effect.

The rioting began on the eve of the inauguration of India's new interim government in New Delhi. Ill-feeling between Hindus and Moslems has been intensified by the Moslem League's refusal to participate in the government—set up as a preliminary step in the British plan for Indian independence.

Pledges Pro-India Rule.
'After taking the oath of office yesterday as head of the new government, Pandit Pawaharlal Nehru, president of the predominantly Hindu All-India Congress party, pledged himself to govern the nation "for the Indians" and indicated that he was considering a ten-year program to improve their lot. At the same time, Mohandas K. Gandhi declared at a prayer meeting in New Delhi that the Congress party could never ally itself with Britain against

the Moslems.
"After all, if the Hindus and Moslems must fight, let them be brave and fight it out amongst themselves," he declared. "So long as we rely on British arms, there can be no real freedom in India."
If the Moslems insist upon re-

garding the members of the new government as their enemies, Gandhi added, then it is necessary for the Government "by correct conduct to falsify that belief."

M'Naughton Replaces Armstrong in Pacific

Tokyo, Sept. 3 (P)—Brig. Gen. Kenneth P. McNaughton, of Los Angeles, today replaced Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, Jr., as assistant chief of staff of United States Army Air Forces in the Pacific.
Armstrong, whose family resides in Richmond, Va., will become senior air instructor at the Armed Forces College, Norfolk, Va.

Petersen in Tokyo

Tokyo, Sept. 3 (P)—H. C. Petersen, Assistant Secretary of War, and his party of nine arrived today from Manila for a brief visit and to confer with General MacArthur on the disposal of surplus United States property.

British Sink 2d Cargo Of Jap Poison Gasses

Kure, Sept. 3 (P)—An LST loaded with 2,600 tons of liquid mustard, Lewisite and toxic smoke bombs deliberately was sunk prematurely in the Pacific after it began shipping water on a voyage to the "gas graveyard." British Commonwealth headquarters said today.

The cargo was the second of Japanese poison gasses destroyed by British Commonwealth occupation forces by sinking in a ship in deep water off Japan.
When the LST began taking on water with a possibility it might sink in an area where it would endanger shipping, the crew was directed to the nearest deep ocean hole and the ship was sunk.

Britain Shifts Troops In India And Japan

Kure, Sept. 3 (P)—The troopship Rajula arrived today from Calcutta with 1,302 British and Indian troops, including the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

"It's quite a change from India, isn't it?" commented Sergt. P. Ward Shelton Stokes on the Trent. The Rajula is scheduled to sail for India later in the week with a contingent of Indian troops to demobilization.

M'Arthur Says He Intends To Visit Koreans

Seoul, Sept. 3 (P)—General MacArthur informed American correspondents in Korea today that he had "every intention of visiting Korea just as soon as the press of current events in Japan will permit."

His message was in response to an appeal by the correspondents, who radioed his headquarters September 1 that they "feel your failure to visit Korea is a grave disappointment to Koreans who have waited a full year for your appearance. Koreans envy the Philippines for your visit, and feel that Korea is also a friendly country."

"Your visit could do much to aid here, and offset sniping from exterior sources against the South Korea (American zone) occupation."

MacArthur's reply, telephoned by an aide from Tokyo, said: "It is unnecessary to repeat the great friendship and concern I feel for the Korean nation and people, and my complete confidence in the wisdom and ability with which General Hodge (Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge) is handling a difficult task. I appreciate your friendly interest."

He Didn't Order Mass Arrests, Says Roxas

Manila, Sept. 3 (P)—President Roxas today issued a statement that "no mass arrests have been made or will be made under my direction" simultaneously with official announcements of more than 500 arrests in the Government's war on Hukbalahaps in Central Luzon.

Roxas asserted that no arrests are being made except on court order or in cases of probable law violation. He stated that arrests are not directed against any particular organization but that "a few individuals are being placed in protective custody for their own safety."

Province's Jails Bulging
The Filipino military police commander in Nueva Ecija province said 300 arrests there caused over-

crowding of municipal jails.
The Government announced earlier today it had rounded up more than 200 Liberal leaders "to protect them from the radical Hukbalahaps."

Field reports said at least 2,500 Huks are holed up in Central Luzon swamps under heavy Government shellfire.

A new charge—inciting rebellion—was added to two murder counts on file against Luis Taruc, leader of the Huks (peasant guerrillas), and all Government forces in

the four central provinces were searching for him.

Deadline Decree Relaxed
Toward Taruc's followers, however, the Government modified the "implacable force" policy which President Roxas announced Saturday. Today's announcement said that peasants who surrendered their arms, even though the deadline had passed, would not be arrested.

Interior Secretary Jose Zulueta, announcing the wholesale deten-

tion of liberals, said Alejandro Simpauc, Democratic alliance congressman, was among those held. Zulueta said Simpauc's life had been endangered by radical Huks supposedly angered by Simpauc's efforts to arrange a bloodless peace.

Charges Antedate Liberation
Zulueta explained that the pending murder charges against Taruc arose from his alleged masterminding of executions by Huks during the Japanese occupation.

Pinero Supports Policies Of Tugwell in Puerto Rico

Says Atlantic Charter Calls For Electing Governor
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 3 (P)—Jesus T. Pinero, first Puerto Rican-born citizen to become Governor of his people, placed his unqualified support behind the social and economic policies of his predecessor, Rexford G. Tugwell, in an inaugural address today.

"The basic pattern (of the Tugwell program) has my most unqualified approval," Mr. Pinero told a gathering of several thousand Puerto Ricans.

Mr. Pinero was appointed Governor by President Truman. Mr. Tugwell, now professor of political science at Chicago University, sponsored social and economic programs during the ten-

ure which caused considerable criticism from Congressional leaders and economic organizations in the United States.

Paying tribute to Mr. Tugwell for his efforts in "seeking a final solution of the problem of our political status . . . and the appointment of a Puerto Rican as Governor," Mr. Pinero nevertheless said his appointment "does not fulfill the aspirations of our people nor does it comply with the provisions of the Atlantic Charter."

He said he would strive to win for Puerto Ricans the right to elect their own chief executive.

U. S. SEEKS PARLEY ON PANAMA BASES

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 3 (AP) The United States today delivered a reply to Panama's note that the deadline for occupation of American bases expired last Sunday, and reliable sources reported it requested a conference to discuss a new defense agreement.

A special meeting of the cabinet was convened to discuss the American reply.

The U. S. Embassy announced that Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, American envoy to Panama, was leaving for Washington tomorrow afternoon in accordance with instructions from the State department received Aug. 25—five days before the defense base issue was raised.

Panama's assembly, after a debate in which the United States was accused of "wielding a big stick," adopted unanimously last night a resolution asking for the immediate return of all the wartime defense bases which had been granted to American forces in this country.

U. S. Army headquarters announced today the return of seven more bases to Panama, bringing to 72 the number of complete sites thus far returned. These sites included three airfields, two aircraft warning stations, one searchlight position. The United States had been granted a total of 83 bases by Panama.

The Army said this was pursuant to a policy of returning certain sites no longer needed in the defense of Panama canal headquarters.

The Panamanian government last week had indicated a willingness to discuss with American officials the question whether the present international situation warranted

extension of the agreement by which the Army acquired the sites.
The Panamanian government contends that the agreement expired Sunday, a year after the Japanese surrender was signed aboard the battleship U.S.S. Missouri.

Phosphate To Aid New Zealand Farms

Auckland, N.Z., Sept. 3 (P)—New Zealand's production of dairy produce will be greatly assisted by the resumption of phosphate shipments from Nauru and Ocean Islands, two rich phosphate islands near the equator, which were captured by the Japanese during their advance in the Pacific.

From the enormous deposits of phosphate on the two islands about 1,250,000 tons were shipped every year before the war. Farming economy in both Australia and New Zealand rests very largely on extensive use of phosphate as fertilizer to keep the pastures in good condition.

MacArthur's Policy in Japan Backed by U. S.

State Department Supports His Statement About Threat of Communism
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (P)—The State Department said today that nothing in a statement issued yesterday by General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo is contrary to American and Allied policy for Japan.

In the statement, a summary of the first year of the Allied occupation of Japan, General MacArthur said the "dread uncertainty" of ideological conflict between democracy and Communism hangs over Japan.

A department press officer said, at a new conference, that MacArthur is not required to clear with the State Department any statement he wishes to make. He added

that any assertion that MacArthur's statement violated the post-war policy for Japan was "without foundation."

Furthermore, the State Department representative remarked, everything that General MacArthur says is interpreted fifteen different ways by fifteen different people.

The comments were made in response to questions about published reports that State Department sources had charged that MacArthur had launched "on his own judgment an anti-Communist campaign in violation of his American policy directives from President Truman."

TRUMAN TACKLES HIS PAPER WORK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) President Truman occupied himself primarily with peace conference and central European affairs today on his first full day back from a Bermuda vacation.

Strengthened by many relaxing days at sea, the chief executive began his White House chores by putting in a 9:30 a. m. call to Secretary of State Byrnes in Paris.

After getting this firsthand report on peace parley developments—the first since Sept. 10 when he telephoned from Bermuda—the President received in conference three State department officials.

They were William L. Clayton, an undersecretary, J. H. Hilldring, assistant secretary in charge of occupied areas of Europe, and James W. Riddleberger, chief of the division of central European affairs. It was not announced specifically what they talked about.

Mr. Truman kept his engagements to a minimum so he could catch up on paper work which accumulated during his 18-day absence. He got a good start on this last night by working until 11 p. m.

White House officials said the President will be unable to visit French Lick, Ind., Sept. 14 for a speech before the Indiana Editorial association.

During the day Mr. Truman proclaimed the seven days beginning Oct. 6 as fire prevention week.

The White House announced Mr. Truman will hold a news conference at 10:30 a. m. (Eastern Standard time) Thursday.

TRUMAN TALKS WITH BYRNES

Gets Report From Paris by Telephone.
SEP 4 1946

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—

President Truman started his first day back from vacation today with a trans-Atlantic telephone conference with Secretary of State Byrnes in Paris.

Charles G. Ross, White House Secretary, told reporters that Byrnes gave the President his usual periodic report on events at the Paris peace conference. It was the first conversation Mr. Truman has had with Byrnes since August 23, when he talked to him from Bermuda.

Ross said that the President got a good start on accumulated work last night by staying at his desk until 11 P. M. Except to receive a few Government officials, including Under-Secretary of State William L. Clayton, the President made no outside engagements today so he could catch up on his paper work.

Ross, in response to a question, said he doubted whether the President has seen a letter sent to him during his absence by Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia concerning investigation of the Ku Klux Klan in that State. The letter was referred to the Department of Justice for a reply.

The President is not expected to hold a news conference until Thursday, when reporters probably will be received at 10:30 A. M.

Seeking Atomic Czars.

Among other problems tackled anew today the troublesome task of assembling this country's five-member Atomic Energy Commission.

His difficulty in getting the "right five" to take over the domestic control assignment was attributed by close presidential associates to differing views among prospective nominees. One highly placed White House official told a reporter privately that Mr. Truman is determined to pick men "who will work together as a team."

This problem was among those Mr. Truman discussed with members of the White House inner circle aboard the presidential yacht Williamsburg yesterday on the final leg of his voyage back from Bermuda.

Among those who have been mentioned as possible choices for the commission are former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, Under-Secretary of the Treasury O. Max Gardner, Dr. Irving Langmuir and David E. Lilienthal, TVA chairman. But no one today wanted to discuss individual names.

U.S. Gates Won't Be Opened: Mason

Washington, Sept. 3 (AP)—Representative Mason (R., Ill.) declared today that, despite President Truman's proposed request to Congress, "there will be no opening of our immigration doors for European refugees."

Mr. Truman told a news conference on August 16 that he was "contemplating" asking Congress for "special legislation" authorizing entry into the United States of a "fixed number" of displaced persons from Europe, including Jews.

Mason, ranking minority member of the House Immigration Committee, said that in view of "extensive" studies by the committee regarding postwar immigration he could not "understand why the President at this particular time made such a suggestion."

Three Recommendations Cited
His committee, Mason said, made these recommendations to Congress in November, 1945:

1. A further thorough study of immigration laws looking toward a complete codification.

2. Appointment by Congress of a commission of full-time experts qualified to conduct an impartial and complete research and analysis of all phases of the immigration laws.

3. That no alteration of existing quotas or selective provisions of the laws be made pending the suggested further investigation and analysis.

"Shocked By Statement"

"I can't see," Mason declared, "any possible chance for the Congress to go against such a report and pass any laws at this time that would open our immigration bars. Personally, I can't understand why the President . . . made such a suggestion."

"In the face of our report, based on public hearings in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, I am shocked and concerned over (his) statement."

UNRRA TO DECLINE FUTURE DONATIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. — (AP) UNRRA, now in process of liquidation, announced today it will accept no further voluntary nongovernmental contributions of cash or commodities.

However, acting UNRRA Director General Lowell W. Rooks said this "does not indicate that voluntary organizations and individuals no longer will be able to help the desperately needy abroad."

He pointed out that the advisory committee on foreign relief of the U. S. State department will be able

to give necessary advice on channels to use and extent of need, for future contributors. Also, he said commercial channels now are available for relief shipments.

Voluntary contributions to UNRRA, in cash and commodities, have amounted to more than \$150,000,000, Gen. Rooks said. The contributions have come from individuals and organizations in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and various South American countries.

"UNRRA is deeply grateful," Rooks said, "to all individuals and organizations who have voluntarily donated cash or supplies to help the needy abroad. Now that the organization is beginning its liquidation, it is unable to process further contributions, and is concluding those in process as speedily as possible."

Possible 30,000 Man Shortage By March 31 Seen by Draft Heads

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—(AP)—The military draft was back in operation again today after a two-months summer vacation but Selective Service officials were wrinkling brows over a possible 30,000-man shortage by March 31.

The possible shortage is reflected in these estimates:

The Army has said it may have to rely on Selective Service to furnish 185,000 men between now and expiration of the draft act, March 31, 1947.

Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey has estimated roughly there is a pool of only about 155,000 men 19 to 29 years old, inclusive, to meet this possible demand.

Officials have said they expect no trouble meeting quotas during September and October. The September quota has been announced as 25,000. But from October on prospects are considered not too bright.

Reducing the potential pool of eligible men most drastically was Congress's stipulation that 18-year olds shall be exempt. The exemption of fathers and full-time, essential and irreplaceable agricultural workers also has reduced the draft potential.

These other groups also are exempt, but their numbers are comparatively small; experienced construction workers (there were few apprentices during the war and many experienced workers are fathers), students in veterinarian, medical, dental and osteopathy schools, graduate students of the physical sciences and college professors.

100 Will Be Called For Exams Here

Information received yesterday by Bridgeport's six draft boards indicated that the local boards and 25B of Shelton will be required to call 100 men for pre-physical examinations for duty with the armed forces during this month.

In addition, 45 men will be called for induction, 10 of whom have already entered the service through enlistments.

Actual call of the men will be delayed for a short period during which the new induction station at West Hartford is being set up, it also was learned. Previously men from this area were sent to New Haven for pre-physicals and inductions. This station recently was closed. Those who have been in-

Aides of the Senate War Investigating Committee said the group expects a report shortly from May's Prestonburg (Ky.) physicians on the congressman's physical condition. May failed to appear before the Senate committee when he was stricken ill last month.

Watching His Condition

On his last visit to Washington, Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) said the committee is keeping a careful watch on May's condition and is prepared to issue a new subpoena when he recovers sufficiently to testify.

May said in a statement from his home recently that he would campaign for re-election, but he did not state whether he will conduct an active, personal drive or possibly depend on radio speeches. He was unopposed in the Kentucky primary.

Still Lacks Copy Of Audit

Mead said the committee has not yet been furnished with a copy of the audit May told the House on July 8 was being made of his financial connections with the Cumberland Lumber Company, a subsidiary of the munitions group.

The Kentuckian, chairman of the House Military Committee, has acknowledged interceding in behalf of the combine, but he insisted his only interest was to further the war effort. He denied any personal profit.

Gets Expense Account Data

Meanwhile, Mead committee aides said the Comptroller General has supplied information on the expense accounts of army officers and others who figured in the war-profits investigation of the Garsson enterprises.

A War Department report showing that 38 American soldiers were killed by bursts of defective 4.2-inch chemical mortar shells is being studied in preparation for later public hearings on this subject.

Army officers testified it was never determined who manufactured the defective shells. Several firms, including one of the Garsson companies, produced 4.2-inch ammunition.

LINER NORMANDIE TO BECOME SCRAP

Truman Authorizes Disposal Of Huge Ship

Washington, Sept. 3 (AP)—The great liner Normandie, into which the French and Americans poured

scores of millions of dollars, is going to the scrap heap.

President Truman today authorized the Maritime Commission to dispose of the ship as scrap.

This is the famous luxury liner which the United States took over nine days after Pearl Harbor and started to convert into a troopship under the name of the U.S.S. Lafayette. A disastrous fire scorched her in the midst of the work on February 9, 1942.

Millions Spent On Ship

The French had spent \$60,000,000 to make the Normandie the finest ship afloat. The United States spent some \$14,000,000 trying to convert her into a troopship after sparks from a welder's torch set off the fire that left the once-proud ship a charred hulk, capsized at her pier in New York.

A naval court of inquiry blamed "gross carelessness" on the part of the employees of the Robins Drydock and Repair Company of Brooklyn. A House committee blamed "carelessness and lack of supervision."

The then Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, reported to President Roosevelt on May 21, 1942, that the Normandie could be salvaged. Other naval officers agreed.

Followed Roosevelt Plan

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York said on August 10, 1942, during a visit to the salvage operations that the methods being used to raise the ship were almost identical with a rough sketch President Roosevelt drew two days after the fire.

The 80,000-ton ship was floated that August, after vast amounts of Hudson River water had been pumped out of her. Salvage work continued for eighteen months but were dropped in 1944 and the ship was declared surplus by the Navy a year ago this month.

Shipping circles said then it would cost \$30,000,000 to get her back in passenger service.

Settlement With France

Before France fell, the ship was operated by the French Line. An executive order issued at the White House today said that a settlement had been reached with the French Government with respect to French claims growing out of the vessel's seizure.

The Normandie, which is now tied up in Brooklyn, will be advertised for competitive bids probably sometime this week, the Maritime Commission said. It is expected that the bids will be opened up later this month.

Commission officials said they had no figures on the amount of scrap that the Normandie would produce, but "it would be considerable."

75 Liberty Ships For France

They said the French claims for the Normandie had been settled for \$13,500,000 and that this sum, together with other settlements totaling \$4,000,000, would be applied by the French toward the purchase of 75 United States Liberty ships.

The application of France for the purchase of these ships was approved by the commission on August 2.

PROBERS WILL QUIZ ADMIRAL KING ON PIPELINE PROJECT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—(AP)—The row between Chairman Mead (D-NY) of the Senate War Investigating committee and Admiral Ernest J. King over the \$133,000,000 Canol pipeline project headed today for a showdown in a public hearing.

Mead delivered a fresh criticism of King's attitude and announced he will ask his committee to invite the wartime chief of naval operations "to appear in a public hearing at the earliest possible date."

Mead's statement declared that President Truman, when he headed the committee, wanted to look into the pipeline project and that King, "acting for the joint chiefs of staff, refused Senator Truman's request to have the files examined on the ground that the 'national security might be endangered.'"

"This decision was made," Mead continued, "in spite of the fact that the committee and its staff, therefore and afterwards, were allowed by the War and Navy departments to examine the most secret files and documents during its investigations."

Mead declared that the committee's annual report Saturday merely reiterated the position it took under Mr. Truman's chairmanship. The report termed the Canadian pipeline project "a wanton waste of money, power and materials."

The report accused King of using "the high office of the joint chiefs of staff and the claim of military secrecy" to block an investigation. King called this "a wilful distortion of the facts" and said he acted "not for myself but for the joint chiefs of staff as a group."

The joint chiefs of staff are the heads of the Army, Navy and Air forces.

M'MAHON TO GIVE WAR COLLEGE TALK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The newly created National War college, where such subjects as atomic warfare and international relations will be studied in connection with an integrated military-diplomatic policy, opened its doors today.

To a student body of 100 Army, Navy and Air Force colonels and captains and State department officers, Vice Admiral Harry W. Hill, commandant of the school, explained:

"Recent theological developments have brought us to the threshold of a new age. The implications of nuclear physics and the atomic bomb may require complete re-orientation of our old ideas regarding national policy and security."

The curriculum will include military science and strategy and the related subjects of international relations—the United Nations, the factors of power as they bear upon a nation's ability to wage total war, the objectives of the United States in world relations.

First course will be "security in the Atomic Age," with the problem of international control of atomic energy discussed by various outstanding authorities including James B. Conant, president of Harvard university, and Senator McMahon (D-Conn), chairman of the State Atomic Energy committee.

The school, operated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and State department, will train ranking Army, Navy and Air force officers and State department men for future duties at high policy making levels.

Editing German Science Data

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The world's biggest editing job is being carried on today in Germany. Office of Technical Service experts are screening an estimated 3,500,000,000 pages of once-secret technical and scientific data and sending the cream of it back to the United States. From this mass of data the experts probably will select about 3,500,000 pages, of which fewer than a million have arrived here, an O. T. S. spokesman said. He added that approximately a hundred O. T. S. editors, supervisors and microfilm operators; 600 Germans and an undisclosed number of military personnel are engaged in the task.

PLEA FOR U.N. MADE TO V.F.W. BY EISENHOWER

SEP 4 1946
Though 'Patience Wears Thin,' Peace Must Be Sought, He Says

Boston, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars convention warmed today to exhortations from the nation's top military figures for a peace through strength and took preliminary steps to consider a resolution demanding Yugoslavs responsible for shooting American airmen be brought to trial.

The resolution "was drafted for later convention action by its resolution committee as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told cheering delegates that the United States must struggle patiently—even though at times "patience wears thin"—for world peace through the mechanism of the United Nations.

Replies To Nelson
The Army Chief of Staff denounced an accusation of Donald M. Nelson, former War Productions Board chairman, that the military was attempting to get control of the country's economy and declared, "the Army wants no domination over anything but its own affairs."

Delegates to the forty-seventh national encampment of the V.F.W., representing 2,000,000 former overseas soldiers, sailors and airmen, focused their attention on the troubled international situation, but took cognizance also of two domestic issues—the Ku Klux Klan and the housing shortage.

Klan Likened To Nazi SS
A resolution—drafted by the Georgia delegation and approved unanimously by the powerful resolutions committee—compared the Klan to the Nazi SS Corps and Gestapo and denounced the organization as a potential "treasonous" group.

"The SS Corps and the Gestapo," the resolution said, "were far less formidable or numerous in their early days than is the present evolution of the revived Ku Klux Klan."

With growing concern over housing shortage voiced openly among delegates, Wilson Wyatt, Federal Housing Administrator, told them that despite criticism the Government program was moving ahead faster than it ever had moved before.

607,100 Dwellings Started
He said that 607,100 dwellings were started in the first seven months of this year—more than half the goal of 1,200,000 starts for this year.
Work stoppages had impeded the program, he said, and then added, "The government did not promise to end the housing shortage in six months."

While looking forward with optimism to attainment of a goal of 2,700,000 houses started by the end of 1947, Wyatt conceded the "emergency" would carry through the winter.

Eisenhower drew the biggest crowd of the three-day old convention as he followed two other generals—Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle, of the Marines, who said the only defense against a third World War over American soil was "men and steel," and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, who declared, "A rich nation must be strong."

"Patience And Determination"
Eisenhower told the veterans that the task ahead of them in forging strength through unity was difficult—"especially difficult when we feel forced to wonder whether every friendly gesture of our own . . . is being twisted by another into a sinister design."

But, he declared, "We must show firmness in the right, uncompromising support of justice and freedom, respect for all, and patience and determination in winning over any that through fear, hope for revenge, or any selfish purpose, are blinded to their own national, as well as the world's, best interest."

Outburst Of High Jinks
The crowded hall sat quietly as Eisenhower spoke—but broke into thunderous applause near the end when he asserted:

"Your loyalty, your valor, your experience, your leadership, will keep this nation strong, considerate, and united, and determined in the search for peace."

The encampment—first full-dress national convention of the organization in five years—saw an outburst of high jinks and hilarity as the veterans of three wars—Spanish-American and the two World wars—let loose.

Joseph M. Stack, national commander, criticized their actions, declaring it was the "worst demonstration of rowdiness in the history of the V.F.W." and told the Boston police to do "everything possible to stop those persons who disturb decent citizens."

WAR LEADERS CALL DEFENSE VITAL TO PEACE

SEP 4 1946
Marine General Tells V.F.W. the Only Safeguard Is Men and Steel.

MENACING OMENS ARE SEEN

Gen Eisenhower Urges U. S. to Try to Ban War Through U. N.

Boston, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The shadow of the troubled international situation hung heavy over the national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars today as two more of the nation's top military leaders said solemnly that the path to peace lay in a strong national defense.

Just a year after Japan's surrender, all other issues—even the acute housing shortage—appeared pushed aside temporarily as a parade of wartime leaders from Washington sounded a strikingly similar theme that the United States must be kept strong.

Delegates—thousands of them only a few months out of uniform—heard a Marine commander, Major-General Pedro A. Del Valle, bluntly assert: "The dream of the bright and shining future we fought to win for ourselves and our children is disturbed by menacing omens. . . . The one defense and the only defense against a third world war over American soil is men and steel."

Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the draft, further declared: "Despite the fact that the war is just concluded, this is not a peaceful world."

Eisenhower Speaks.

Sounding a rather different note, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff, asserted that the United States must struggle patiently through the United Nations for the elimination of war, even though at times "patience

wears thin." He said in a prepared address:

"The task is not easy. It becomes especially difficult when we feel forced to wonder whether every friendly gesture of our own, every well-intended proposal is being twisted by another into a sinister design."

"When we believe that courtesy is met with rudeness, generosity with arrogance, patience wears thin. Yet our determination in this particular effort must

be inexhaustible, because on its successful outcome depends the whole future of civilization, ours included."

"Moreover, it is only through patient study and exploration that we can discover the basic reasons why any other should seemingly obstruct progress toward a goal that holds out such a promise to mankind."

Eisenhower said: "If our nation is to be a successful leader of the world toward peace, it must exercise, in full measure, all the qualifications of leadership."

Determination Urged.

"We must show firmness in the right," he said, "uncompromising support of justice and freedom, respect for all, and patience and determination in winning over any that through fear, hope for revenge, or any selfish purpose, are blinded to their own national, as well as the world's best interest."

The American Army chief mentioned no foreign nations directly. After Japan's surrender, Eisenhower said, we appraised conditions with an "almost dangerous optimism" as an "over-hysterical" public demand was raised for complete demobilization. Even now, he added, "simultaneously with the defeat of some of our hopes for a shrinking task, we are making still further cuts in our defense activity."

"Every detail of this situation," he said, "is important to you and to future peace."

Calls for Unity.

Emphasizing the need for "unity and strength," Eisenhower said the United States had a "far more important world role to fill in this chaotic interim than the occupation of conquered countries, the manning of bases and the care of vast amounts of public property."

"We have proved our possession of the potential strength, the vitality, the productive power, and the technical proficiency to carry forward a successful war,"

he said, "But we have also a record . . . of leaving the world conflict as soon as the shooting changes to mere drudgery."

"Conflict does not necessarily end when the shells and bombs stop falling. There is still the clashing of nationalistic aims and hopes and, more particularly, fears; there are new economic, political and physical pressures, new hatreds, prejudices, understandable ambitions for revenge—all the inevitable aftermath of world war. They cover the earth as the enemy of international harmony."

Trial of Yugoslavs Urged.

A demand that the Yugoslavs who shot down American airmen be brought to trial before an international tribunal has been drafted by the resolutions committee of the encampment, it was learned today.

James M. Hayes Jr., 28-year-old former Marine from Winston-

Salem, N. C., said the committee which he heads would send the resolution to the convention floor with "unanimous indorsement."

In addition to demanding that the "perpetrators of this crime" be brought to trial, the resolution called on the United States Government to obtain full reparations for the families of the airmen who were killed.

Hayes, who is commander of the North Carolina Department of the V. F. W., disclosed that two other resolutions unanimously approved by his committee denounced the Ku Klux Klan and condemned the United States military court-martial system.

EISENHOWER DENIES NELSON'S CHARGES

Boston, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower struck back today at Donald M. Nelson's assertion that the Army "tried to get control of our national economy" and declared:

"The Army wants no domination over anything but its own affairs. It wants no domination of government—no domination of civil authority."

Eisenhower in Boston to attend the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said that he had not seen Nelson's accusations, which were published in a book, "Arsenal of

Democracy," written by the former War Production Board chairman.

The Army Chief of Staff told newspaper men, however, that "any one who makes such a statement is completely wide of fact."

"I don't see," said Eisenhower, "why we should accuse people who risked all to preserve our system of wanting to destroy it in time of peace."

Eisenhower said that he knew it was the conviction of the Secretary of War and other top military leaders including himself to "live true to that patriotic tradition that men in uniform since 1775 have gone out and died for the principles of democracy."

"Among those principles," he said, "is the basic tenet that civilian authority is supreme in this country."

CARROLL ASKS PROBE IN ARMY

SEP 4 1946
Being 'Shanghaied' Out of Reich, He Tells Ex-Major

Hayward, Cal., Sept. 3 (AP)—Thomas L. Foley, a Hayward attorney, said that he had received a radio message from Capt. Earl Carroll, a former prosecutor in the Lichfield trials, who declared he was being "shanghaied" out of Germany and asking that an investigation be started.

Foley, a former major in the army intelligence service, said Carroll had been his assistant during a trial in Paris a year ago when they defended a flyer accused of smuggling.

Cablegram Quoted

Foley said the cablegram, dated August 31 at Frankfurt, read as follows:

"Being shanghaied out of here today via Bremerhaven boat route. Conditions here worse than anything we knew. Both soldiers and civilians thrown into confinement and held as much as seven months without trial or counsel."

"Civilians here subject to trial by military government court, same conditions enemy aliens. Extensive investigation required but must be given widest powers and entirely free from army control."

"Leaving for Third Replacement Depot AP 872 tonight. Believe will be delayed en route to prevent opportunity making proper complaint. Other Lichfield witnesses returning by air. Notify Sheridan Downey (California Democrat Senator) and Charles A. Christin, Russ Building,

San Francisco. Get request for investigation started through veterans' organizations."

Home Is In San Bruno
Carroll's home is at San Bruno, California.

Last Saturday at Bad Nauheim, Germany, Col. James A. Kilian, former commandant of the Lichfield prison in England, filed court martial charges against Carroll, accusing the Californian of brow-beating and intimidating witnesses with the malicious intent to prosecute and convict Kilian.

Kilian a few days earlier had been fined \$500 and reprimanded for permitting cruelties to army prisoners at Lichfield.

Carroll resigned from the prosecution last winter after charging that a "whitewash" was in progress. He said at Bad Nauheim Saturday that he would welcome trial on Kilian's accusation provided it were held in the United States.

PATTERSON HAS NO FEAR OF IMMEDIATE ATTACK

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3—(AP) Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today there was no immediate need for America to rearm in the face of the present world situation, but should it be necessary, "I believe we could be back to where we were a year ago in six months."

Secretary Patterson, prior to his departure for Washington by plane, told a press conference at Fort Mason, "we have to keep a respectable military force. The peace is not yet secure."

Asked whether there was any particular significance in the planned B-29 flight from Honolulu to Calro, and the new hourly weather service inaugurated by Army planes between San Francisco and the Aleutians, he replied:

"Yes, they are very significant. You will have more instances of the same, showing the long range of airplanes and the increased power of weapons."

Admiral Sherman Quitting Navy

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP)—With an admonition to younger officers and enlisted men to avoid being "Maginot-Line or Chinese-Wall minded," Vice Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, of Port Huron, Mich., today hauled down his three-starred flag aboard the light cruiser Vicksburg preparatory to retirement after more than forty years' service. The air-minded admiral led task forces, spearheaded by aircraft carriers, in several Pacific sweeps during World War II.

Bradley Wants Veterans Aided

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3 (AP).—General Omar N. Bradley, who helped lead the United States to victory on European battlefields, said today the fight would not be ended until veteran-rehabilitation promises had been fulfilled. "We have still to prove to ourselves that victory carries with it a fair chance of success for the men who fought to win this war," the Veterans' Administration chief told delegates to the twenty-fifth national convention of the Disabled American Veterans.

U.S.S. Massachusetts Retired From Service

Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 3 (AP).—After a wartime career which took her from Casablanca to the far reaches of the Pacific, the battleship Massachusetts today retired from active service in the Navy.

The ship was placed in reserve commission in ceremonies held aboard her at her berth at the naval shipyard here. She was taken over by the sixteenth inactive fleet, Norfolk group, and will be kept in readiness for return to active service in case of an emergency.

Commissioned in May, 1942, her guns were first turned against the enemy in the attack on Casablanca on November 6. She was credited with sinking the French battleship Jean Bart and two destroyers despite being hit herself by shore batteries.

"First Forgery By Air Power"

New York, Sept. 3 (AP).—Jonathan Daniels, a secretary to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, today described the United States Navy's plans to write "F.D.R." in the skies over Greece Thursday as "the first forgery by air power."

"Nothing could have been further from Roosevelt's purpose than the use of the American strength he built for such a power demonstration in the Mediterranean," Daniels said in a statement issued from his home in Raleigh, N.C.

"He insistently kept America equally free of the communistic purposes of Russia and the colonial purposes of Britain," Daniels said.

"It is nothing less than forgery to use his name in a sky-writing advertisement of a policy which means the distortion and rejection of his plans and purposes."

Rear Admiral John H. Cassady, aboard the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt in Naples Bay, last week announced plans for the demonstration and said plan from the carrier would stage show "at the request of the Government."

London, Sept. 3-(AP)—The war office put into effect today

field marshal viscount montgomery's program to lighten the burdens of the british tommy, but warned officers "it is at this time of transition from war to peace more important than ever that a high standard of discipline should be maintained."

Under Lord Montgomery's program, unnecessary parades, fatigue, guards and pickets went to the scrap heap, the soldier henceforth can receive guests "from time to time," and even will be permitted to associate with sergeants and other non-commissioned officers "outside barracks."

But the war office urged commanders to use common sense in letting down the bars.

Hospital patients "physically able to do so" still must stand at attention when an inspecting officer comes around, and the war office made no mention of montgomery's suggestion that soldiers should be accorded the privilege of reading in bed.

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LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)—THE UNITED STATES STOOD ACCUSED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN TODAY AS THE "IMPERIALIST" INSTRUMENT OF A RESURGENT REACTION WHICH IS JEOPARDIZING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

"BY ITS THREAT OF THE ATOM BOMB, ITS SEIZURE OF AIR BASES EVERYWHERE, ITS PROVOCATIVE ULTIMATUMS TO YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS OSTENTATIOUS DISPLAYS OF NAVAL POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN; BY ITS MILITARY FORCES IN CHINA, AS WELL AS ITS DIRECT INTERFERENCE IN THE PEACEFUL TRADING RELATIONS BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE SOVIET UNION, AMERICA IS SEEKING TO OBTAIN THAT DOMINATION OF THE WORLD WHICH HITLER WAS PREVENTED FROM ACHIEVING," THE PARTY SAID IN A STATEMENT ADDRESSED TO "THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN."

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AND AS KING GEORGE PREPARED TO END HIS FIVE YEARS OF EXILE, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT A BRITISH BATTLE FLEET WOULD FOLLOW THE NAVAL FORCE INTO THE WATERS OFF GREECE ABOUT SEPT. 18. THE U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT WILL SEND 123 FIGHTING PLANES TO WRITE "FDR" IN THE SKIES OVER ATHENS THURSDAY, BUT THE BRITISH FLEET WILL APPROACH MUCH NEARER TO THE DIPLOMATIC SORE SPOT OF THE DARDANELLES THAN THE U.S. FORCE.

THE AMERICAN FLEET'S VISIT TO GREECE HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MUCH HOT LANGUAGE BY RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS AND THE SOVIET PRESS.

JP402AED 000 200 (Greek) X44 500 (williams)

JP353AED

30.24-5111

ARTICLE 35 PROVIDES THAT ANY MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS MAY BRING ANY DISPUTE OR ANY SITUATION THREATENING INTERNATIONAL FRICTION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LUIS PADILLA NERVO, MEXICAN DELEGATE, BRIEFLY SECONDED JOHNSON ON HEARING THE CASE, DECLARING THE COUNCIL HAD NO RIGHT OR POWER TO REJECT ANY COMPLAINT.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE WHO MADE A LONG STATEMENT LAST FRIDAY CALLING ON THE COUNCIL TO HEAR THE CHARGES, REPEATED HIS ARGUMENTS THIS AFTERNOON.

THERE WAS A BRIEF FLURRY WHEN PAUL HASLUCK, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE, RAISED A POINT OF ORDER AS TO WHETHER GROMYKO'S STATEMENT WAS RELEVANT TO THE SUBJECT. HASLUCK, WHO CUT IN BEFORE THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION, TOLD LANGE THAT IT MIGHT BE POSSIBLE AT LEAST TO LIMIT GROMYKO IN THE FUTURE. *ADD NEW YORK (M-VN) x x x organization (Carpenter)*

LANGE SAID GROMYKO'S REMARKS WERE RELEVANT BUT HE REMINDED THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE THAT THE COUNCIL WAS NOT YET DISCUSSING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE CASE.

MANUILSKY AND GROMYKO FOUGHT STUBBORNLY LAST WEEK TO GET THE CASE BEFORE THE COUNCIL IN ADVANCE OF THE GREEK PLEBISCITE LAST SUNDAY BUT THE COUNCIL, WEARY FXX AFTER PROLONGED ARGUMENTS ON NEW MEMBERS, PUT THE DEBATE OVER WITHOUT A DECISION UNTIL TODAY WHEN THE ELECTION RETURNS HAD OPENED THE WAY FOR THE RETURN OF KING GEORGE II TO ATHENS. *SEP 4 1946*

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MANUILSKY AND HIS STAFF KEPT BUSY OVER THE LABOR DAY HOLIDAY. MOST OF THE DELEGATIONS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL RELAXED AT UNITED NATIONS DAY YESTERDAY AT THE NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS AT FOREST HILLS. *ADD NEW YORK (DAY-VN) x x x immediately (Carpenter)*

MANUILSKY MUST FOREGO A HOLIDAY AGAIN TODAY. THIS IS V-J DAY IN RUSSIA, OFFICIALLY DECREED AS A HOLIDAY FOR ALL OF THE SOVIET.

THE UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL, WHO DECLARED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST FRIDAY THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL MUST CONCERN ITSELF WITH THE GREEK PLEBISCITE, HAD NO COMMENT TODAY ON THE RESULTS OF THE VOTING, IN WHICH KING GEORGE II WON THE DECISION. MANUILSKY SAID HE WOULD COMMENT BEFORE THE COUNCIL IF GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY; IF NOT HE WOULD CALL ANOTHER NEWS CONFERENCE.

ON AUG. 24, MANUILSKY FILED CHARGES WITH THE UNITED NATIONS THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, AIDED BY BRITISH TROOPS IN GREECE, IS A MENACE TO THE PEACE OF THE BALKANS; IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INCIDENTS ALONG THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER, AND IS PERSECUTING NATIONAL MINORITIES IN MACEDONIA, THRACE AND EPIRUS.

THE COUNCIL LAST FRIDAY DECLINED TO INVITE MANUILSKY AND VASSILI DENDRAMIS, GREEK REPRESENTATIVE, TO SIT AT THE TABLE WHILE IT DEBATED WHETHER TO PUT THE CHARGES ON THE AGENDA. THE BRITISH AND THE NETHERLANDS DELEGATES DECLARED THE CHARGES WERE NOT SUBSTANTIATED; THEY DEMANDED MORE EVIDENCE.

A16

ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, IN A LENGTHY STATEMENT SAID THAT THE COUNCIL MUST HEAR THE CHARGES.

THE DELEGATES, WORN BY THREE DAYS OF LONG AND BITTER ARGUMENTS, THEN ADJOURNED OVER THE WEEK-END, WITH HERSHEL V. JOHNSON, UNITED STATES DELEGATE, STILL TO PRESENT HIS GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

IF THE COUNCIL DECIDES TO HEAR MANUILSKY'S CHARGES IN THEIR PRESENT FORM, IT THEN MUST DEAL WITH A REQUEST FROM THE GREEK GOVERNMENT FOR

A 10-DAY POSTPONEMENT OF THE CASE.

ALSO PENDING ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA IS GROMYKO'S DEMAND THAT THE COUNCIL CALL FOR INFORMATION ON THE DISPOSITION ON AUG. 1 OF ALLIED TROOPS AND AIR AND SEA BASES IN ALIEN, NON-ENEMY COUNTRIES.

TRYGVE LIE, U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL AND A TENNIS PLAYER, SPOKE BRIEFLY FROM THE CENTER COURT AT THE FOREST HILLS STADIUM. LIE SAID THAT INTERNATIONAL SPOTS COMPETITIONS PLAY A REAL PART IN

THAT INTERNATIONAL SPORTS COMPETITIONS PLAY A REAL PART IN THE WORK OF PEACE. HE DECLARED THAT THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ALL INTERNATIONAL SPORTS "FOLLOW THE SAME LINE: PEACEFUL COMPETITION ACCORDING TO PROPER RULES, FRIENDSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE INDIVIDUAL COMPETITORS, UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT BETWEEN THE NATIONS."

IN A RADIO (WMCA) INTERVIEW WITH CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, DR. OSCAR LANGE, COUNCIL PRESIDENT, SAID LAST NIGHT THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION HAD "DETERIORATED" DURING THE LAST MONTHS BUT THAT A BETTER SITUATION COULD BE EXPECTED AS SOON AS THE BARGAINING OF THE PEACE-MAKING PERIOD IS OVER. *SEP 4 1946*

LANGE CALLED FOR COOPERATION AMONG THE GREAT POWERS, PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

JT330AED

BROADLY, BRAZIL'S MOVE WAS AIMED AT FREEING ITALY FROM THE BURDEN OF TAKING ONLY SOVIET RAW MATERIALS AND ENABLING HER TO GO INTO WORLD MARKETS FOR THEM. ITALY SHOULD HAVE TO TAKE SOVIET MATERIALS ONLY "IF NECESSARY," THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATE ARGUED.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION, REPRESENTED BY SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI I. VISHINSKY, SAW THIS AS AN ATTEMPT TO LIMIT RUSSIA'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH ITALY. *ADD PARIS (NL-PEACE) x x x abstention (Goldberg)*

THE BALKAN ECONOMICS COMMISSION ADOPTED A POLISH AMENDMENT SETTING RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS FOR ALLIED PROPERTY AS BEGINNING SEPT. 1, 1939 AND NOT WHEN RUSSIA ENTERED THE CONFLICT.

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WILLARD THORP, THE AMERICAN DELEGATE, ARGUED THAT IT WOULD BE UNJUST TO ASSURE FULL RESTITUTION OF AVAILABLE PROPERTY BUT NOT REQUIRE FULL COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED. THE COMMISSION ADJOURNED WITHOUT DECIDING THE QUESTION.

UNDER THE TREATIES NOW BEING DRAFTED BY THE 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE HERE, TRIESTE WOULD BE TAKEN AWAY FROM ITALY AND MADE AN INTERNATIONAL ZONE CONTROLLED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, AS DANZIG WAS A PROTECTORATE UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL, AFTER TWO MONTHS OF BITTER DEBATE WHICH THREATENED TO TORPEDO THE BIG FOUR JOB OF DRAFTING PEACE TREATIES, COULD NOT AGREE TO THE RUSSIAN DEMAND THAT TRIESTE GO TO YUGOSLAVIA WITHOUT STRINGS, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV FINALLY ACCEDED TO INTERNATIONALIZATION. *SEP 4 1946*

UNTIL YESTERDAY, NOTHING MUCH HAD BEEN SAID IN THE COURSE OF DEBATE ABOUT TRIESTE, BUT EVERYONE IN AUTHORITY IN PARIS AGREES THAT IT IS THE CRUX OF THE PEACE NOW BEING WRITTEN AND TODAY'S DEBATE MAY MAKE OR BREAK THE WHOLE CONFERENCE.

BONOMI'S WORDS YESTERDAY--"X X X THE EXISTENCE OF TERRITORY WHICH, OF ITS VERY NATURE, WILL NOT CEASE TO BE COVETED BY ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER, WILL HAVE THE RESULT OF WEIGHING HEAVILY ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO STATES, THUS BEING A PERMANENT THREAT TO PEACE BETWEEN THEM AND, IN CONSEQUENCE, TO WORLD PEACE IN GENERAL"--UNDOUBTEDLY WERE

30.24-5113

IN THE MINDS OF THE DELEGATES TODAY, AS VERY PROBABLY WAS THE MEMORY OF DANZIG. ~~ADD PARIS (DAY-PEACE) XXX VALUE (Hewett)~~

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION INCLUDED:

1. REJECTION BY THE ITALIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION, BY VOTE OF 13 TO 7, OF AUSTRALIA'S SECOND ATTEMPT TO SET UP A REPARATIONS COMMISSION FOR ITALY, WHICH WOULD HAVE LIMITED COLLECTION OF RUSSIAN WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.

2. THE FILING BY THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE BRITISH COLONIES OF A REPARATIONS CLAIM FOR \$11,520,000,000 AGAINST ITALY, BRINGING TO \$20,149,309,425 THE AMOUNT ITALY WILL HAVE TO DIG UP IF ALL WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS ARE APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE.

3. APPROVAL BY THE ITALIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION OF A PROPOSAL TO PERMIT THE 11 NATIONS WITH CLAIMS AGAINST ITALY TO EXPLAIN THEIR DEMANDS TO A SUB-COMMISSION.

JT309AED

SEP 4 1946

FRANKFURT SEPT. 3-(AP)-U.S. ARMY REPORTS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT AGENTS OF THE SO-CALLED "ANTI-HITLER RESISTANCE MOVEMENT" IN GERMANY HAD ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH SECRET CONTACTS WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AS EARLY AS 1941 IN HOPES OF BRINGING AN EARLY END TO THE WAR.

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN, A PROMINENT BRITISH CLERGYMAN, AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN AND VARIOUS SWISS AND SWEDS WERE AMONG THE INDIVIDUALS THROUGH WHOM ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WERE MADE, THE REPORTS SAID.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE INITIATIVE WAS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS IN AN EFFORT TO WIN SUPPORT FROM THE ALLIED POWERS AND KEEP THEM INFORMED OF ACTIVITIES THAT CULMINATED IN THE JULY 20, 1944 BOMB PLOT AGAINST ADOLF HITLER.

THE RECORDS CONFIRMED EARLIER REPORTS THAT ADAM VON TROTT ZU SOLZ, ONE OF 4,930 GERMANS EXECUTED IN THE BLOOD PURGE WHICH FOLLOWED THE ABORTIVE BOMB PLOT, HAD TRIED TO CONTACT THE ALLIED POWERS IN BOTH SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND. IN STOCKHOLM HE APPROACHED THE RUSSIAN ENVOY, MADAME KOLLONTAY, WITH MESSAGES FROM THE CONSPIRATORS THAT AN ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE WOULD BE MADE.

ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS, GERMAN CHURCHMEN SUPPORTING THE ANTI-NAZI MOVEMENT TRIED MORE THAN TWO YEARS EARLIER TO SOUND OUT THE BRITISH ON HOW THE WESTERN ALLIES WOULD REACT IF HITLER WERE OVERTHROWN AND A NEW PEACEFUL GERMAN GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER.

THE REPORTS SAID THAT IN MAY, 1942, DR. DIETRICH BONHOEFFER, A PROTESTANT MINISTER WHO ALSO PERISHED IN THE 1944 BLOOD BATH, MET A BRITISH BISHOP IN SWEDEN. BONHOEFFER WAS SAID TO HAVE GIVEN HIM ONE OF THE FIRST CONCRETE REPORTS ON THE OPPOSITION TO HITLER THEN GROWING WITHIN THE REICH.

THE ANTI-HITLER CONSPIRATORS HAD ANOTHER CONTACT MAN IN ROME. HE WAS THE LAWYER JOSEF MUELLER, NOW HEAD OF THE DOMINANT CATHOLIC-BACKED CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION PARTY IN BAVARIA.

MUELLER, WHO SERVED IN ROME AS SECULAR AGENT FOR BISHOP FAULHABER OF MUNICH, USED CIRCLES IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL TO SEEK CONTACT WITH ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES THERE, ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS.

THE RECORDS INDICATED THAT NUMEROUS OTHER CONTACTS WERE MADE. THE SAID MAJ. GEN. HANS OSTER, A CONSPIRATOR HIGH IN THE RANKS OF THE NAZI INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, HAD PROVIDED PHONEY CREDENTIALS TO SEVERAL PERSONS TO DO "LIAISON" WORK IN NEUTRAL CAPITALS TOWARD ENDING THE WAR AS EARLY AS 1941.

ALONG WITH THE ARMY REPORTS, SEVERAL GERMANS, CLAIMING TO BE ACTIVE SURVIVORS OF THE MOVEMENT GAVE THEIR OWN REPORTS OF CONTACTS.

DR. CUNO RAABE, WHO WAS SCHEDULED TO BE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS IN A PROPOSED ANTI-HITLER GOVERNMENT, ASSERTED THAT DR. KARL GOERDELER-- FORMER MAYOR OF LEIPZIG AND A TOPFLIGHT OPPOSITIONIST--HAD CONTACTS

FORMER MAYOR OF LEIPZIG AND A TOPFLIGHT OPPOSITIONIST--HAD CONTACTS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

ACCORDING TO OTHER GERMAN CLAIMS, HANS BERND GISEVIUS, A GERMAN CONSUL AT ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, WHO TESTIFIED IN THE NUERNBERG TRIALS, HAD CONTACTS WITH THE CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES IN SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY.

HIS MEETINGS WITH ALLIED CONTACT MEN WERE SAID TO INCLUDE ONE WITH A PROMINENT SWISS POLICE OFFICER, WHILE OTHER GERMAN CONTACTS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE WITH A SWEDISH BANKER.

BJ734AED

SEP 4 1946

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, SEPT. 3-(AP)-A 15-YEAR-OLD TWICE-WOUNDED WAR VETERAN IS SOON TO BE DISCHARGED FROM THE U.S. ARMY FOR THE SECOND TIME, ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

PFC. ROBERT E. KELSO OF 2615 ST. EMMANUEL ST., HOUSTON, TEX., FIRST ENLISTED IN THE ARMY IN JULY 1944 AT THE AGE OF 13--CLAIMING HE WAS 18--AND FOUGHT WITH THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION IN ITS DRIVE THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE. HIS TRUE AGE WAS DISCOVERED WHEN HE WAS REDEPLOYED TO THE UNITED STATES IN JULY 1945 AND HE WAS DISCHARGED.

BUT THE 175-POUND YOUNGSTER HAD NOT HAD ENOUGH. HE ENLISTED FEB. 27, 1945, AND CAME TO GERMANY AS A PARACHUTIST. HOSPITALIZED FOR A MINOR INJURY HE WAS FOUND TO HAVE A SKIN AILMENT "AND HE IS NOW TO BE SENT TO THE U.S. FOR SPECIAL X-RAY TREATMENT AND WILL EVENTUALLY BE DISCHARGED," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

EJ311PED

SEP 4 1946

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, SEPT. 3-(AP)-TWO GERMAN GIRLS HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED WHO MAY HELP SOLVE THE STRANGE SLAYING OF DR. EDWARD Y. HARTSHORNE, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND HAVERFORD, PA.

U.S. THIRD ARMY INVESTIGATORS SAID THE GIRLS WERE RIDING IN A JEEP WITH TWO SOLDIERS AND THAT THE FATAL SHOT WAS FIRED FROM THE VEHICLE. THE TWO YOUNG GERMAN GIRLS ADMITTED THEY WERE JOYRIDING WITH TWO SOLDIERS AT THE TIME OF THE SHOOTING, AND ARE BEING HELD IN "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY," THE ARMY SAID.

HARTSHORNE WAS KILLED AUG. 26. HE WAS A HARVARD PROFESSOR AND WAS DIRECTING GERMAN UNIVERSITIES FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

WM127PED

MOSCOW, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE FORTNIGHTLY SOVIET MAGAZINE NEW TIMES ADDED A NEW DEPARTMENT TODAY DEALING WITH "MISINFORMATION AND SLANDERS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

FIRST TO DRAW THE FIRE OF THE COLUMN WERE THE SWEDISH AFTONBLADET AND DAGSPÖSTEN ON THE SUBJECT OF GHOST ROCKETS OVER SWEDEN.

NEW TIMES SAID THE NEWSPAPERS DESCRIBED THE GHOST ROCKETS AS RADIO-CONTROLLED SHELLS RELEASED BY THE RUSSIANS AND ADDED, "NO ONE THOUGHT OF VERIFYING THE TRUTH OF THIS STATEMENT X X X BUT SOON THE BUBBLE BURST AS IT HAD TO AND THE SWEDISH DEFENSE STAFF FOUND THAT THE OBJECTS DISCOVERED AND EXAMINED HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH SHELLS."

THE COLUMN ALSO TOOK TO TASK INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD AND NEW YORK POST CORRESPONDENTS TO TASK FOR REPORTING THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD DESIGNS ON THE NORTHERN PROVINCE OF AFGHANISTAN.

AN EDITORIAL FOREWORD SAID "INTERNATIONAL REACTION IS TRYING WITH THE DIRTY WEAPONS OF LIES AND FRAUDS TO UNDERMINE THE GROWING PRESTIGE AND AUTHORITY OF THE SOVIET UNION" AND THAT THE COLUMN WOULD "SYSTEMATICALLY EXPOSE" SUCH MISINFORMATION.

FW357PED

gerisia, italy, sept. 3--(ap)---american intelligence

officers announced today ~~that~~ a charge of attempting to

help german prisoners of war escape had been filed against

albino Briske, 37, an inkeeper in a slovene suburb of Gorizia.

the officers said a widespread ~~underground~~ underground

organization in venesia giulia, run by strangers from an outside

area "who are not italians," was assisting the germans to get away.

~~many~~ prisoners have been disappearing at

a rate of more than 30 weekly from the u.s. 88th division

area, where 4,000 are employed as laborers.

several persons have been arrested, Briske among them.

the others were released.

goldsmiths second 2010 1st 734pcc

THE DELEGATES, MEETING YESTERDAY FOR THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION, HEARD A REPORT THAT FAVORABLE WEATHER IN SOME AREAS DURING THE SUMMER HAD IMPROVED THE BREAD GRAIN SUPPLY TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE INDICATED GAP OF 10 TO 11 MILLION TONS BETWEEN NEEDS AND PROBABLE SUPPLIES HAD BEEN NARROWED TO 8,000,000 TONS.

IN SPITE OF THIS IMPROVEMENT, THE REPORT SAID, A MAJOR PROBLEM FACING THE CONFERENCE WAS THAT OF MAKING SOME SPECIAL FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE A SHORTAGE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THEREFORE ARE UNABLE TO IMPORT THE NECESSARY FOOD TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM DIETS.

UNLESS SUCH ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE, THE REPORT WENT ON, THE DIET OF MANY IN THOSE COUNTRIES WOULD REMAIN AT 1,500 CALORIES OR BELOW THROUGH 1947. *ADD COPENHAGEN (FOOD) X X X health (O'Quinn)*
"LOOKING BEYOND 1946-47," THE REPORT CONTINUED, "THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THE WORLD FOOD BALANCE MAY CONTINUE TIGHT FOR SOME TIME, SINCE THE WORLD DEMAND WILL BE LARGER THAN THE PRE-WAR SUPPLY OF MANY FOODS, NOTABLY LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS WHICH CAN ONLY EXPAND SLOWLY."

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FAO, ADDRESSED THE 700 DELEGATES, WHO ALSO HEARD AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK. HENRIK KAUFMANN, DANISH MINISTER TO DENMARK, WAS CHOSEN CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRALIA, INDIA AND BELGIUM WERE SELECTED AS VICE CHAIRMEN.

THE RUSSIANS WERE CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE.

BJ510AED

"AUG. 23--THREE PLANES OF WHICH TWO WERE BOMBERS AND ONE A TRANSPORT PLANE FLEW OVER YUGOSLAV TERRITORY; AUG. 24--EIGHT PLANES OF WHICH THREE WERE BOMBERS, THREE PURSUITS AND TWO TRANSPORTS; AUG. 25--THREE PLANES--TWO PURSUITS AND ONE TRANSPORT; AUG. 26--NINE PLANES OF WHICH SEVEN WERE PURSUITS, ONE TRANSPORT AND ONE BOMBER; AUG. 27--NINE PLANES OF WHICH FIVE WERE BOMBERS, TWO TRANSPORTS AND TWO PURSUITS. *ADD Belgrade (NT - Yugoslavia) X X X Aug. 19th*

"FROM THE NUMBER OF PLANES WHICH DAILY AND REPEATEDLY FLY OVER YUGOSLAV TERRITORY, IT IS CLEAR THAT IN ALL CASES THIS IS NOT DONE OWING TO NECESSITY OR TO BAD WEATHER BUT THAT IN A MAJORITY OF CASES OUR TERRITORY WAS AGAIN DELIBERATELY CROSSED."

A152

"MARSHAL TITO IN A STATEMENT TO U.S. AMBASSADOR PATTERSON DECLARED HE ISSUED ORDERS FORBIDDING OPENING OF FIRE ON TRANSPORT AND OTHER PLANES WHICH MIGHT FLY OVER YUGOSLAV TERRITORY, SUPPOSING ALSO THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WOULD ON ITS PART UNDERTAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS IN ORDER TO PREVENT THIS IN SO FAR AS THIS IS NOT DONE IN EMERGENCY OWING TO BAD WEATHER, AND THIS CAN BE SETTLED BETWEEN AMERICAN AND YUGOSLAV MILITARY AUTHORITIES."

THE NOTE DECLARED THAT THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT FORCED DOWN IN YUGOSLAVIA AUG. 9 AND THE PLANE WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN AUG. 13 "DID NOT FLY OVER YUGOSLAVIA OWING TO BAD WEATHER BECAUSE THE WEATHER WAS FAVORABLE OVER THE ALPS THOSE DAYS AND THERE WAS NO BAD WEATHER WHICH COULD BE VERY WELL SEEN FROM THE YUGOSLAV SIDE OF THE ALPS."

WM220PED

30. 2A-5115

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH IS THE RESULT OF SEVERAL WEEKS' CAREFUL PERSONAL INVESTIGATION BY CARTER L. DAVIDSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN PALESTINE.)

BY CARTER L. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, SEPT 3-(AP)-ARMS FOR THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ARABS OF PALESTINE ARE POURING INTO THE HANDS OF WILLING WARRIORS THESE DAYS FROM OVER THE BORDER, OUT OF HIDING AND THROUGH THE BLACK MARKET.

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COMPLETE EVIDENCE OF ALL THREE SOURCES OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR BURGEONING MILITARY MOVEMENTS IS VISIBLE APLENTY IN ARABIC QUARTERS OF BIG PALESTINE CITIES AND IN SMALL ARAB VILLAGES.

SUPPLIES NOW IN THE HANDS OF THREE SEPARATE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS --NAJADA, FUTUWAH AND JAWALLAH (ARABIC WORDS FOR HELPERS, YOUTH AND SCOUTS, RESPECTIVELY--ARE NOT IMPRESSIVE.

BUT SUPPLY STREAMS ARE DEEPENING FAST.

AT PRESENT NAJADA'S 5,000 MEN ARE ABOUT HALF ARMED, FUTUWAH'S ESTIMATED 13,000 ABOUT A THIRD. WHAT ARMS JAWALLAH, THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD'S MILITARY BRANCH, POSSESSES WAS NOT LEARNED, BUT THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE COMPARATIVELY FEW.

WHAT GUNS THERE ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE ARABS ARE FAR FROM THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY THE BRITISH ARMY HAS BEEN FINDING IN THE CACHES OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND. THEY ARE MOSTLY REVOLVERS, A FEW RIFLES AND FEWER MACHINEGUNS. AND THEY ARE LESS THAN HALF AS EFFICIENT, SOME DATING BACK TO THE DAYS WHEN THE TURKISH ARMY OCCUPIED PALESTINE, BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR ONE.

THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY APPEARS TO BE ARAB TRIBESMEN LIVING

JUST OVER THE PALESTINE BORDERS IN TRANSJORDAN, SYRIA AND LEBANON.

ARAB SOURCES HAVE TOLD THIS WRITER IN THE PAST WEEK OF THEIR OWN PURCHASES IN TRIBAL VILLAGES, SUCH PLACES AS THE JEBEL DRUZE AND THE TOWNS OF TRANS-JORDAN, WHERE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF GUNS WITHOUT LICENSE IS LEGAL.

THE SECOND IMPORTANT SOURCE IS THE HIDING PLACES OF GUNS STORED BY ARABS, MOSTLY IN ISOLATED VILLAGES, AFTER THE 1936 UPRISING. HUNDREDS OF REVOLVERS AND RIFLES ARE SEEING THE LIGHT OF DAY AGAIN AFTER BEING BURIED WHEN PEACE WAS RESTORED FOLLOWING THE FOUR-YEAR REBELLION.

THE THIRD AND FASTEST INCREASING SOURCE OF SUPPLY IS THE BLACK MARKET TO WHICH BRITISH MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN STATIONED IN PALESTINE CONTRIBUTE.

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THIS SOURCE, A TRICKLE TWO MONTHS AGO, HAS NOW BECOME A FRESHET OF MUNITIONS FLOWING TO UNLICENSED OWNERS AT PRICES GOVERNED ONLY BY WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR.

AN UNIMPEACHABLE SOURCE GAVE ME AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF DELIVERY LAST AUGUST 12 AT 10:45 A.M. OF 40 THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUNS TO A GROUP OF ARABS IN NABLUS. THE DELIVERY WAS ARRANGED BY A BRITISH ARMY OFFICER. THE NAME, RANK AND UNIT OF THE OFFICER IS IN MY POSSESSION.

ON THE SAME DATE IN LATE AFTERNOON ANOTHER TRUCK DELIVERED 30 LIGHT AUTOMATIC WEAPONS TO AN ARAB (NAMED ISSA HANZI) IN THE VILLAGE OF KIN KAREN NEAR JERUSALEM. THE DELIVERY WAS ARRANGED THROUGH A PALESTINE POLICE OFFICER, ALSO KNOWN TO ME.

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A WEEK EARLIER A BRITISH SERGEANT SOLD EIGHT REVOLVERS TO AN ARAB IN GAZA FOR THREE POUNDS (\$12) EACH. THE ARAB LATER SHOWED ME ONE OF THE REVOLVERS AND SAID HE HAD SOLD THE OTHERS FOR FIVE POUNDS (\$20) EACH TO OTHER ARABS.

AT LEAST THREE OTHER INCIDENTS OF BRITISH ARMY PERSONNEL BLACK MARKETING GUNS TO ARABS HAVE BEEN UNEARTHED IN A MONTH'S DIGGING. THE SOURCE OF THE ARMS BEING SOLD WAS NOT LEARNED BUT AN ARAB HIGH IN COMMAND OF ONE ORGANIZATION SAID, "I SUPPOSE THEY ARE GUNS THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN TAKING AWAY FROM THE JEWS."

HE ADDED

"THE BRITISH MORE OR LESS ADMITTED OFFICIALLY THAT THEY ARMED THE JEWS DURING THE ARAB UPRISING TEN YEARS AGO. IT IS ONLY LOGICAL THAT THEY ARM US NOW TO FIGHT THE JEWISH TERRORISTS."

HIGH BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES, REQUESTING ANONYMITY, DENIED OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SALES OF ARMS TO ARABS BY BRITISH OFFICERS, BUT ONE OF THEM ADDED:

"THERE IS NO REASON TO DOUBT THAT SORT OF THING GOES ON. AFTER ALL, I'VE HEARD OF SUCH CASES IN LEBANON AND SYRIA WHERE FRENCH OFFICERS AND MEN FRANKLY AND MORE OR LESS OPENLY SOLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO TRIBESMEN. THERE ARE EVEN A FEW INSTANCES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS SELLING REVOLVERS TO ARABS WHEN THE YANKS WERE IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD."

QUERIED AS TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT BRITISH OFFICERS MIGHT BE DIVERTING GUNS FOUND IN SEARCHES OF JEWISH SETTLEMENTS INTO ARAB HANDS, A MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID:

"THAT'S HIGHLY IMPROBABLE, BUT I SUPPOSE IT COULD BE DONE."

THE MILITARY SOURCES DECLINED TO OUTLINE THE PROCEDURE USED FOR STORING OR DISPOSING OF SEIZED MUNITIONS CACHES EXCEPT TO INTIMATE THAT THEY ARE PUT IN WAREHOUSES IN PALESTINE WITH A FEW MODELS BEING SHIPPED TO LONDON FOR TESTS.

(IN LONDON, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID, "WE CERTAINLY ARE NOT ARMING THE ARABS IN ANY WAY AT ALL.")

(OTHER OBSERVERS IN LONDON SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED NO REPORTS OF THE SALE OF ARMS TO THE ARABS.)

ALMOST AS VITAL TO THE ARABS AS ARMS SUPPLIES IS THE TRAINING IN THE USE OF GUNS. MOST ARABS KNOW THE FAMILIAR FEEL OF A RIFLE IN HAND BUT FEW KNOW MUCH OF MODERN MILITARY COORDINATION IN ARMAMENT USE. FOR THAT REASON THERE IS DRILLING ALMOST EVERY NIGHT IN THE HILLS, AND A FEW INSTANCES OF TARGET PRACTICE HAVE BEEN WITNESSED. TARGET PRACTICE IS RARE, HOWEVER, BECAUSE AMMUNITION IS SCARCE.

NT137PD

BOMBAY 2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD INDIAN XXX AND ORDER. "1946
BOMBAY AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED HOPE THAT NOW THAT THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN OVER, DISORDERS WOULD FALL OFF. THE SITUATION IN BOMBAY WAS SOMEWHAT BETTER TODAY, DESPITE THE CONTINUED RIOTING. TRAM AND BUS TRAFFIC WHICH HAD BEEN SUSPENDED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY LAST NIGHT WAS RESUMED TODAY IN THOSE SECTIONS WHICH WERE FREE OF TROUBLE. THE STOCK AND COMMODITY MARKETS REMAINED CLOSED, HOWEVER, AND IN THE NEWLY AFFECTED AREAS, THREE MILLS SUSPENDED OPERATION BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF STAFFS, WHO FEARED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES. THE STREETS AND MARKETS IN THE AFFECTED AREA WERE LITTERED WITH DEBRIS. IN THOSE AREAS BUS AND TRAM TRAFFIC STILL WERE PARALYZED. A NEW ERUPTION OCCURRED IN THE HEART OF THE TROUBLE--AN AREA WHERE THE HINDU AND MOSLEM COMMUNAL SECTIONS MERGE. POLICE FIRED INTO A MOB THERE, WITHOUT CAUSING SERIOUS CASUALTIES, AFTER THE HINDUS AND MOSLEMS BEGAN HURLING MISSILES AT ONE ANOTHER.

FW322PD

30.24-5117

BATAVIA, JAVA, SEPT 3-(AP)-THE DOOR HAS BEEN OPENED FOR THE RETURN OF AMERICAN MOVIES TO THE NETHERLANDS INDIES. THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS SAID A CONTRACT WAS SIGNED AUG. 24 WITH LEON BRITTON, REPRESENTATIVE OF A COMBINATION OF EIGHT MAJOR FILM COMPANIES, CALLING FOR RESUMPTION OF THE PRIVATE MOVIES INDUSTRY ENTERPRISE AFTER AN EIGHT MONTH PERIOD DURING WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO IMPORT ALL FILMS.

(IN SINGAPORE, BRITTON SAID THE GOVERNMENT AGREED TO BUY 40 AMERICAN FILMS DURING THE EIGHT MONTH PERIOD AFTER WHICH AMERICAN COMPANIES WOULD OPERATE "AS THEY DID BEFORE THE WAR")

SEP 4 1946

HT147PED

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 4-(AP)-CHINA'S DELEGATE TODAY RECOMMENDED NATIONALIZATION OF JAPANESE COAL MINES BUT THE ALLIED COUNCIL POSTPONED ACTION BECAUSE IT "MIGHT CLASH" WITH UNPUBLICIZED PLANS ALREADY APPROVED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THE BRITISH DELEGATE, W. MACMAHON BALL, SUGGESTED THAT THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL WITHHOLD ANY DEFINITE STATEMENT ON THE PROBLEM UNTIL NEXT SESSION, SEPT. 18. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS A MACARTHUR-APPROVED PLAN FOR THE COAL INDUSTRY, AND ANY COUNCIL COMMENT WITHOUT STUDY OF THAT PLAN "MIGHT CLASH," HE ADDED.

THE TOPIC HAD BEEN PLACED ON THE COUNCIL AGENDA FOR TODAY BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, HOWEVER, AND A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID NATIONALIZATION "CAN BE CONSIDERED HERE."

CHINESE DELEGATE CHU SHIH-MING HAD URGED NATIONALIZATION AND IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS.

"NO PRISON COULD BE WORSE THAN THE COAL MINES," HE REMARKED, ADDING THAT HE UNDERSTOOD JAPANESE POLICE ABANDON THEIR SEARCH FOR CRIMINALS WHENEVER THEY LEARN THE FUGITIVES HAVE TAKEN COAL MINE JOBS.

CHU ALSO SUGGESTED THE EXCHANGE OF SOME OF CHINA'S HIGH-GRADE COAL FOR JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL-FUEL (LOWER GRADE) COAL "WOULD WORK TO THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF BOTH COUNTRIES."

THE COUNCIL, AT THE REQUEST OF AMERICAN CHAIRMAN GEORGE C. ATCHESON, JR., ALSO POSTPONED COMMENT ON RUSSIAN-PROPOSED AGENDA TOPICS, WHICH SOUGHT INFORMATION ON JAPAN'S DEMOBILIZATION BOARD AND THE DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE WAR MATERIEL.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE, LT. GEN. KUZMA DEREVYANKO, ASKED REASONS FOR JAPAN'S LOW COAL OUTPUT AND WHAT MEASURES JAPAN HAD TAKEN TO BOOST IT.

J.Z. REDAY, ARLINGTON, VA., OF MACARTHUR'S INDUSTRY SECTION, SAID FOOD SHORTAGES, RUNDOWN EQUIPMENT, AND REPLACEMENT OF KOREANS BY JAPANESE MINERS CONTRIBUTED TO LOW PRODUCTION; THAT THE 275,000 TO 300,000 WORKERS PRODUCED 1,500,000 TONS A MONTH; THAT FOOD AND WORKING CONDITIONS PROMPTED STRIKES; AND THAT HE HAD NO FIGURES ON VALUE OF EQUIPMENT.

MH934PPS NM

WAR CRIMES

BY DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO, SEPT. 3-(AP)-JAPAN'S GREAT FAMILY TRUSTS WERE LINKED DIRECTLY WITH THE NATION'S WAR PLANS TODAY WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD THAT IN 1939 MITSUBISHI AND MITSUI AGREED TO SHARE NARCOTICS TRAFFIC IN THE FAR EAST.

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY OF SHERIDAN, WYO., CHARGED THAT MITSUBISHI ELECTED TO CONTROL THE NARCOTICS TRAFFIC IN JAPAN AND MANCHURIA AND MITSUI TOOK CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA.

HE ASSERTED THE TWO ZAIBATSU (FAMILY MONOPOLIES) COLLABORATED WITH THE KWANTUNG ARMY TO USE NARCOTICS AS A WEAPON OF AGGRESSION -- MAKING IT EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO THE CHINESE SO THEY WOULD NOT RESIST JAPAN'S ONRUSHING ARMIES.

TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT SIR WILLIAM WEBB OF AUSTRALIA EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AT THE TESTIMONY OF GENSHICHI OIKAWA, WHO WAS A HIGH JAPANESE OCCUPATION OFFICIAL IN SHANGHAI. CALLED BY THE PROSECUTION, OIKAWA UNEXPECTEDLY TESTIFIED THE JAPANESE HAD THE HIGHEST MOTIVES REGARDING THE USE OF NARCOTICS BY THE CHINESE AND DEVELOPED A SERUM TO CURE THE HABIT.

EARLIER, THE PROSECUTION PRODUCED 1935 AMERICAN REPORTS FROM SHANGHAI STATING THAT JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA USED YOUNG GIRLS AS PROSTITUTES AND OPIUM PEDDLERS TO OVERCOME CHINESE RESISTANCE.

JAPAN'S ARMY KNEW THAT "NARCOTICS WERE A GREAT DANGER," BUT THAT THEIR SALE WOULD PUT DOWN THE THREAT OF BOMBS AND MACHINEGUNS IN MANCHURIA, SAID A 1937 LEAGUE OF NATIONS REPORT INTRODUCED TODAY.

DS230APSNM

TOKYO, SEPT 3 (AP)-CHARGES BY MEMBERS OF A HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE THAT THERE HAS BEEN A "COMPLETE BREAKDOWN" IN FOOD, RECREATION AND ARMY STORE FACILITIES FOR U.S. TROOPS IN SOUTHERN KOREA TODAY BROUGHT THIS REPLY FROM COL. HENRY C. BURGESS, U.S. EIGHTH ARMY ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR SUPPLIES:

"THE EIGHTH ARMY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOGISTIC SUPPORT IN JAPAN AND THE PROCUREMENT AND MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES TO PORTS IN KOREA. U.S. UNITS IN KOREA ARE NOT UNDER COMMAND OF LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER."

ACTING CHAIRMAN SHERIDAN (D-PA) OF THE COMMITTEE HAD PROTESTED TO EICHELBERGER THAT NOWHERE HAD HIS GROUP FOUND SO MANY "WHOLLY JUSTIFIED COMPLAINTS FROM SOLDIERS AS IN KOREA."

GG746ACS

UNDATED INTERNATIONAL

By The Associated Press

SEP 4 1946

The seventh anniversary of the beginning of World War II today found the world ~~still~~ grappling with the problem of how to achieve the still undeclared peace, with tensions unrelaxed at several key points and actual

violence reported from China and India.

In China, civil strife between the central government and Communist forces constituted the ~~greatest~~ greatest challenge to peacemakers, including the United States. Large scale fighting was again reported in the Mukden area of Manchuria, and pro-government sources foresaw a possible government assault on Communist-held Harbin. Government troops also made a 60-mile uninterrupted advance in Jehol province. Meanwhile, Gen. Chou En-Lai, No. 2 Chinese Communist leader, asserted that suspension of U.S. ~~aid~~ assistance to the central government and withdrawal of American forces from China would make peace there "immediately attainable."

Week-end violence between Hindus and Moslems in Bombay, which left 81 killed and 300 wounded, died down, but tensions ~~remained~~ continued as steps were ~~being~~ complete the establishment of the Indian interim government in which Hindus predominate.

Grappling with the multiple problems in establishing peace in Europe, the Paris peace conference delegates continued their work. Encouragement was seen in the unanimous approval by the military commission of "Big Four" recommendations that all Italian military forces be limited to 197,500 men.

In Palestine, focal point of Middle East unrest, the British transhipped

1,200 unauthorized Jewish immigrants from the small ship Four Freedoms to an transport ~~which~~ which will take them to detention camps on Cyprus. The transfer was made off Haifa after tumultuous scenes in which ~~several~~ several British sailors who boarded the small ship were injured by the Jewish passengers. SEP 4

The Philippine Government continued its drive to subdue completely the Hukbalahaps of Central Luzon. President Roxas announced that no mass arrests would be made, explaining that 500 arrests previously announced were on court order. More than 200 liberal leaders were rounded up to "protect them from radical Hukbalahaps."

Food, a prime question in reestablishment of peace, was being dealt with by representatives of 51 nations attending the United Nations conference

on the subject at Copenhagen. Despite improvement in grain sources, the daily diet of many persons in the world was expected to remain at 1,500 ~~calories~~ or lower throughout 1947.

While King George II of Greece made plans in London to return to his country after Sunday's plebiscite which favored a monarchy over a republic by two votes to one, the United Nations Security Council in New York debated whether it should hear the Ukrainian foreign minister present his charges that the Greek government was a menace to peace.

Despite the fact that the U. S. State Department announced over a week ago that Yugoslavia had met the American ultimatum on the shooting down of two U.S. Army planes, Belgrade ~~had~~ reported ~~another~~ Yugoslav note was sent to Washington Aug. 30 asking for a guarantee that no more American planes fly over Yugoslavia and citing new instances of such flights.

reh 235p.

SEP 4 1948

BY STEPHEN F. GREEN
WASHINGTON, SEPT 3-(AP)-DONALD M. NELSON HOISTED A WARNING TODAY FOR THE NATION TO BE ON GUARD. "NOT ONLY IN WAR BUT IN PEACE," AGAINST WIDENING MILITARY INFLUENCE.
IN HIS BOOK, "ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY" TO BE PUBLISHED THIS WEEK, THE FORMER WAR PRODUCTION BOARD CHAIRMAN DECLARES THAT THE ARMY LARGELY "TOOK CONTROL" OF THE CIVILIAN ECONOMY IN 1944 AFTER TRYING THROUGHOUT THE WAR TO WREST THAT AUTHORITY FROM HIM.
HENCEFORTH, NELSON WROTE, THE ARMY WILL CEASE TO BE A NEGLECTED STEP-CHILD IN PEACETIME AND WILL BECOME "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INFLUENTIAL BRANCHES OF OUR GOVERNMENT."
"THE LESSON TAUGHT BY THESE RECENT YEARS OF WAR IS CLEAR," HE CONTINUED, "OUR WHOLE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEM WILL BE IN PERIL IF IT IS CONTROLLED BY THE MILITARY MEN."
NELSON TOOK NOTE OF THE WIDELY ADVERTISED "PRODUCTION CRISIS" OF 1944, DECLARING THAT IT WAS SPURIOUS BUT SERVED TO "DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE ARMY'S OWN MISCALCULATIONS."
"THE RECORD SHOWS," HE WROTE, "THAT IN NOT A SINGLE INSTANCE -- AFTER THE CRITICAL EARLY PERIOD OF 1942 -- DID AN AMERICAN FIGHTING MAN AT THE FRONT HAVE TO GO WITHOUT MUNITIONS BECAUSE OF ANY FAILURE IN PRODUCTION."
"THE ARMY'S DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO CREATE A CONTRARY IMPRESSION WAS ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS EITS OF DOUBLE TALK I EVER HEARD OF."

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ASWX
NELSON CONTENTED THAT THE HEADS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOINED WITH JAMES F. BYRNES, THEN WAR MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR, TO REMOVE HIM WAS CHAIRMAN IN 1943 AND REPLACE HIM WITH BERNARD M. BARUCH.
THE ATTEMPT WAS THWARTED, NELSON SAID, WHEN HE GOT WIND OF THE PLAN AND PROMPTLY DISMISSED FERDINAND EBERSTADT, A WPB VICE CHAIRMAN WHO FAVORED THE ARMY'S VIEW AND WHO WAS TO HAVE BECOME BARUCH'S DEPUTY.
COLLABORATING IN THE OUSTER EFFORT, NELSON WROTE, WERE SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON, THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX, AND THE THEN UNDER-SECRETARIES ROBERT P. PATTERSON AND JAMES V. FORRESTAL. THEY HAD DRAWN A LETTER NAMING BARUCH AS NELSON'S SUCCESSOR AND PLANNED TO ASK MR. ROOSEVELT TO SIGN IT "THAT EVERY DAY" NELSON SAID.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT FROM ANY OF THOSE NELSON NAMED. NELSON DESCRIBED HIS THREE-YEAR CONFLICT WITH THE ARMY AS HAVING STARTED IN 1942 OVER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER A SINGLE COAL-MINING MACHINERY FIRM, THE JOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SHOULD BE CONVERTED TO MUNITIONS MAKING AS THE ARMY WISHED OR KEPT IN BEHIND-THE-LINES PRODUCTION AS NELSON BELIEVED NECESSARY.

"IT WAS A MYSTERY TO ME THEN--AND IT STILL IS--HOW WE COULD HOPE TO TURN OUT A MAXIMUM VOLUME OF MUNITIONS UNLESS WE OBTAINED ENOUGH COAL TO POWER THE MUNITIONS-MAKING PLANTS," NELSON WROTE.

HE SAID THAT ONE OF THE BITTEREST ARGUMENTS WAS OVER THE USE OF NEWS-PRINT, WITH UNDERSECRETARY PATTERSON, NOW SECRETARY OF WAR, ARGUING THAT PAPERS SHOULD BE FORBIDDEN COMICS AND SUNDAY SUPPLEMENTS. NELSON CONTENDED THAT IT WAS PROPER TO CURTAIL USE OF NEWSPRINT BUT THAT PUBLISHERS SHOULD BE THE JUDGE OF WHAT TO PRINT.

"I FOUGHT BACK, FOR I FELT THAT IF WE ATTEMPTED TO DICTATE THE USE TO WHICH PUBLISHERS SHOULD PUT THE PAPER THEY WERE AUTHORIZED TO BUY, WE WOULD BE PAVING THE WAY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE PRESS IN ITS TIGHTEST AND MOST ACUTE FORM, NO MATTER WHAT NAME WE GAVE IT," THE FORMER WPB CHIEF ASSERTED.

A7WX

HE ADDED THAT THE CLIMACTIC FIGHT WAS THE ARMY'S EFFORTS TO BLOCK HIS PROGRAM OF RECONVERSION PREPAREDNESS IN 1944. THE ARMY FELT IT WOULD DISTRACT INDUSTRY AND WORKERS FROM THE WAR JOB. NELSON SAID HE LOST THIS FIGHT.

"TO A LARGE EXTENT, THE ARMY TOOK CONTROL OVER THE ECONOMY, AND MANY OF THE RECONVERSION DIFFICULTIES WHICH AROSE LATER, AFTER GERMANY AND JAPAN HAD FINALLY BEEN KNOCKED OUT, CAN BE TRACED DIRECTLY TO THAT FACT," HE SAID.

THE RECONVERSION ISSUE DIVIDED WPB AND BROUGHT A RIFT BETWEEN NELSON AND HIS EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN, CHARLES E. WILSON. BOTH RESIGNED GIVING PLACE TO J.A. KRUG, PRESENTLY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

NELSON, NOW PRESIDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT SOCIETY OF MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS, IS BLUEPRINTING A NETWORK OF STANDBY MUNITIONS PLANTS AT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST. HIS BOOK IS BEING PUBLISHED BY HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY.

J139AES

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-JORGE PRADO, NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TODAY PAID A COURTESY CALL ON ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE CLAYTON AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE BRADEN.

PRADO TALKED BRIEFLY TO BOTH U.S. OFFICIALS AND MADE PREPARATIONS TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN. HE EXPRESSED HOPE HE COULD MAKE HIS OFFICIAL CALL ON THE PRESIDENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

TALKING TO A REPORTER AFTER HIS VISIT TO CLAYTON, PRADO EMPHASIZED THE CLOSE RELATIONS BETWEEN PERU AND THE UNITED STATES AND RECALLED THAT PERU WAS THE FIRST TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS

FOLLOWING THE RIO CONFERENCE.

ASKED IF HE PLANNED TO DISCUSS WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT THE RECENT ALARA INCIDENT INVOLVING PERUVIAN AND AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL, PRADO SAID THIS WAS A "LOCAL AFFAIR" WHICH COULD NOT DISTURB THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

EG358PES NM

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-BRITISH EMBASSY OFFICIALS SAID TODAY IT IS UNLIKELY THAT BRITAIN WILL IMPORT ANY SYNTHETIC RUBBER FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE END OF 1946 BECAUSE NATURAL RUBBER SUPPLIES FROM THE FAR EAST ARE BECOMING SUFFICIENT TO FULFILL BRITISH REQUIREMENTS.

IN 1944, DURING THE WORLD RUBBER SHORTAGE, BRITAIN IMPORTED 86,000 TONS OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER FROM THIS COUNTRY UNDER A LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT. THIS VOLUME HAS DECREASED STEADILY AS NATURAL RUBBER AGAIN CAME ON THE MARKET AND AT PRESENT IS NEGLIGIBLE, BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID.

THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE PRECISE FIGURES ON PRESENT SYNTHETIC RUBBER IMPORTS FROM THE U.S. THE UNITED KINGDOM ITSELF HAS VIRTUALLY CEASED THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER, THEY ADDED.

B2350PES

SEP 4 1946

GERMAN SECRETS (250)

BY OLIVER DE WOLFE

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE WORLD'S BIGGEST EDITING JOB IS BEING CARRIED ON TODAY IN GERMANY.

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICE EXPERTS ARE SCREENING AN ESTIMATED 3,500,000,000 PAGES OF ONCE SECRET TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DATA AND SENDING THE CREAM OF IT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THIS MASS OF DATA, THE EXPERTS PROBABLY WILL SELECT ABOUT 3,500,000 PAGES, OF WHICH LESS THAN ONE MILLION HAVE ARRIVED HERE, AN OTS SPOKESMAN SAID. HE ADDED THAT APPROXIMATELY 100 OTS EDITORS, SUPERVISORS AND MICROFILM OPERATORS, 600 GERMANS AND AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE ENGAGED IN THE TASK.

"GERMANY WAS THE ONLY COUNTRY WHICH HAD IN QUANTITY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DATA WHICH WE DID NOT HAVE HERE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "AND THAT'S NOT GOING TO BE TRUE VERY MUCH LONGER."

THE DATA WHICH THE OTS EXPERTS ARE CULLING NOW IS IN ADDITION TO FIRST HAND REPORTS WHICH 650 TECHNICAL EXPERTS HAVE MADE ON GERMAN FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES. AMONG THE LATTER ARE MANY SECRETS OF THE I.G. FARBEINDUSTRIE, WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC BY OTS.

30.24-5121

OTS IS THE OUTGROWTH OF FIVE FORMER WAR AND POSTWAR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. IT PUBLISHES A WEEKLY "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL REPORTS," AND IS NOW WELL INTO THE SECOND VOLUME. THE FIRST VOLUME CONTAINED 26,000 ABSTRACTS OF INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC REPORTS, BOTH FOREIGN AND AMERICAN. THE LATTER WERE SECRET DURING THE WAR, BUT ARE NOW BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO OTS AT THE RATE OF NEARLY 1,000 A WEEK BY THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. ON THE AGENCY'S CURRENT "BEST SELLER" LIST TO INDUSTRIES, SCHOOLS AND OTHERS ARE REPORTS ON: GERMAN SOAP, ELECTRONICS, LEATHER, ADHESIVES, PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS AND SYNTHETIC WAXES.

J-MD613AES

SEP 4 1946

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3 (AP)—AN ARMY PLAN TO INTEREST AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN IN PRODUCTS WHICH GERMANY MIGHT EXPORT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, JR., DIRECTOR OF THE ECONOMIC DIVISION OF THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT, MENTIONED CAMERAS, RADIO CABINETS, CHINA, JEWELRY, TOYS, LEATHER GOODS AND PORTABLE HOUSES.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT TWO LARGE AMERICAN RADIO FIRMS ALREADY HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING RADIO CABINETS FROM GERMANY.

HE HOPES TO TAKE REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ON A TOUR OF THE AMERICAN ZONE TO EXAMINE SAMPLES OF GERMAN PRODUCTS WHICH THEY MIGHT USE.

DRAPER SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WAR, STATE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS ARE CONFERRING ON THE PROGRAM.

LT&RZ624PES

BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPT. 3 (AP)—A BUFFALO INDUSTRIALIST POSTPONED TODAY HIS OFFER TO DEMONSTRATE TO SKEPTICAL SCIENTISTS AN ATOMIC "RECTIFIER" WHICH HE CLAIMS EVENTUALLY COULD POWER A LOCOMOTIVE FROM COAST TO COAST FOR LESS THAN A DOLLAR.

F. ALDEN MILLER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BUFFALO MACHINERY CO., ANNOUNCED:

"WE HAVE DECIDED THAT WE AREN'T GOING TO MAKE ANY DEMONSTRATIONS UNTIL WE GET BETTER PATENT COVERAGE ON IT. WE'RE GETTING SCARY. PEOPLE ARE GOING TO KNOW TOO MUCH ABOUT IT BEFORE WE ARE PROTECTED.

"THERE'S NO POINT IN TRYING TO PUT ON A DEMONSTRATION IF YOU HAVE TO HEDGE ON ESSENTIAL FACTS. WE'LL WAIT UNTIL WE GET OUT PATENT PAPERS THAN WE CAN TELL THE SCIENTISTS, 'GO AHEAD BOYS, HAVE ALL THE FUN YOU WANT.'"

MILLER SAID HE HAD RECEIVED NO REPLY TO A TELEGRAM HE HAD SENT TO DR. CHARLES D. CORYELL, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, WHO WAS QUOTED IN A BOSTON NEWSPAPER AS DISCOUNTING THE BUFFALO COMPANY'S CLAIM.

SHORTLY AFTER MILLER HAD ANNOUNCED THAT HIS COMPANY HAD APPLIED FOR A PATENT ON A "RECTIFIER" WHICH PRODUCED COMBUSTIBLE GAS FROM A COMMERCIAL TYPE OF ATOMIC "C" URANIUM, CORYELL EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT THE AMOUNT OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL DESCRIBED IN THE EXPERIMENT WAS SUFFICIENT TO BRING ABOUT A REACTION.

ANOTHER SCIENTIST, PROF. LYLE W. PHILLIPS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO PHYSICS DEPARTMENT HAD SAID HE AND A COLLEAGUE PLANNED TO ACCEPT MILLER'S INVITATION FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

ST125PED NM A

UNDATED TROOP MOVEMENTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) MORE THAN 5,500 SERVICE PERSONNEL ON TWO TRANSPORTS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO TODAY (WED).

THE GENERAL RICHARDSON FROM BREMERHAVEN, WITH 3,142 TROOPS IS DUE AT NEW YORK.

THE GENERAL BREWSTER IS DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO FROM MANILA WITH 1,482 TROOPS, SIX ARMY NURSES AND 897 NAVY PERSONNEL.

THERE WERE NO TROOP ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.
HJ930PEP

Russia Seeks To Move

Assembly Session To

Europe; United Nations

Official Says New York

Date Stands

UN General Assembly To Convene Sept. 23

Session Called in New York Despite Russian Opposition.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP) Despite Russian opposition, Secretary-General Trygve Lie tonight called the United Nations General assembly to meet in New

York Sept. 23, on schedule with President Truman invited to be the first speaker.

Lie said in his announcement that no formal proposal for postponement had been received, but in Paris the Big Four foreign ministers still were considering a Soviet demand that the session be delayed.

NIGHT

A spokesman for Lie later quoted the secretary-general as saying that

it was "highly unlikely" that any formal protest would be submitted. Lie made his assertion after conferring at length with Assistant Secretary-General Arkady A. Sob-

Unable to Agree

The ministers in Paris failed to reach any agreement after nearly three hours of deliberations, but indicated they would discuss the matter again later with Spaak and a representative of China, the other member of the Big Five.

A. Y. Vishinsky, Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the four-power council that if necessary the assembly meeting could be held in Paris concurrently with the peace conference.

The United States, France and Great Britain refused to accept the Russian proposal and Secretary of State James Byrnes said there were only three possibilities—to postpone the session, hold it on schedule, or open Sept. 23 with the agenda being limited to technical and administrative matters.

The assembly originally was set for Sept. 3 and then postponed to

avoid overlapping with the peace conference.

The U. N. announcement made no reference to limiting the scope of the meeting and it was noted that Byrnes said that any decision on dividing the assembly session into administrative and then political questions should be made by the 51 nations and Lie himself.

The Russians maintained that some countries would be too short of diplomats to staff both the peace conference and the Assembly at the same time and this led to suggestions that "secondary representatives" could be assigned here for the initial meetings.

The U. N. secretariat took the position that all arrangements had been completed, including reservation of 7,000 hotel rooms, and that it would be impossible at this late date to postpone the meeting or move it to Europe.

The U. N. also contended that approval of the budget, setting up of the international relief organization to replace UNRRA and considerations of hundreds of reports were pressing and could not be delayed without impairing the efficiency of the U. N.

olev, a Russian who returned earlier today from Paris where he had conferred with peace conference delegations on a special assignment from Lie.

Lie turned aside further questions as to the possibility of any protest but the spokesman said that in the event one was received it would be necessary to poll the 51 member nations with a majority vote prevailing.

Too Late for Poll

However, the spokesman said he now considered it too late to carry out such a poll and that some of the delegations already had left their homelands for New York.

The U. N. statement said:

"The secretary-general of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, announced late today that the second part of the first General assembly of the United Nations will open at 4:00 p. m. on Monday, September 23, 1946, in the city building at Flushing, New York.

"No formal proposal for postponement of the assembly has been received by the secretary-general.

"Today's announcement followed a conference between Mr. Lie and Assistant Secretary-General Arkady A. Sobolev, who returned from Paris by air this afternoon.

"The assembly will open with an address by Paul-Henri Spaak, president of the General assembly."

Lie acted in the wake of a pro-

posal by the Soviet Union before the Big Four foreign ministers council in Paris requesting that the assembly be put off until November and transferred from New York to Paris or Geneva.

Big-Four Council Meets in Paris

Reported Split on Soviet Bid to Postpone U. N. Session and Transfer It to Europe.

Paris, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers met today for the second time during the Paris Peace Conference and were reported to have debated for three hours without agreement a Soviet proposal to postpone until November the approaching session of the United Nations General Assembly.

A French informant said that Andrei Y. Vishinsky, sitting in for the Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, proposed that the U. N. meeting be postponed until early November and be transferred from New York to Paris or Geneva. Secretary of State Byrnes opposed this idea, the informant added, and declared the council had three courses—to maintain the scheduled date of September 23, to open a limited session on September 23 to administrative and technical questions, or to adjourn the U. N. sessions.

French officials said that Byrnes suggested that the U. N. sessions be divided, the first part to deal with administrative sessions and the second part, following conclusion of the peace conference, to take up political questions. In any event, Byrnes said, this should be decided by the United Nations and its secretary-general.

'Not in the Bible.'

Vishinsky replied that under the rules of procedure, this sort of division would be impossible. It would also be impossible for several countries to maintain two delegations, one in New York and the other in Paris, he said. Vishinsky mentioned White Russia, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia.

"This September 23 date is not in the Bible," Vishinsky was

quoted as saying, "so why must we insist upon it?"

At one point, Foreign Secretary Bevin suggested that the peace conference be moved to New York, but this apparently was not taken seriously by his colleagues. Byrnes did not comment on the idea.

Bevin said he wanted to know whether Vishinsky's proposal for postponement to November and transfer of the session to Europe were linked.

Vishinsky said they were not. He said that if the U. N. meeting was still held in New York, it would have to be at a later date, but that if it were moved to Europe, it might be possible to open it as early as October 20.

Molotov was conspicuously missing when the council met. Earlier today a French Foreign Ministry official said that Molotov had returned to Paris from Moscow, but later on an official of the same Ministry declared that subsequent information was that Molotov had not returned. He left Paris last Saturday for consultations at the Kremlin.

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the Peace Conference today that the Venezia Giulia area of Italy "was a fertile soil for war" and appealed for the nations to "forget hatreds and prejudices."

Connally's maiden speech at the conference, asking "tolerance, patience and forbearance" in settling the stormy Trieste dispute, came during a session of the Italian political and territorial commission, which was marked by conflicting

claims for territory in the Trieste area of Italy at the top of the Adriatic Sea. Yugoslavia, with Russian and other Slav backing, has been demanding the territory against an adamant United States and British opposition.

A "Peace" Conference

"This is a peace conference, not a struggle to see which country can get the greatest benefit for any one group," Connally said. "We are here as ambassadors of the people of the world to solve the problems of the world."

"We are here to assist, we hope, in helping give freedom to the peoples, not to enslave them," Connally declared.

Renewing United States support of the Foreign Minister Council agreement to establish a free territory of Trieste, the Senator said that "the United States wants to see such a territory and such a government that will command the respect of both Yugoslavia and Italy."

The government of Trieste, he added, "must be so endowed with proper functions and powers to protect the people of the area in their fundamental rights."

"U. S. Wants Peace"

"We want peace, world peace," Connally insisted. "The only objective of the American delegation is to find a solution that will contribute to the preservation of peace of that area and in the world."

Meanwhile, without debate, the military commission approved three more articles of the Italian treaty which prohibit Italy from training German or Japanese aircraft technicians, manufacturing aircraft of German or Japanese design or otherwise aiding the rearmament of the two defeated powers.

Czechoslovakia, through her Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, backed Yugoslavia claim to Trieste today.

Brazil proposed postponement of action on the Venezia Giulia frontier until the Big Four Foreign Ministers study the matter further and also urged that the Big Four be empowered to establish finally the border within a year after the Italian peace treaty becomes effective.

Proposal On Istria

South Africa proposed that additional territory in western Istria containing an Italian population be incorporated into the free territory of Trieste.

Russia has proposed that the September 23 meeting of the United Nations Assembly in New York be postponed, and this may be a topic of the Big Four meeting.

Masaryk told the Italian political and territorial commission that

Yugoslav control would insure a "peaceful and stable Trieste" and inferentially warned that internationalization of the Adriatic port would cause future trouble.

"Corridors can cause only trouble—we have seen that in northern Europe," Masaryk said.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers Council agreed last July on the "French line" as the Yugoslav-Italian border and the Yugoslav proposal was the first amendment to be discussed by a peace conference commission.

The Yugoslav proposal would give most of Venezia Giulia, including Trieste, to Yugoslavia.

"Czechoslovakia is very much interested in Trieste because it will be a most important port for our trade," Masaryk said in urging support for the Yugoslav proposal. "We want a peaceful and stable Trieste."

Fleet Limitation

The Conference military commission, meanwhile, completed action on military limitations sections of the Italian treaty by approving Big Four recommendations that Italy should retain only two battleships—the Doria and the Duilio—four cruisers, four destroyers, sixteen torpedo boats and 20 corvettes and a small number of minor fleet auxiliary vessels.

The commission yesterday endorsed sections of the treaty forbidding possession of aircraft carriers and submarines.

Requests for \$20,000,000,000 in reparations payments from Italy will come under the scrutiny today of a subcommittee empowered to check all war bills submitted against Italy save one for \$100,000,000 from Russia.

Created at the insistence of Australia, the subsidiary group will report to the Italian Economic Commission on every financial claim against the defeated Axis partner except the Russian one, already approved by the commission.

The subcommittee is slated to investigate such items as Bolivia's demand for all Italian assets in Bolivia, even though she will not be one of the signers of the treaty with Italy. Ethiopia has asked \$400 for each of the 760,300 of her people claimed killed during the war with Italy and \$50 for each of the 13,000,000 animals she says the Italians took—a total approximating a billion-dollars.

ITALY WILL CONSIDER REPARATIONS DEMANDS

ROME, Sept. 4—(AP) Giuseppe Saragat, president of Italy's Constituent assembly, said upon his return from Paris today that he would call an extraordinary session to consider economic clauses of the Italian peace treaty.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the \$20,000,000,000 now asked as

reparations from Italy were roughly equivalent to the nation's entire wealth.

Some 5,000 peasants from 70 surrounding communities marched on the Government building today to demand that land be given them, while from Bologna there were reports of a labor-organized demonstration against increasing living costs.

BYRNES CALLS UP TRUMAN AGAIN

Washington, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—For the second time in less than twenty-four hours, President Truman today talked with Secretary of State Byrnes on developments at the Paris Peace Conference.

The White House press secretary, Charles G. Ross, told reporters that Byrnes telephoned Mr. Truman from Paris at 10:30 A. M. and talked with him for about five minutes.

"The President is being kept fully abreast of all developments in Paris," Ross added.

UKRAINE ASSAILS ACTIONS BY GREECE

Manuilsky Tells UN Council of 'Sinister' Border Incidents

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—(AP) The Soviet Ukraine formally charged tonight in a blistering statement delivered by its foreign minister that the Greek government is preparing a "serious threat" to the peace of the Balkans. Dimitri Manuilsky, the foreign minister who brought charges against Greece Aug. 24, told the Security council that "sinister" border incidents provoked by a Greek government backed by British troops in Greece proved his charges.

With the Greek ambassador to the United Nations and the British delegate ready to speak, the council adjourned until tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. E. D. T.

While the council was in session, Secretary-General Trygve Lie announced that the United Nations General assembly would meet in New York, Sept. 23 on schedule.

Hurrying to conclude its work before the General assembly meets, Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, president of the council, said two sessions would be held tomorrow. He reminded the delegates they must work on their report to the assembly next week.

Manuilsky opened his case against the Greek government with an accusation that the British authorities in Greece were setting up "monarchist bands" in Macedonia.

Greek Will Reply

When Manuilsky ended his statement after two hours and 40 minutes, the Greek representative to the United Nations, Ambassador

Vassili Dendramis, agreed to speak tomorrow.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate rebuked by Manuilsky at the start of his statement, promptly asked the floor after Dendramis, saying that "my government has been indicted almost as much as Greece" and he wanted to answer.

Manuilsky charged that punitive expeditions against Slavs in Greece were particularly intense in the weeks preceding the plebiscite. He called the plebiscite of last Sunday, in which the Greeks voted for a return of the monarch, King George II, an "electoral wonder."

Manuilsky said British troops in Greece had intervened in that country's internal affairs; that British officers had taken part in the punitive expedition; that the Greek government was not master of its gold reserves; and that the British had violated the United Nations Charter by intervening in the internal affairs of a country.

As he spoke, directly to Dendramis seated across the table, members of the Russian and Polish delegations smiled.

Cites Claims on Albania

Manuilsky said the Greek government had demanded dismemberment of Albania and had claimed about one-third of that country. He said that policy clearly was in preparation for a military operation against Albania.

Manuilsky was invited to the council table after waiting since his arrival last Thursday from Paris to present his charges that the Greek government is a menace to peace in the Balkans.

Speaks in Russian

Speaking in Russian from his seat at one end of the table next to the Chinese delegate, Manuilsky rebuked Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, for opposing a hearing of his case by the council in the form in which it was presented Aug. 24. Cadogan had insisted, in nearly eight hours of preliminary debate on whether to hear the case, that the charges were not substantiated.

At one point during Manuilsky's speech he leaped to his feet and with a flourish passed a photograph along the row of delegates. He identified the photograph as that of a Greek "fascist guerrilla" leader in the uniform of a British army artillery officer.

Before inviting the Ukrainian and Greek representatives to come forward, the council decided to postpone temporarily any discussion of a Soviet Russian plan calling on members of the United Nations to report within two weeks on the dispositions of Allied troops and bases in alien, non-enemy countries.

Troops' Removal Not Tied To U.N. Row: British

Lake Success, N.Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—A British spokesman said today that the withdrawal of some British soldiers from Greece "obviously" had been planned some time ago and had no connection with the present debate in the United Nations Security Council on charges against Greece.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate who voted yesterday against hearing a Soviet Ukrainian complaint against the Greek Government in its present form, would not comment, but it was said that his Government's policy toward Greece had not been changed.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that some British troops were being withdrawn in Greece in a general regrouping of armed forces in the Middle East.

The spokesman here emphasized that Britain had no intention of making a total withdrawal from Greece. Rather, he said, the soldiers would remain in that country until the Greek Government desires to take the full responsibility for maintaining order. He added that the British were in Greece at the invitation of the Greek Government.

He emphasized that the charges brought August 24 by the Soviet Ukraine, which hit at the presence of British troops in Greece, and the subsequent bitter discussion in the Security Council had nothing to do with the pulling out of some troops.

Delegates to the Council received the report from London with great interest but they were reluctant to comment at this stage of the Ukrainian-Greek case.

There was a possibility that some statement on the troop movement might be made at the council session this afternoon.

Ukraine Case

Meanwhile, the Soviet Ukraine's charges in behalf of Albania against Greece were set down for hearing today in the Security Council as the result of firm American insistence that the Council must examine the merits of any case submitted to it under the United Nation Charter provisions.

The case was certified for official debate after the United States last night joined Soviet Russia in a bare seven-vote affirmative majority to place it on the agenda over the bitter opposition of Great Britain and the Netherlands.

United States Delegate Herschel V. Johnson, in voting for immediate discussion of the case, made it clear that the United States was making no commitment on the merits of the charges, which had been assailed by Britain as "wild accusations."

Hot Debate

After a hot four-hour debate yesterday, the United States, Russia, Poland, China, France, Egypt and Mexico gave the minimum majority vote of seven out of the eleven for hearing the case. Great Britain and the Netherlands voted against it. Australia and Brazil abstained.

As the council prepared for the possibility of a long wrangle over the charges that Greece is fomenting frontier incidents with Albania and threatening the peace of the world, interested parties from the Balkans stood by to offer their testimony.

They included Greek Ambassador Vassili Dendramis; Ukrainian Foreign Minister Dmitri Manuilsky, who filed the charges more than a week ago and then flew here from the Paris Peace Conference to prosecute them; Col. Tuk Jakova, of Albania, whose country was denied membership in the United Nations last week, and Pavle Lukin, acting chief of the Yugoslav delegation to the United Nations.

Greeks Ask Delay

Among the items first up for consideration today was a Greek memorandum filed last week requesting a ten-day postponement and advising the Council that Greece intended to file a reply to the Ukraine in the interim.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko told the Council last night that the presence of British troops in Greece had deprived the Greek people of the opportunity of deciding freely on their form of

government and demanded to know why it was necessary to have foreign armies in the country of a United Nations member at election time.

GREEK LEFTISTS TO TEST VALIDITY OF KING'S RECALL

ATHENS, Sept. 4. — (AP) The leftists National Liberation front (EAM) will challenge before the Greek Supreme court the validity of Sunday's plebiscite recalling King George II, it was announced today as the count of votes neared 100 per cent of the total estimated registration.

Autonomous sources said the challenge would be based on charges of fraud, violence and falsification to circumvent the will of the people. The case will be heard about the end of September, they added.

Two Newspapers Indicted

The public prosecutor, meanwhile, said indictments would be drawn against two Athens newspapers—the extreme leftist Eleftheria Ellada, organ of the EAM and the Communist KKE, and the leftist-liberal Eleftheria—on charges of publishing "articles insulting to the King and the authorities."

Immediately after the government announced the results of Sunday's plebiscite, Greeks were warned that penal laws protecting the King from "slights, insults and derision" would be enforced. Under the terms of the law, passed in 1837, newspapers could be indicted.

Eleftheria Ellada published articles following the plebiscite interpreting it as an actual victory for republicans. It stated that urban centers had voted against George, who might be "King of the mountains, but not of all Greece."

Leftist spokesmen, pledging themselves to continue the fight against the monarchy, have charged, with backing from the Soviet Union, that the presence of British troops in Greece at the invitation of the royalist-dominated government constituted interference with the plebiscite.

King Gets 69 Pct.

With 136 precincts still uncounted, the total vote in the plebiscite was placed at more than 1,673,000, with the King receiving 69 per cent of the ballots.

The British-American observers' mission announced several weeks ago that the revised electoral lists contained about 1,700,000 names. The Greek government itself did not issue any estimate of the total registration prior to the plebiscite.

The chief of the British mission, R. T. Windle, asked to comment on what appeared to be a 100 per cent voters' turnout, said the mission's estimate allowed for a small margin of error one way or the other.

The Ministry of the Interior said that large numbers of civil servants and soldiers had not been enrolled on the electoral lists, but were given voting slips. He said this might account in part for the nearly 100 per cent turnout on the basis of estimated registration.

Greek Vote Faces Test

Athens, Sept. 4 (AP)—Authoritative quarters in the Leftist EAM announced today a decision to challenge in the Greek Supreme Court the validity of Sunday's plebiscite which the Government has reported resulted in an overwhelming majority for the return of King George II from exile.

The challenge, it was stated, would be based on allegations of fraud, violence and falsification, and the case will be heard before the end of September.

Radical military elements of the EAM challenged the Greek Government in an uprising in December, 1944.

The decision was disclosed as the total vote cast Sunday neared 100 per cent of the estimated total registration. The King was officially reported to have received 69 per

cent of the vote with only 136 precincts left uncounted.

The Ministry of Interior, explaining this apparent high percentage of votes cast, said large numbers of civil servants and soldiers not recorded on the electoral lists had been given voting slips.

The British-American observer mission announced some time before the election that revised electoral lists contained approximately 1,700,000 names, and the latest results issued by the Ministry of Interior listed more than 1,673,000 votes already counted.

No Lists Published

Prior to the election, the Greek Government did not make public a registration list.

When asked for comment on the apparent 100 per cent vote, R. T.

Windle, chief of the British observer mission, said the mission's estimate might have had a small margin of error, up or down.

The public prosecutor, meanwhile, said indictments would be drawn against two Athens newspapers—the extreme leftist Eleftheria Ellada and the leftist Liberal Eleftheria—for carrying "articles insulting to the King and authorities."

It was announced immediately after the plebiscite's outcome was known that an 1837 law protecting the monarch from "slights, insults and derision" would be enforced.

Death Courts Threatened

Earlier, the Greek Government warned that emergency measures—including establishment of military

courts empowered to prescribe the death sentence—would be reinstated unless Communist bands stopped trying to "impose by force their will" upon the nation. The warning followed Communist threats of civil war.

Nicholas Zachariadis, Communist secretary general, writing in the Communist organ Rizospastis, said yesterday that "should the British and the monarcho-fascists continue their policy, civil war will spread all over Greece."

A Moscow broadcast heard yesterday in London said, in commenting on the plebiscite, that "Greece is headed for civil war as an aftermath of British military occupation."

To Oppose Violence

Acting Premier Stylianos Gonatas announced at a news conference last night that the Greek Cabinet had decided it would not tolerate violent action by a minority—he replied in the affirmative when asked if by minority he meant Communists—especially since the "will of the people" had been expressed by a large majority.

Gonatas expressed regret that some political leaders and some sections of the Greek press had made statements the plebiscite had not settled the question of Greece's future government.

London Reports Partial Greek Withdrawal

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—Britain is withdrawing the "first installment" of her troops from Greece, but complete evacuation will be postponed "some time" and will depend upon a "number of factors," a Government spokesman said tonight.

The partial withdrawal, he said, is part of a general reshuffle of British forces in the eastern Mediterranean, but he did not describe what factors would be necessary

before a general withdrawal was effected. A Foreign Office spokesman said there were approximately 30,000 British troops in Greece.

Some British Troops To Leave Greece

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that some British troops are being withdrawn from Greece as part of a general regrouping of British forces in the Middle East.

London newspapers earlier today suggested that British troops be withdrawn now that the Greek people have voted in a plebiscite to recall King George II from his London exile.

The British Government has been committed to withdrawal of its forces as soon as the political situation became stabilized by elections.

The Foreign Office spokesman said, however, that no general withdrawal was in immediate prospect and that there was "no political significance" to the present troop movement.

50,000 Latest Figure

He declined to give the number of men being moved out of Greece. The latest announced strength of British forces in the Hellenic kingdom was at least 50,000.

King George II today awaited a personal invitation from Premier

Tsaldaris to return to the Greek throne in Athens.

The British spokesman said the Middle East re-grouping was part of the transition from war to peacetime conditions and was "not necessarily" connected with British-Egyptian negotiations for a revision of the 1936 defense pact with Egypt, which involve the evacuation of England's troops from the Nile kingdom.

He said, however, that one of the most important divisions in Greece was being split up by the shift and that the troops evacuated were not likely to be replaced.

Decided "Weeks Ago"

The decision to reduce British forces in Greece, the spokesman added, was made "some weeks ago"—that is, before last Sunday's

plebiscite in which the Greek Government announced an overwhelming vote for the return of the monarchy.

The Soviet Ukraine, in bringing charges before the United Nations Security Council, declared Greece

was endangering the peace of the Balkans and that the presence of British troops was an important factor in the threat to Balkan order.

British troops were used to quell the civil war which broke out in December, 1944, between the Leftist and Government forces in Greece.

Leftist Raids Reported

The announcement of the shift of some troops from Greece coincided with reports from Greek Government sources of extensive marauding operations by Leftist bands in northern Greece in which "foreign elements" were alleged to be participating.

Greece's Balkan neighbors, particularly Albania and Yugoslavia, have countered with the charge that Greeks were responsible for numerous border clashes.

"When the King goes back, Britain should withdraw her armed forces," said Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express, adding that the troops had given Greece "an opportunity to set her house in order," but should not be used "to underwrite the monarchy."

Presence "Distasteful"

"It is time British soldiers, whose intervention in Greece has always been distasteful, were brought home," the left-of-center Daily Mirror said.

The Labor Party organ, the Daily Herald, did not mention the possibility of withdrawal, saying the job of British forces "has been most unenviable and none would pretend that the result of the plebiscite makes the situation easier."

Tsaldaris, head of Greece's Peace Conference delegation, was expected to arrive from Paris tonight to inform the King, who remained in seclusion at his West End hotel, that more than 70 per cent of the people had voted for his return.

GREEK PREMIER IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 4. — (AP) Premier Constantinos Tsaldaris of Greece arrived in London from Paris tonight and said he would confer tomorrow with King George II, who was recalled to the Greek throne in Sunday's plebiscite.

JEWS REPLY TO PARLEY BID

Limited Role in Palestine Conference Predicted

Jerusalem, Sept. 4 (AP)—The British Government announced tonight the appointment of H. L. G. Gurney as Palestine chief secretary, succeeding Sir John Shaw.

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Jewish Agency tonight handed Britain an answer to the invitation to a conference on Palestine's future, opening here Monday, and informed sources said it agreed at least to "limited participation."

Neither the Jewish Agency nor the Colonial Office would say what was contained in the Jewish reply, but other informants said that if "limited participation" was the answer, it meant agency representatives would at least be available for consultation with the British Government while the talks were in progress.

George Hall, Colonial Secretary, meanwhile, informed the Jewish Agency by letter that Britain had decided to invite a number of non-agency Jewish individuals and organizations, from Britain as well as from Palestine, to the conference.

The Palestine Arab Higher Executive has rejected the invitation to the conference, but the seven Arab League states, at whose suggestion British called the meeting, will be represented.

Government sources said, however, they believed the Palestine Arab Executive was reconsidering its decision and might at least send "observers."

In Paris a spokesman for the British peace conference delegation said Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, probably would return to London Friday night for week-end con-

ferences preparatory to the talks.

Meeting Held In Britain
The decision of the Jewish Agency on the invitation was handed to the British Government following an all-day meeting of members of the Agency Executive, who had flown here from Paris, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, their chairman, at an undisclosed place outside London.

Until the last minute, Jewish sources freely predicted the Agency would reject the invitation because Bevin had been adamant in the British proposal to make the plan for federalization the starting point of negotiations. The Agency has demanded that the talks be predicated upon some form of Jewish state.

Rabbis Included In List
Authoritative sources said non-Agency Jewish groups invited to the conference are the Jewish Board of Deputies, Agidath Israel, Vaad Leumi (the Jewish National Council) and the World Mizrahi.

Among the individuals to be invited, these source disclosed, are Dr. Dayan Lazarus, acting chief rabbi of Great Britain, and Dr. I. Herzog and Dr. Ben Zion Uziel, the two chief rabbis of Palestine.

Originally the Colonial Office had planned to extend invitations to non-Agency groups and individuals only after consultation with the Agency.

JEWS AGENCY SENDS ANSWER

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Jewish Agency gave the British Government tonight its answer to an invitation to next week's conference on the future of the Holy Land, but neither the Agency nor the Colonial Office would say what the message contained.

Immediate speculation, however, was that the Agency had decided upon at least limited participation in the conference which is to open Monday. The Agency's Executive Board, who had flown here from Paris, and their chairman, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, met here all day.

Meanwhile in Cairo, Abdel Rahman Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, announced his decision to attend. He will leave Friday.

He was advised by the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Hussein, at a conference in Cairo yesterday, that the league and Arab states should send delegates to the conference. The Palestine Arab Executive, however, has decided against sending a delegation because the British Government refused to accept the Mufti as a delegate.

Monty Defends His Strategy

Says His Campaign in France Was Exactly What the Pre-D Day Plan Called For.

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery said today, in an article published as a supplement to the Official London Gazette, that his entire campaign in France after D day was fought "exactly as planned before the invasion."

Commenting on the article, the London Evening News said it was an answer to the American author Ralph Ingersoll, whose book, "Top Secret," criticized Montgomery for delays in attacking on the Allied east flank after D day.

Montgomery wrote that his delaying tactics at Caen immediately after D day were designed to draw off German reserves while the American Gen. Omar N. Bradley smashed the weakened German lines to the west. Montgomery was the over-all land force commander of the Allied invasion for about three months, from D day to September 1, 1944, after which Gen. Eisenhower, the Allied commander in chief, took over.

German Chiefs Disagreed.

Montgomery said the Allies achieved greater success because of "faulty strategy of the enemy." German panzer divisions were unable to concentrate on the invasion forces, he said, because Field Marshal von Rundstedt, the German commander in chief in the west, and Field Marshal Rommel could not agree.

"The result," Montgomery's dispatch declared, "was that the panzer divisions were forced to engage us prematurely and were

unable to concentrate to deliver a co-ordinated blow until it was too late."

Rommel wanted to halt the invaders on the beaches by concentrating a great volume of fire on the beaches themselves and to seaward of them, Montgomery said. Von Rundstedt favored what the marshal called a "crust-cushion-hammer plan," using infantry on the coast line, a cushion of infantry divisions in tactical reserve, and a hammer of armored forces in strategic reserve further inland.

Weather Aided the Germans.
Montgomery expressed the belief that had reasonable weather conditions obtained, the Arnheim bridgehead, intended to open the northern Ruhr and the north German plains by an airborne operation, would have been established and maintained. "Full success at Arnheim," Montgomery wrote, "was denied us for two reasons. First, the weather prevented the building up of adequate forces in the vital area. Second, the enemy managed to effect a very rapid concentration of forces to oppose us."

Von Rundstedt's last great offensive in which he sought to cut the Allied armies in two and drive to Antwerp was aided by extremely bad weather. The battle of the Ardennes Bulge, Von

Rundstedt's major effort in the drive on Belgium and to the coast, "was primarily by the staunch fighting qualities of the American soldier," Montgomery's dispatch declared. Montgomery also paid high tribute to the "splendid spirit of co-operation" established between the British and American services under the supreme command of Gen. Eisenhower.

He praised highly the work of the Bomber Command and the American air force, which he said,

"did magnificent work in weakening Germany generally."

Praising the amphibious and other specialized armor, the field marshal wrote: "The outstanding point which emerges more is that we require only two basic types of tank—the capital tank (for fighting) and the light tank (for reconnaissance). The capital tank must be a weaken of universal application, suitable not only for working with the infantry in the attack, and in the dog-fight battle, but also capable of operating in the spearheads of the armored division in pursuit."

MOSCOW BOASTS PRICE CUT

Radio Gibes at U. S. Because Our Costs Are Still Rising

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that the price of unrationed goods had been cut by about 40 per cent in the Soviet Union, while "prices in the United States continue to rise."

"On the one hand," the English-language Moscow radio said, "a rich country that has not suffered from enemy occupation is experiencing a continual rise in prices, and on the other hand, a country that has suffered terribly during the war is pursuing a policy of price reduction on all commodities."

FRENCH APPROVE TWO-HOUSE RULE

Paris, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Constituent Assembly approved today a two-house legislature for France in the new constitution it is drafting for the Fourth Republic.

The previous Assembly's draft provided for a powerful one-house legislature, and this provision became one of the principal targets of opponents of that constitution, which subsequently was defeated at the polls on May 5.

The proposed parliament would be composed of a national assembly with full legislative powers and a Council of the Republic with recommendatory powers.

The Assembly rejected a proposed amendment which would have made voting obligatory in France. The Assembly has fixed September 20 as its target date

for finishing the new constitution draft.

Meanwhile President Georges Bidault was invited to discuss French-Spanish relations next week with the foreign affairs commission of the Constituent Assembly.

BRITISH COMMENT ON POLAND TO STOP

SEP 5 1946

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office official said today that Britain has assured Poland there will be no further comments on her internal affairs in new bulletins distributed by the British embassy in Warsaw. The Warsaw Government had threatened to arrest persons who distributed news sheets containing such criticism. The spokesman added that the new communica-

tions to Poland followed a British apology in July for the publication of an inaccurate statement in the British news bulletin.

He also said that the British assurance to end comment on Polish internal affairs had been given to "avoid the arrest of innocent persons."

Britain is also drafting a new note to Poland, he declared, emphasizing that the Polish Resettlement Corps, which provides for the incorporation of 130,000 of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders's Poles in the British Army, would not be a military formation. "The corps will have no arms, although it will be part of the British

Army," the official declared. This note replies to a Polish communication that warned that the organization of Anders's Poles into a military formation would prejudice "friendly relations between the two countries."

BYRNES TO SPEND ONE DAY IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 4 — (AP) U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes — scheduled to make a major declaration on American policy in Germany at Stuttgart Friday — will fly here tomorrow from Paris for a one-day visit.

One high military government source who had read an advance copy of Byrnes' speech said it would be of the utmost importance and that it stressed the critical need for economic unity of Germany.

Byrnes will be accompanied by Senators Tom Connally and Arthur Vandenberg, and will be greeted at Tempelhof airport here by Army and military government officials.

The secretary will take off in time Friday morning to arrive in Stuttgart in advance of his 1 p.m. speaking date at the opera house.

"Byrnes will state on German soil just what we stand for here," one high source said. "He will review the whole American policy in Germany, past, present and future."

The Russian, British and French military governors of Germany, their deputies and political advisors have been invited to attend the Stuttgart meeting.

Practically all the top Army and military government officials from Berlin are scheduled to attend. Three special trains will carry the officials and about a score of newspaper correspondents.

Among those going from here are Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, and Mrs. Clay, Ambassador Robert Murphy and his two daughters, Maj. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Clay's deputy, and all division heads of the office of military government.

The party from Frankfurt will be headed by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, military governor and theater commander.

Byrnes' party for the Berlin and Stuttgart visits will comprise about 15 persons, including Mrs. Byrnes, Mrs. Connally and Mrs. Vandenberg.

New U.S. Radio Station In Berlin Starts Today

Berlin, Sept. 4 (AP)—A new American broadcasting station for the German people, dedicated to offering equal facilities to all political parties, will begin operations here tomorrow afternoon.

This is the American station to broadcast German programs. Its opening program will be a short address by the Lord Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Arthur Werner.

The 1,000-watt station, established after the Americans had striven in vain for months to gain a share with the Russians in control of powerful Radio Berlin, will operate on a medium wave band of

492 meters (610 kilocycles) from 3 P.M. to midnight weekdays and 11 A.M. to midnight Sundays.

GERMAN SLAYER KILLED IN BATTLE WITH U. S. TROOPS

B. O'BRIEN

FRANKFURT, Germany, Sept. 4 (AP)—American troops today trapped and killed a German—said to have masqueraded as a U. S. officer—whom two German girls identified as the slayer of Dr. Edward Y. Hartshorne, a Harvard university professor.

Criminal investigation agents said the man was caught in a woods hideout and slain in a gun battle with American military police and constabulary troopers.

Meanwhile, military police began a widespread hunt for two other men who were said to have been looting and robbing homes in the Nuernberg area with the alleged killer for six months.

NIGHT

Hartshorne, of Cambridge, Mass., recently appointed as military government director of German universities, was killed by a shot fired from a passing jeep as he and his wife drove along the Munich-Nuernberg highway on Aug. 26.

Mrs. Hartshorne told military police she saw two "American soldiers", two girls and a police dog in the jeep at the time of the shooting.

The so-called "American soldiers" turned out to be the German and one of his colleagues, CID agents said.

CID agents last Saturday arrested two girls, Ruth and Charlotte Nauhaus, who said the two men, posing as "Second Lieutenant John" and "Staff Sergeant Harry" had fired two shots at Hartshorne's jeep "because he was supposedly hogging the road."

Military police were led to the men's hide-out by a German who tipped them early today that two jeeps and a stolen American automobile were concealed in woods between Fischbach and Bruenn.

Fire on Soldiers

There was a burst of firing as the soldiers approached. The military police took cover and the 53rd constabulary squadron rushed troopers to the scene.

Closing in on the area, a constabulary officer shot the "second lieutenant" through the head when he attempted to escape.

CID agents rushed the two girls to the scene and they identified him before he died as "one of their dates" and as Hartshorne's killer.

A police dog like that which Mrs. Hartshorne had described was found with the stolen automobiles and a hoard of looted American uniforms, rations and pistols.

CID agents said the slayer's two companions were believed to be Czechs. They were seen in the area earlier today and agents said their capture "may be only a question of hours."

Although only one was with the German at the time of Hartshorne's death, both were said to be implicated in widespread robberies.

Slayer Of Yank Killed In Reich Trap

Frankfurt, Germany, Sept. 4 (AP). United States military police and constabulary troopers shot and killed the alleged German slayer of a Harvard University professor in a gun duel near Nuernberg today, it was learned tonight.

Criminal Investigation Division agents said tonight that the killer of Dr. Edward Y. Hartshorne of Cambridge, Mass., and Haverford, Pa., who died mysteriously of a gunshot wound on the Munich-Nuernberg highway on August 26, was trapped in a woods near Nuernberg and killed as he attempted to escape. The German, who was said to have been masquerading as an American officer, was identified as the murderer by two German girls just before army agents at Nuernberg said.

Two other men, who were said to have been the killer's companions in looting and robbing homes

in the Nuernberg area for six months, were still being sought by the military police. A widespread hunt was under way.

Shot From Jeep.

Hartshorne, recently appointed as Military Government director of German universities, was killed by a shot fired from a passing jeep. His wife told the military police that she saw two "American soldiers," two girls and a police dog in the jeep at the time of the incident.

These supposed American soldiers, the Army agents said, turned out to be the German and one of his colleagues. Their

identity was determined after the agents had arrested the two girls, Ruth and Charlotte Uauhaus, last Saturday. The girls said that the two men, posing as "2d Lieut. John" and "Staff Sgt. Harry," fired two shots at Hartschorne's jeep "because he was hogging the road."

Tipped Off by a German.

The military police were led to their hideout by a German who tipped them early today that two jeeps and a stolen American automobile were concealed in the woods between Fischbach and Bruenn.

When the military police approached the hideout, there was an outburst of firing. The M. P.'s called for assistance from the Fifty-third Constabulary Squadron, and closing in on the area, a Constabulary officer shot the "second lieutenant" through the head when he attempted to escape.

C. I. D. agents rushed the two girls to the scene and they identified him as "one of their dates" and as Hartshorne's killed.

A dog, like that Mrs. Hartshorne described, was found in the stolen automobile, along with a hoard of looted American uniforms, rations and pistols. The slayer's two companions, agents said, were believed to be Czechs. They were seen in the area earlier today and agents said their capture may be only a question of hours. Although only one was with the German at the time of Hartshorne's death, both were said to be implicated in widespread robberies.

Army Sending Carl St. Critch Of Trials Home

Facing Court Martial
on Charge by Kilian, He
Leaves Germany Today

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, Sept. 4 (AP).—Captain Earl J. Carroll today lost his fight to stay in occupied Germany to carry on his campaign against what he terms "grave abuses" in the military-justice system of the United States Army and Military Government.

Carroll, a San Bruno (Calif.) lawyer who had radioed many protests to high officials and friends in the United States that

he was "being shanghaied" out of Germany because of his criticisms of military courts, will board the transport General Stewart at Bremerhaven tomorrow for return to the United States under military travel.

Colonel W. R. Ghormley, chief of staff of the American Continental Base Section, where Carroll's travel orders were issued, said Carroll will sail on schedule despite his protests and despite the fact that court-martial charges brought against Carroll by Colonel James A. Kilian, former commander of the 10th Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield, England, are pending at headquarters here.

Investigation in U. S. Seen

Kilian's charges—that Carroll "maliciously" instigated the trial in which Kilian was convicted of permitting cruelty to Lichfield guardhouse prisoners—probably will be referred to the United States for pre-trial investigation, Ghormley said. Most of the probable witnesses in the proceedings are in the United States or will be returned there soon, he explained.

As to Carroll's contention that he is being "shanghaied," and his prediction that he will be delayed on the way "to prevent an opportunity of making a proper complaint," Ghormley said the captain "is being handled as a routine case."

"All Lichfield trial personnel are being returned, some by air and some by boat," Ghormley said. Colonel Kilian, too, will soon be returned to the United States for redeployment.

Carroll's request to stay in Europe was denied because, "under theater policy, persons eligible for redeployment, leave or furlough are not considered eligible for retention," Ghormley said.

Sought Leave or Discharge

Carroll had asked in vain for military leave or discharge in Germany to resume defense of several prisoners "at my own expense." He also appealed to the American and California Bar Associations to help launch investigations of "prevailing abuses" by military courts here, and asked a lawyer friend to "get a request for an investigation started through veterans' organizations."

"Well, I've fired all my bullets," Carroll said as he boarded the train for Bremerhaven, "but these birds over here may find out I've hit somebody yet."

Carroll received his travel orders last Thursday, fifteen minutes after the end of Kilian's trial, at which the colonel was ordered punished with a \$500 fine and a reprimand.

Senator Urges U.S. Probe Into Lichfield Setup

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—A congressional investigation of wartime conditions at the Lichfield (England) soldiers' prison was urged today by Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.).

Revercomb said he thinks the new Armed Services Committee of the Senate, as soon as its membership is chosen at the next Congress, ought to consider an inquiry into the Lichfield case "from every standpoint."

Penalties Too Light

"If officers and guards were guilty of the cruelties to soldier-prisoners which we are led to believe existed there, the penalties assessed against the offenders are too light," Revercomb declared.

Revercomb, a member of the existing Senate Military Committee, said he thought the \$500 fine assessed by an army court-martial against Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the 10th Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield, "is entirely out of keeping with his conviction."

In Bad Nauheim, Germany, Kilian asked for a congressional investigation of the Lichfield trial, asserting that such an inquiry would "vindicate me and inform the people of the truth."

Measures For The Future

Revercomb expressed hope that if the new Senate committee decided to go into the matter it would not stop with an investigation of the court-martial procedure but would look exhaustively into the camp conditions which led to the military trials.

"I don't want to judge this case from what I know of it," he said, "but if cruelty to prisoners was practiced Congress ought to find out all about it so that it can take stringent measures to see that nothing like this happens in the future."

Kilian's invitation for a congressional inquiry was made in an open letter to Gilbert Harrison, vice chairman of the American Veterans Committee. Harrison had contended in a statement that the verdict warranted an investigation into the army's court-martial system.

Other Coups Deplored

In a new statement today, Harrison said he was "happy" that Kilian had joined in the request for an inquiry and announced the AVC would ask Chairman Elbert

Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee for an investigation of all army prison camps.

Harrison asserted that other camps were "as bad or worse" than Lichfield, mentioning specifically the Army Delta Base Camp near Marseille, France, which he described as a "chamber of horrors."

Only a congressional investigation, Harrison said, will bring out "the real facts" concerning the camps and the court-martial system.

Morse's Attempt

That system was under fire from several quarters in the closing days of the last session of Congress. Senator Morse (R., Ore.) proposed a sweeping inquiry, but complained he could not get Administration support.

Earlier, Morse had told his colleagues that "rank injustices" were being perpetrated by the system in vogue.

The new Armed Services Committee is to be formed under terms of the Congressional Reorganization Act, which abolishes the present separate Military and Naval committees.

2 RUSSIANS SEIZED FLEEING RED ZONE

SEP 5 1946

Herford, Germany, Sept. 4 (AP).—British Headquarters said today that a Russian air force officer, a Capt. Pononarev, and his woman companion had been arrested at the Dutch frontier after fleeing the Russian zone in an airplane.

Dutch police said the couple tried to dispose of 60,000 rubles, a number of watches and rings. British Headquarters said all had been stolen in the Russian zone.

The British said the Russian liaison mission at British Headquarters would take custody of the couple.

Black-Market Ring In Hamburg Broken

Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 4 (AP). The British said today they had broken a huge black-market ring in Hamburg by arresting "one of the most successful gang leaders of the city in the world" and 23 confederates.

The gang dealt chiefly in stolen ration cards, and grossed more than 1,000,000 marks last year. A

locksmith who was said to be the leader of the ring was arrested. Also held were a grocer who delivered large quantities of goods in return for stolen cards and a butcher who sold ration cards when his meat supply dwindled.

Belgium to Tell U.N. Spain Was Degrelle's Ally

1946
Calls Franco 'Accomplice of
Traitor,' Who Is Said to
Have Fled to Portugal

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Belgian Foreign Ministry said today that the case of Leon Degrelle, Nazi sympathizer who escaped recently from Spain, will be submitted to the United Nations. Degrelle, Belgian Rexist (Fascist) leader, is under sentence of death in his native Belgium as a traitor.

In a statement issued last night from the office of Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, who also is president of the U. N. Assembly, the Spanish government was charged with responsibility for Degrelle's escape soon after it had been announced he would be forced to leave Spain.

Degrelle, wearing a German uniform, crash-landed on a Spanish beach May 5, 1945, in a German war plane. He was held in custody until last Aug. 22, when the Spanish government announced he had been freed and given eight days to leave the country.

U. N. TO BE GIVEN DEGRELLE CASE

Brussels, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Foreign Minister's office said Belgium will submit to the United Nations tonight the case of Leon Degrelle, convicted collaborator with the Germans, who escaped recently from Spain.

An official statement last night from the office of Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, who also

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is president of the United Nations Assembly, accused the Spanish Government of responsibility for Degrelle's escape. The Belgian Rexist leader vanished soon after it was announced he would be forced to leave Spain.

The Foreign Office said the official complaint would be transmitted to Baron Robert Silvercruys, Belgian Ambassador to Washington, who will hand it to the United Nations.

Degrelle crash-landed on a Spanish beach in a German plane

on May 5, 1945, and was held in custody by Spain until last August 22, when the Franco Government announced he had been freed and ordered to leave the country within eight days. Two days later the Spanish Government said Degrelle had left Spanish territory on the night of August 22, but did not say where he had gone. The Franco cabinet declined Saturday to aid in the pursuit of Degrelle because it would be "contrary to traditional Spanish gentlemanliness."

Britain Opposes Food Plan

Copenhagen, Sept. 4 (AP)—Great Britain presented objections to creation of a world food board today after Director General Sir John Boyd Orr told delegates to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization conference that such a plan would "remove some of the causes of war and lead to world unity."

British Minister John Strachey declared that the world food board plan, presented formally to the Assembly by Sir John for discussion, would not be free from "certain risks and dangers." The proposals could be "twisted and perverted" to have the very opposite effect than intended, he said, and another danger would be to apply the scheme one-sidedly so that "primary producers even without restricting their output might give themselves an unfair advantage against their industrial comrades."

U.S. Backs Objectives

United States Under Secretary of Agriculture Norris E. Dodd said the United States was "strongly in favor of the objectives laid down" and recommended the establishment of an FAO commission to work out in detail an international program for stabilization of agricultural prices at levels which would be fair to producers and consumers. "We believe," he said, "that the commission should be established

at this session of the FAO and that it should make its report to the director general at the earliest possible date."

He emphasized "the importance of preparing now to meet food and farm problems for the future."

Aims Of Proposed Board

The proposed world food board would:

1. Stabilize prices of agricultural commodities on world markets which would include provision of necessary funds for stabilizing operations.
2. Establish a world food reserve adequate for any emergency that might arise through failure of crops in any part of the world.
3. Provide funds for financing the disposal of surplus agricultural products on special terms to countries where need for them is most urgent.
4. Co-operate with organizations concerned with international credits for industrial and agricultural development and with trade and commodity policy so that their common ends might be more quickly and effectively achieved.

Have Reached Crisis

Strachey suggested appointment of a special committee to consider

the world food board proposal.

Sir John warned delegates that "we have reached a crisis in our civilization" because science has let loose great physical powers which "cannot be bottled up again."

He warned that the nations are faced with only two alternatives—co-operation with each other to apply science for their mutual benefit or "war in which science will be applied for their mutual destruction."

World Food Board Creation Urged

Copenhagen, Sept. 4 (AP)—John Boyd Orr, director general, urged the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization today to create a World Food Board as "a message of hope to the thousand million undernourished people."

The United States, through Norris E. Dodd, Under Secretary of Agriculture, and Canada quickly supported the objectives of a plan to make food supplies available to needy areas as a world-wide "ever-normal granary" setup.

The control project would probably weigh most heavily on the great grain-exporting countries—the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina.

"We have reached a crisis in our civilization," Orr said, reminding the delegates of 55 nations, not included Russia, that science had loosed great powers which "cannot be bottled up again."

A Chance To Co-Operate

"We now have the opportunity to begin to co-operate on food," he said. "To the people who have begun to dread that we are drifting into a third world war, there can be sent a message that the nations here represented are determined to co-operate in the vast enterprise which will remove some of the causes of war and lead to world unity." (AP)

NEW DRIVE OPENED BY CHIANG'S ARMY IN HOPEI PROVINCE

NANKING, Sept. 4 (AP)—Chinese government forces today opened their long expected offensive in Hopei province, capitalizing on successes on southern Jehol which had virtually encircled the Communists in east Hopei.

As the new drive started, national troops in Jehol were reported by Government sources to be pressing the Red forces retreating toward Tolu (Dolonor) in Chahar province.

Tolu, 100 miles northwest of Chengteh, Jehol capital city captured last week by the government.

The Stuart peace committee, which was to have held its first meeting here today, was stalled meanwhile by failure of the Communist and Government members to meet with U. S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart. (AP)

The Communist members refused to participate unless Chiang Kai-shek would guarantee to issue a nation-wide truce order and abandon his demands that the Reds, as a prior condition, withdraw from key areas of China. Recent government military successes have cleared the Communists from nearly all of these areas.

Reporting the opening of the Hopei drive, the Peiping Catholic newspaper Social Welfare said the operation was being directed by Gen. Chen Chi-cheng, deputy commander of the 11th war zone, from Tangshan. An advance section of zone headquarters had been set up at Tangshan, 90 miles northeast of Tientsin on the Peiping-Mukden railroad.

The newspaper said the work of "purging the countryside will be started soon in the whole of Hopei Province," with operations "especially tense" east of Peiping.

Chiang Act Held Peace Threat

NANKING, Sept. 4 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek's failure to state unequivocally that he would order

a nation-wide truce stalled the Stuart committee today and threatened a complete breakdown in its truce negotiations as Government armies drove steadily through the Communist-dominated north.

The two Government and two Communist members failed to appear for a conference with United States Ambassador John Leighton Stuart. They were reported nursing "smoldering indignation" over events of the past few days.

No Word From Truce Team

Other developments included a Peiping report that a three-man Sino-American truce team stationed at Chengteh had not been heard from since the day before the Government forces captured that city last week.

The team is headed by Col. J. H. Rustmeyer, of Leavenworth, Kan.

In Peiping, the Catholic newspaper Social Welfare reported Government forces had opened their long-expected offensive against Communists in Hopei province. It said operations east of Peiping would be "especially tense."

Chou Back From Shanghai

Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist, just returned from Shanghai, where he failed to prevent the sale of surplus United States goods to the Chinese Government, refused to see anyone.

Late yesterday, the Government delegates visited him unexpectedly and informed him that Chiang was unwilling to withdraw an ultimatum that the Reds pull out of five important areas or to state flatly that he would issue a general armistice order if the Stuart committee reached an agreement.

The Government delegates, Wu Te-chen and Chang Li-sheng, said Chiang's answer to the armistice request was that the Government would stop fighting when the Communists do.

May Visit Marshall

Chou has not seen Stuart. He will probably visit General Marshall, special United States envoy, tonight.

(The independent Peiping newspaper Hsin Min Pao said Government troops captured Kupeikou Pass on the Great Wall, and thus

cut off a Communist army short cut from North China into Manchuria.)

Chinese press dispatches said Government troops had occupied Chihfeng, Communist base in Jehol province, 100 miles north of captured Chengteh. Communists reportedly withdrew from Chihfeng, as they had from Shengteh, to avoid a major battle. (AP)

'I Should Be Shot,' Says A Chinese Collaborator

PEIPING, Sept. 4 (AP)—Wang Yi-tang, former chairman of the Japanese-organized North China Political Affairs Commission, listened today to the reading of twelve charges of collaboration filed against him, then remarked simply: "I should be shot."

He declined to answer any questions or to make any other comment.

He will be sentenced Saturday.

Four-Day Riot Subsides in India With Death Toll Reported at 146

BOMBAY, Thursday, Sept. 5 (AP)—Hindu-Moslem rioting which has left at least 146 persons dead and 484 wounded here since Sunday abated at dusk last night under a widespread curfew.

"For the first time since the rioting broke out four days ago," a communique said early today, "the first half of the night has passed without an incident being reported to police headquarters from any part of the city. All was reported quiet at 12:30 a.m. Thursday."

However, strong concern was expressed in many quarters lest a new Moslem gesture draw Hindu reprisals. Some Bombay Moslems who had removed black flags—symbols of their "direct action" campaign against the interim government system for Indian independence which have been a riot irritant—replaced them in the night with red flags.

The panel of Bombay newspaper editors collaborating in the han-

dling of riot news described the red flags as symbolic of the Moslem league's campaign for a separate Moslem state of Pakistan. One red flag was placed opposite a hospital to which most of the injured were taken.

Police said their gunfire killed five rioters yesterday who were bat-

ting at a place of worship which one group was trying to desecrate and the other was trying to defend.

Rioting which started Sunday had worsened during the day with house-to-house fighting. Police guns killed six persons in a mob which threw up a roadblock and burned six trucks and two taxis.

A 7 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. curfew was extended to 80 per cent of the city, and a communique said conditions had quieted by 8:30 p.m. arrests totaled 1,163.

Rioting broke out yesterday at Nasik, 117 miles north of Bombay, and three persons were killed and 30 injured there.

A group of editors representing both the Moslem and Hindu press agreed to appeal to the public for order. One high Government official declared "imported gangsters" from other localities had participated in the fierce fighting.

Conditions improved in central portions of Bombay, but rapidly deteriorated in the northern areas, and the police opened fire repeatedly.

Complete Order Hope

Government officials expressed hope that complete order might be restored soon, but conceded that

and Hindus in the tenement districts asking for escorts to safety. Other sporadic house-to-house fights were reported in which houses and shops were looted and furniture and equipment pitched into the street.

A Jain school was entered by one mob and windows were smashed.

BOMBAY FIGHTING LEAVES 146 DEAD

Bombay, Sept. 4 (AP)—Casualties resulting from Hindu-Moslem clashes which began in Bombay Sunday soared to 132 dead and 484 wounded today following a night of sporadic violence during which police several times opened fire to disperse mobs.

The disorders occurred mostly in the northern section of the city, but extended to the main business section, where mobs tried to break into stores and attempted to burn a house of worship. Streets in curfew areas were littered with rocks hurled at police patrols.

Under the threat of further trouble many business places closed. Markets began to feel the pinch of a food shortage as deliveries fell off.

Sewers Clogged

A health menace developed in one section where sewers became clogged and workers refused to clean them in fear of their lives.

A Government communique said the general situation showed "no signs of improving."

Police announced that 1,163 persons had been arrested on a variety of charges since the beginning of the disorders.

Six persons were killed during the night when police opened fire on a mob which had placed roadblocks in a northeastern residential section and set fire to four trucks and two taxis.

Five Die In Knifing Fray

At least five others were slain in a knifing fray when a group from one community attempted to invade a tenement. Thirteen others were wounded in this incident.

Hindus residing in tenements predominantly Moslem, and Moslems who found themselves in a reverse position, began sending calls for police escorts.

A police subinspector was knifed while answering one such call.

A number of dwellings were wrecked by mobs which forced their way inside and pitched the furnishings into the streets. A school was entered by one crowd and the furniture and windows smashed.

Curfew Extended

Sir Alexander Clow, acting governor, and Morarji Desai, Minister for Law and Order, returned from Poona and toured trouble areas in Bombay preliminary to taking charge of control measures. Additional troops poured into the city to assist police.

One of the first control measures adopted was extension of the curfew, effective from 7 P.M. until 6.30 A.M., to about 80 per cent of the city. Heretofore, the curfew had been invoked only in sections which had been the scene of disorders.

India Makes Loan to Siam

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 4 (AP)—Reuter reported today that the new Government of India, in the first loan ever made to a foreign country, granted 50,000,000 rupees (\$15,000,000) to Siam. The loan was for twenty years at 3 per cent interest. Government officials said it was expected to help lay a foundation for close trade relations between the two countries.

Evatt Opposes Giving Isle To U.S.

Sydney, Australia, Sept. 4 (AP)—Herbert V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, said in a campaign speech tonight that the Australian Government never would hand Manus Island over to the United States.

A member of the opposition country party had suggested that the island be handed over "lock, stock and barrel." Evatt said the Government did not believe in that policy.

United States troops drove the Japanese from the Admiralty Group island and established a \$250,000,000 naval base there during the war. The island lies north of New Guinea and Australia.

Evatt said Australia was not a defeated country and that, considering her population, had made a war effort second to none. He said the Government accordingly would never consent to handing over one inch of territory that had come under its control. He continued:

"But we are willing for the United States, if she desires, to have use of the facilities on Manus if at the same time a reciprocity arrangement can be made for the use of facilities in United States territory."

Sugar Price Increase Reported In Honolulu

Honolulu, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Star Bulletin said today it has learned that a "nation-wide increase of 91 cents per 100 pounds for raw sugar and \$1 per hundredweight for refined sugar was expected to be announced soon."

Quoting "informed sources," the paper said the anticipated increase was based on American purchase of the Cuban sugar crop which was "taken at a price too high for the present sugar ceiling." It added:

"The increase of 91 cents on raw sugar would wipe out the present Federal subsidy of 60 cents per hundred pounds and leave an actual net increase of 31 cents per hundred."

Keenan Irked as Defense Finds His 'Lost' Witness

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Thursday, Sept. 5—Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan told the International War Crimes Court today that he had not been able to find one of his witnesses last seen in Peiping, China.

Said Defense Attorney George Gurness, New York, "I've just finished talking with him. He's in the other room."

Mr. Keenan leaped back to the microphone to report: "We don't want any help from the defense."

He nevertheless called the witness, Susumu Morioka, to the stand to testify on Japanese opium-selling policy in North China.

U. S. TIPOFF ROILS TOKYO DEFENSE

Tokyo, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A message from an officer in the War Department tipping off the defense plans caused resentment today among the attorneys defending former Premier Tojo and twenty-six other Japanese on war crime charges. Defense counsel learned of the communication when Army messengers mistakenly distributed copies of them instead of to the prosecution.

The radio message recited details of conversations, a defense attorney, Owen Cunningham of Des Moines, had with War Department officials in Washington en route to Germany to obtain data on the Tri-Partite pact. It said that Cunningham told Lieut. Col. William Hornaday that the defense expects to establish the point that Japan was forced into the attack on Pearl Harbor by America's diplomatic moves and economic sanctions. It added: "This is the same type of political defense the Germans tried at Nuernberg and that the tribunal consistently refused to ad-

mit on objection of the prosecution. Thought you might like to be forewarned if you have not previously learned the defense intentions."

Several defense attorneys said they felt a protest should be made to the court but would await a discussion by the entire defense staff.

"The defense is employed by the War Department but if you can't talk privately to the people who hire you without having them tell the prosecution what you say, how can you expect to keep the confidence of the Japa-

nese you are defending, or the Japanese attorneys with whom you are working?" asked one attorney, William J. McCormack of Chicago.

Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan said that Hornaday was formerly with the international prosecution section here and now is in the Civil Affairs Division, War Crimes Section, War Department.

SAYS FAMILY RULE TRANSCENDS JAP LAW

Tokyo, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Japan's ancestral worship and traditional family system will continue, despite the fact that under the proposed new Constitution they will have no basis in law, the Minister of Justice, Tokutomi Kimura, told the House of Peers today.

The system under which the head of every family lays down rules which all its members must obey, is "a traditional fact transcending laws," and should be preserved, Kimura observed.

TO OFFER BONDS INSTEAD OF BOMBS

Tokyo, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A bank has contracted for production of more of Japan's secret war weapon—paper balloons. But they will carry banners advertising a bond issue and not bombs, the bank assured its customers.

In wartime, the Government spent millions of yen on such balloons, sending them into the air to drift across the Pacific in the hope explosives they carried would cripple American production.

May Repudiate Certain Jan Bonds

Tokyo, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—News-papers today freely predicted that the Government stabilization board will repudiate approximately 20,000,000,000 yen (\$1,666,666,667) in war bonds issued by special companies.

The Government recently canceled all war indemnities, war loans and similar economic gestures made by Japan's military governments in wartime. Cancellation of those loans, estimated at 70,000,000,000 yen (\$4,666,666,667) severely jolted industrial circles which had been counting on such Government funds for reconversion.

Presumably, an estimated 75,000,000,000 yen (\$5,000,000,000) in Government war loans floated through the Bank of Japan would not be affected.

1 Dead, 2 Ill, 1,500 Yanks Inoculated

Tokyo, Sept. 4 (AP)—One American soldier died of deadly Japanese B-type encephalitis and two are seriously ill at an isolated detachment of 1,500 Yanks 100 miles south of Seoul, Korea, Dr. Albert B. Sabin reported today.

Dr. Sabin, field director of a commission on virus and rickettsial diseases, told a conference of army doctors that all personnel in the detachment have been inoculated.

British Ship Under Tow

Tokyo, Sept. 4 (AP)—The British merchant ship Samadre was under tow by the British cruiser Euryalus 300 miles south of Tokyo today, after losing her propeller while en route from southeast Asiatic Kure, Japan.

British Flotilla At Kure

Kure, Japan, Sept. 4 (AP)—Thirteen ships of Britain's Pacific Fleet are here for an official visit. The flotilla includes one cruiser, five destroyers, one destroyer escort, four submarines and two submarine tenders. Another cruiser is expected tomorrow.

Patterson Aide On Tour

Yokohama, Sept. 4 (AP)—Marcus Ray, Negro civilian aide to United States Secretary of War Patterson, lauded morale of the 8th Army today before leaving for Korea to continue his 30-day inspection tour of Pacific bases. He reviewed Negro troops stationed here and complimented them.

End Of 'Nazis Vestiges' Pledged In Argentina

Buenos Aires, Sept. 4 (AP)—Juan Bramuglia, Foreign Minister, today said all enemy properties in Argentina were being liquidated and that "our wish is that every vestige of nazism will disappear from the country and continent."

He told a news conference not a German-owned business would remain in Argentina when the present program is completed. He said there would be no delay in deporting dangerous aliens once their guilt had been proved in the courts.

The Foreign Minister asserted that the congressional ratification of the San Francisco and Chapultepec accords would accelerate Argentina's program in the international field. He continued:

"Our sister nations in America can be confident that the present (Peron) Government repudiates systems contrary to democracy and will never permit the soil of this nation, so fertile for liberty, to become a starting point for disturbances against the peace, solidarity and unity of America."

U.S. Hands Tito Note, Requests Damages

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—The United States handed Yugoslavia a blank bill for damages today with a sharp notice that it expects Marshal Tito's Government to pay the full amount when it is written in.

If Tito agrees, this country stands ready to write "finished" to the incidents in which two unarmed American transport planes were forced down by Yugoslav fighters at a cost of five American lives.

Should Tito refuse, the United States might have to dust off its thirteen-day-old threat to take the case before the United Nations Security Council.

3,100-Word Note

The notice that the United States expects damages for the loss of life and property was contained in a 3,100-word note delivered by Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton to Dr. Sergije Makiedo, Yugoslav chargé d'affaires, last night. The note, in fact, expressed surprise that Yugoslavia had not volunteered in advance to pay.

Beyond that, Clayton, citing numbers, dates, places and types of aircraft, denied a series of Tito claims that American planes were flying virtually at will over Yugo-

slavia without permission and thus violating that country's sovereignty.

After answering each point of the Tito indictment, Clayton declared that the alleged violations of Yugoslav territory "must have been made by planes other than United States planes." He did not elaborate on that point.

Clayton Answers Tito

Tito had claimed 278 unauthorized American flights over Yugoslavia since July 16.

In the latest Tito complaint, a note dated August 30 and made public yesterday, the Yugoslav Government asserted that "the deliberate and brutal infringement" of Yugoslav territory "can no longer be tolerated." The Yugoslavs asserted in that note that they had not received replies to earlier protests concerning flights of American planes.

Clayton, basing his figures on a check into "the whereabouts of every American military plane in Europe during the period," said there were only 47 flights anywhere near Yugoslav territory. And he could deny categorically, he said, that some of those planes crossed the Yugoslav frontier.

"No American planes have flown over Yugoslavia intentionally without advance approval of Yugoslav authorities unless forced to do so in an emergency," he asserted.

In that connection, Clayton denied Tito's contention that neither of the American transports forced down was over Yugoslav territory because of bad weather.

Had Expected Offers

On the issue of payment, Clayton said he was "constrained" to advise that the United States had "confidently expected" offers of "suitable indemnification to the families and dependents of the unfortunate victims" to accompany Yugoslavia's regrets.

"My Government," he said, "expects that such indemnification will be made by the Yugoslav Government, as well as compensation for the destruction of and damage to the United States planes and other property caused by the two Yugoslav attacks."

There was no indication what yardstick the United States was using in totaling its bill or when it would be ready for delivery to Yugoslavia.

Although strong protests had been against sending further UNRRA supplies to Yugoslavia, the liner Brown Victory sailed from its Jersey City pier today with a cargo of food, clothing and medicine for distribution in the country headed by Marshal Tito.

There was no demonstration at the pier by American Legion members and Catholic War Veterans who had sent many telegrams of protest to Washington.

The ship also carried supplies for Austria and Hungary.

U. S. Senator Johnson (D-Colo.) had urged that the ship not be loaded in protest against the deaths of five American fliers who were killed when their plane was shot down by the Yugoslav air force.

The 10,500-ton vessel, under charter to the American government by the American Export Lines, carried for Yugoslavia a cargo that included canned meat, peanuts, vegetables, soups, powdered milk, fruit juices, butter, rice, baking soda, fish, Army K-rations and Army C-rations.

For Austria it had cheese, lard, candy, jelly, cocoa, macaroni and crackers.

For Hungary the cargo included coffee, eggs, catsup and sugar. UNRRA headquarters said total value of the cargo could not be estimated immediately.

FREIGHTER SAILS
WITH UNRRA GOODS
FOR YUGOSLAVIA

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NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)

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Truman Urges Attack on Bias

Sees Evidence of Prejudice Here Similar to That Against Which We Fought.

Washington, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The White House made public today a letter in which President Truman spoke out against "intolerance and prejudice" and said that "discrimination, like a disease, must be attacked wherever it appears."

The letter, addressed to Charles G. Bolte, chairman of American Veterans Committee, Inc., asserted:

"We have only recently completed a long and bitter war against intolerance and hatred in other lands. A cruel price in blood and suffering was paid by the American people in bringing that war to a successful conclusion. Yet, in this country today there exists disturbing evidence of intolerance and prejudice similar in kind, though perhaps not in degree, to that against which we fought the war."

Bolte had written Mr. Truman asking that the President's National Commission on Higher Education champion for the right of minority groups to equal educational opportunities. He wrote that "many colleges and universities maintain a selective quota system of admission under which the chance to learn, and thereby become a more useful citizen, is denied certain minorities."

Keenly Aware of Problems.

Replying, the President said that he is "keenly aware" of the fundamental problem of discrimination in education "and of the broader problem of intolerance which this discrimination symbolizes."

"Those who sincerely desire to see the fullest expression of our

democracy can never rest until the opportunity for an education, at all levels, has been given to all qualified Americans, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, sex or economic status," he said.

He expressed the belief that the commission will devise methods to eliminate barriers in educational institutions. In addition, the President said, the attack on discrimination must apply in the field of voting, job-holding, shelter and medical care.

SNYDER COMMENTS ON MARKET SLUMP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Snyder today ascribed the Stock market decline to "the general situation" and said there is "nothing in the international economic situation to cause a break."

The secretary, at a news conference, also declared there is "no evidence of French and Dutch selling off of securities in this country." He said he had checked reports of that character with "officials of the New York Stock Market" this morning.

Asked whether the "international political situation" had affected the market, Snyder confined himself to the reply:

"I'm not in international politics." The secretary, back from a week's vacation with President Truman, said he had talked to "several experts" about the market slump and that "each expert gave a different set of reasons" for it.

He declined extended discussion of the decline in securities, commenting that "we're not running the market."

He did, however, volunteer comment that government bonds had "not been affected in any particular fashion."

Snyder said "careful attention is being given to a proposal by commercial bankers who conferred with him recently that the government offer for sale bonds of small denominations which, unlike war bonds, could be used as collateral to secure loans. He added, however, that "no conclusions" had been reached.

Further discussions of that proposal and another to issue long term government bonds for savings institutions are expected when Snyder follows up his meeting with commercial bankers at similar conferences Sept. 16-18 with representatives of insurance companies and savings and investment bankers.

50,000 HOMES BEGUN IN 1946 NOW FINISHED

607,100 Started; Building Slowed By Shortages, Wyatt Reports

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—Permanent new houses and apartments started and completed in the first seven months of 1946 numbered only 50,000 for the entire country, Wilson Wyatt housing expeditor reported today.

Some 607,100 dwellings were started, and 194,000 were finished. Of these completions, 144,000 were begun in 1945.

Wyatt's report said: "It is still too early in the year for housing begun under the veterans' emergency housing program to be completed in great volume, particularly since building time has been prolonged because of shortages of key materials."

Home Building Tops Other But home construction now has topped nonresidential building for the first time in five years.

Reversing the wartime pattern of building activity, the value of actual residential work on home sites amounted to \$380,000,000 in August, Wyatt told a news conference. This compared with \$365,000,000 worth of work on nonresidential structures, exclusive of military installations.

Wyatt's monthly report showed a nine per cent gain for July over June in new homes started. This sent the total for the first seven months to 607,100, or slightly more than half the 1946 goal of 1,200,000 starts.

Bricks And Bricklayers This record must be bettered, the report said, if the goals are to be met. Wyatt added this comment: "It's tough as hell, but we're still confident."

"Bricklayers now are a bigger shortage than bricks," he reported, saying that labor shortages hampered the program in many communities in July.

Other discouragements included the showing of the prefabrication industry, which turned out only 3,000 factory-built homes in July, and the emergency shelter program for veterans, which will not be far enough along by the time college opens to meet the needs of student veterans.

Wyatt said a checkup indicates that 85 to 90 per cent of the homes built under the veterans' housing priority are being occupied by veterans.

He declared that criticism based on a few cases of jerry-building "reflects unjustly on the builders of the country."

Three Government Actions Following up Wyatt's recent orders slashing the volume of new nonresidential building by 27 per cent and tightening up housing priorities, the Government announced three new actions:

1. The Treasury has agreed to let builders and owners of multi-family projects increase the weight of depreciation written off for tax purposes in the early years following completion of the buildings.

2. The War Assets Administration announced that several hundred additional structures are tentatively tabbed for demolition at eleven big surplus military camps and installations in Oregon, California and Utah. The salvaged materials will be fed into the housing drive.

3. Wyatt directed that nine critically scarce items of Government surplus be sold for 30 days principally to persons making a "substantial" contribution to the housing program. Included are tractors, tractor-type scrapers, small compressors, cranes, ditching machines and rock crushers of 25 tons or less.

Figures On Completions The number of houses and apartments completed rose 61,300 in July to a total of 287,000 for the year, the report showed. However, this figure includes trailers, reused war housing and "conversions," or the addition of rooms to existing dwellings.

Only one in four of July's completions was a house started this year, illustrating the longer building time now required to erect a house.

Labor Shortages Grow Labor shortages showed up for the first time in "a large number of communities," Wyatt said, and the situation is expected to become worse as more materials become available for housing. Efforts to recruit laborers from other cities into tight labor areas have failed, he reported, partly because migratory carpenters and bricklayers cannot find places to live.

The movement of labor was three times greater into nonresidential construction than into housing, Wyatt said.

FURLOUGHS GIVEN BEFORE DISCHARGE

Washington, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The War Department said today that the Army is making a practice now of granting furloughs to enlisted men when they report for discharge at separation stations.

The change was inaugurated September 1, the department said, to comply with the new G. I. Terminal Leave Pay bill which provided up to a maximum of sixty days accumulated furlough at the expiration of enlistments. This is similar to terminal leave which previously had been granted only to officers.

Under the new system, a department official explained to a reporter, an enlisted man has an opportunity to volunteer for extended active duty when he reports to a separation station. The length of the extension corresponds to the number of days of accrued leave which he has earned.

As soon as this is done, the G. I. is placed on furlough and permitted to go home. He draws full Army pay during that time and may, if he chooses, take a

job. At the end of the furlough, he is discharged.

The process of volunteering for extended duty is required, the official said, to conform with law stipulating that a soldier must be on active duty status to draw his pay.

Swedes Reject U.S. Protest On Trade

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—Sweden has proclaimed its readiness to abide by multilateral trade policies championed by the United States, but nonetheless has rejected American protests over the proposed Russian-Swedish trade pact, it was disclosed tonight.

The text of a Swedish note replying to United States objections was made public several hours after William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State, said he had learned Sweden intended to change its exclusive five-year pact with Russia.

The official Swedish reply, however, did not indicate Sweden's intention of revising the agreement. Government officials said the American Government had learned of Sweden's desire to revamp it

through the American Embassy in Stockholm.

In its note, Sweden said it "must reserve to itself complete freedom of decision" in negotiating such two-way trade deals and expressed surprise at the American belief they would hamper trade.

Sweden referred to its previous pronouncements regarding trade and said:

"It appears clearly from these declarations that the Swedish Government is ready to adhere to a multilateral arrangement. . . ."

100 GENERALS LISTED AS ARMY CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The War department reported tonight that of fewer than 2,000 wartime generals, an even 100 were killed, wounded or captured.

All together 37 generals were killed in action or airplane crashes, aside from 18 who died while on active duty. Three lieutenant generals were among those killed by enemy bullets.

Nearly 11,000,000 of all ranks saw service in the Army, and total casualties were approximately 1,000,000.

Posthumous Award For War Reporter

Washington, Sept. 4—Mrs. John B. Terry, wife of the Chicago Daily News foreign service correspondent killed on Leyte in the Philippines, has received the medal of the American Society of Newspaper Editors presented in honor of her husband.

Terry, 41, was struck by bomb

fragments October 26, 1944, and died October 31. Killed in the same attack were Asahel Bush, of the Associated Press, and Stanley Gunn, of the Fort Worth Star Telegram. Four other correspondents were injured.

Terry's heroism in insisting that other wounded be treated first was mentioned in news dispatches.

Terry also was honored posthumously by an army citation. [Copyright, 1946, Chicago Daily News, Inc.]

SAYS BIKINI PERIL MAY NOT BE ENDED

Washington, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy said today that it would be dangerous to return the natives of Bikini to their island until all possibility of harm from radio activity has passed.

The commander of the joint Army-Navy task force for the

atomic bomb test talked with reporters after presenting President Truman with a gift from King Juda and the people of Bikini. It was a large shopping bag, woven from palms and pandanus, which the natives use to carry fish, coconuts and other articles. The bag is hung over the shoulder and held in place by a strap which fits about the head.

The President tried it on for Blandy and Senator Hatch (D-N. M.), who witnessed the atomic bomb test as chairman of the President's Evaluation Commission.

Blandy said that the residents of Bikini probably will be quartered at Rongerik Island, 130 miles away, for some months. He said there still is sufficient contamination from radio activity to endanger any one eating fish out of streams in the western part of the lagoon.

2 Submarines Added To Bikini Bomb Toll

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—Two submarines may be added to the list of ships sunk by atomic blast, lifting to eleven the toll for Bikini's two bombs.

Late reports from the test site, said, an announcement by the "Crossroads" Joint Task Force, "revealed that all but nine of the original target ships were either sunk, damaged or contaminated in some degree by radio activity." Slightly more than 90 target craft were used in the two tests.

The task force had tried for weeks to bring to the surface three submarines which settled on the bottom with the second test, meanwhile declining to list any of them as sunk. It announced today, however, the Apogon and Pilotfish are still on the bottom of the lagoon, with several compartments flooded and the Pilotfish showing depressions in its hull.

Labor Department Steps Into Occupied Areas

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Labor Department, up to now strictly a domestic agency, today took over the execution of United States labor and social policy in occupied countries.

The department, through David A. Morse, newly appointed assistant secretary in charge of international labor matters, completed an arrangement with the War Department to assume the selection and training of personnel—principally civilian—for carrying out American labor policies in Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea.

Women In Russia Said To Fear U.S.

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, back from a tour of Russia as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said today that Russian women "are scared to death" America will attack their country.

"The one fear is that they might have war with the United States," she told a news conference.

"I think they're afraid we're going to attack Russia."

She complained of "these dreadful headlines" by which she said American newspapers "enlarge on" points of differences. Told by one reporter that the differences between Secretary Byrnes and Russia are large enough to speak for themselves, she suggested they not be made to seem any larger.

"I think the American press is trying to drive us into war," she observed.

PENSIONS SOUGHT FOR VETS OF 1918

V.F.W. in Boston Urges Old Age, Disability Payments.

BOSTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Amid thunderous applause, the national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars today urged pensions for old age or disability for veterans of World War I.

Congressional action to grant such pensions "irrespective of whether said disabilities were of proven service origin"—as now available to veterans of the Spanish-American war—was asked in a resolution. The benefits would be limited to those who served at least 90 days.

The resolution declared that lack of adequate medical records made it difficult to prove service origin of disabilities, adding:

"The average age of World War I Veterans is now 54 years and many of them are afflicted with disabilities which may have originated in service and which make it difficult for said veterans to compete in the employment field or build up an insurance estate for their dependents."

The V.F.W. business session, cut short to allow time for a six-hour parade of 25,000 marchers—watched by a crowd of police estimated at 1,600,000—found time to adopt other resolutions:

Calling for an investigation of

shipments of food to former enemy countries—Italy, Germany and Japan—"with a view to halting such shipments as long as one single citizen of the United States is unable to obtain sufficient food to maintain proper health";

Opposing "any attempt to release conscientious objectors now in confinement" before completing their sentences for draft evasion;

Protests Grain Shipments

Protesting shipment of grain abroad at the expense of U. S. breweries, while "beer is being imported from England, Belgium and Holland";

Assailing the "promiscuous manner" in which combat awards have been given to actors for "courageous action" in entertaining troops;

Calling for the trial of Yugoslav airmen who shot down American fliers and reparations to the victims' families;

Supporting the Anglo-American recommendations for admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine, and

Advocating statehood for Hawaii.

Under preparation, a national legislative officer reported, was a resolution to give Congressional Medal of Honor winners \$200 a month for life.

Rowdies Butt In on V.F.W. Fun

Boston, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Vandalism and rowdyism by gangs of young hoodlums taking advantage of the fun-making accompanying the national encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars led to crack-down orders by the police today.

Scores of youths roamed downtown Boston last night, insulting women, causing damage in two theaters and burning down a tent set up in the Boston Public Garden for the convenience of today's parade marchers.

Hoodlums invaded the big Metropolitan Theater as the last motion picture was underway, running through the aisles, shouting and alarming patrons. After leaving the street level of the auditorium, the rowdies went to a lower floor, turning on high-pressure fire hoses and damaging walls, carpets and furnishings in lounges.

Pedestrians Knocked Down.

Fleeing when police were reported on the way to the theater, the hoodlums ran into the street, knocking down pedestrians, bumping others from sidewalks and making their way to Scollay

Square, broke down a door at the old Howard Theater and wrecked a ticket office. As the police pursued them, a stone was hurled through the window of the Bowdoin Square fire station.

The police reported a few traffic tie-ups by veterans, but said they desisted when officers called a halt. At Tremont and Boylston streets, the police reported, ropes were strung across the street and, when the block was interrupted, motorists were being assessed a 25-cent fee to pass.

National Commander Joseph M. Stack, who yesterday deplored rowdyism in connection with the encampment and called on the convention police detail to check violation of the rules of good behavior, today assailed "rowdies and roughnecks who have no connection with the V. F. W., but are taking advantage of the convention activities and fun-making."

Investigation of food shipments to former enemy countries, "with a view to halting such shipments as long as one single citizen of the United States is unable to obtain sufficient food to maintain proper health," was demanded by the V. F. W.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the national encampment, of calling for investigation of United States food shipments to former foes, especially Germany, Japan and Italy, said that the program appeared to be one of "appeasement" of the governments of these countries.

Declaring that "large segments of the population of the United States are undernourished and underfed because of the shortage of food," the resolution continued: "The time has come to recognize to the fullest extent that 'charity' begins at home."

The opening business session of the convention, attended by about 1,200 delegates, also criticized "promiscuous" combat awards "to those who were not at any time engaged in combat" and specifically assailed such commendations to actors.

A resolution was adopted today advocating "disability and age pensions" to world war 1 vet-

erans, under the same provisions governing benefits to veterans of the Spanish-American war. Under the proposed legislation, veterans of the first world war who had served ninety days or more would be entitled to these grants "irrespective of whether said disabilities were of proven service origin."

Until now, world I veterans have been granted disability and age pensions only after proving disability occurred while in the service. The resolution said that it was difficult to prove service origin of disability because of "lack of adequate medical records."

This resolution was adopted without debate, as delegates drafted a program that covered a wide field, ranging from advocacy of Statehood for Hawaii to

support for the Anglo-American Committee's recommendation providing for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Business sessions were suspended this afternoon for a six-hour parade of an estimated 25,000 marchers in perfect weather.

To Fire Artificial Meteors

California Tech Plans to Rocket Objects Into Space by V-2

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 4 (AP).—An attempt to rocket artificial meteors into the upper atmosphere—where they may conceivably form tiny satellites and travel around the earth—will be made next month, it was announced today by Dr. Josef Johnson, of the California Institute of Technology astrophysics department.

Dr. Johnson, in an interview, said the objects would be inclosed in the instrument head of a German V-2 rocket which will be fired at night from the Army proving grounds at White Sands, N. M.

The scientist disclosed that the experiment is under the direction of Dr. Fritz Zwicky, professor of astrophysics at California Institute of Technology, and that the primary object will be to study the chemical composition of the upper atmosphere.

Senators Hear Data On Nicaragua Road

Reluctant Witness Tells of Costly U. S. Project

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (AP).—A reluctant witness described today to the Senate war-investigating

committee a multi-million-dollar Nicaraguan highway spur, which a committeeman, Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, characterized as "utterly without any economic value."

The witness was Edwin W. James, director of the Public Roads Administration's inter-American highway project. The road to which he referred runs from the still-unfinished trans-Latin America route to the city of Rama, on an unnavigable river sixty-five miles from the Caribbean Sea coast.

"I'm giving you this information

reluctantly," Mr. James said. "I think most of this is State Department business."

The witness said "State Department sources" indicated that the road was a commitment from President Roosevelt to Nicaragua's President Anastasio Somoza, during the latter's White House visit in 1938.

Chinese General Plans Visit To Naval Academy

Annapolis, Sept. 4 (AP)—Gen. Ho Ying-chin, senior adviser from China on the advisory staff of the United Nations, will visit the Naval Academy, the Navy announced today.

Accompanying General will be colonels Yu Pak-chuen and Sin-Ju Hsiao, the latter assistant military attache; Lieut. Col. Chen Kdei-hwa, majors Wang Chinghsu and Cheng Hsueh-suey, and Commander Liu Ying-yen, assistant naval attache.

Fort Dix Prisoner Escapes

FORT DIX, N. J., Sept. 4 (AP).—The Fort Dix Public Relations Office reported today that Private Thomas Logan, of 479 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, serving a six-months' sentence in the post guardhouse on an A.W.O.L. charge, escaped while at work as a trusted prisoner. The announcement said the twenty-two-year-old soldier had been scheduled for release from the guardhouse.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Three ships with less than 200 Army personnel are scheduled to dock today at San Francisco.

The arriving ships are: Armand Considere from Yokohama, nine Army; David Lamont from Leyte, two Army; Artemis from Honolulu, 162 troops.

30.24-5129

Yesterday's Arrivals

At New York

General Richardson from Bremerhaven, 3,142 troops.

At San Francisco

General Brewster from Manila, 1,482 troops, six Army nurses and 807 Navy personnel.

SEP 5 1946

U. N.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4--(AP)--MAHMOUD BEY FAWZI, EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, SAID TODAY THAT HUSSEIN HAIKAN PASHA, PRESIDENT OF THE EGYPTIAN SENATE, WOULD HEAD HIS COUNTRY'S DELEGATION TO THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF THE U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FAWZI SAID THAT THE DELEGATION ALSO *would include:*

MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA, EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES;
TAHA SIBAI PASHA, DEPUTY AND FORMER MINISTER OF SUPPLY; IBRAHIM ABDEN HADI PASHA, DEPUTY AND FORMER MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE DELEGATION, MADE UP OF 16 DELEGATES, ALTERNATEY AND ADVISERS, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK ABOUT SEPT. 17.

FW1255PED

THE MINISTERS IN PARIS FAILED TO REACH ANY AGREEMENT AFTER NEARLY THREE HOURS OF DELIBERATIONS, BUT INDICATED THEY WOULD DISCUSS THE MATTER AGAIN LATER WITH SPAAK AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA, THE OTHER MEMBER OF THE BIG FIVE.

A.Y. VISHINSKY, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL THAT IF NECESSARY THE ASSEMBLY MEETING COULD BE HELD IN PARIS CONCURRENTLY WITH THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL AND SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES SAID THERE WERE ONLY THREE POSSIBILITIES-- TO POSTPONE THE SESSION, HOLD IT ON SCHEDULE, OR OPEN SEPT. 23 WITH THE AGENDA BEING LIMITED TO TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS. *ADD TAKE SUCCESS (NL-UN) XXX COUNTRIES (HAWK)*

THE ASSEMBLY ORIGINALLY WAS SET FOR SEPT. 3 AND THEN POSTPONED TO AVOID OVERLAPPING WITH THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE U.N. ANNOUNCEMENT MADE NO REFERENCE TO LIMITING THE SCOPE OF THE MEETING AND IT WAS NOTED THAT BYRNES SAID THAT ANY DECISION ON DIVIDING THE ASSEMBLY SESSION INTO ADMINISTRATIVE AND THEN POLITICAL QUESTIONS SHOULD BE MADE BY THE 51 NATIONS AND LIE HIMSELF.

THE RUSSIANS MAINTAINED THAT SOME COUNTRIES WOULD BE TOO SHORT OF DIPLOMATS TO STAFF BOTH THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE ASSEMBLY AT THE SAME TIME AND THIS LED TO SUGGESTIONS THAT "SECONDARY REPRESENTATIVES" COULD BE ASSIGNED HERE FOR THE INITIAL MEETINGS.

THE U.N. SECRETARIAT TOOK THE POSITION THAT ALL ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN COMPLETED, INCLUDING RESERVATION OF 7,000 HOTEL ROOMS, AND THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE AT THIS LATE DATE TO POSTPONE THE MEETING OR MOVE IT TO EUROPE.

THE U.N. ALSO CONTENTED THAT APPROVAL OF THE BUDGET, SETTING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION TO REPLACE UNRRA AND CONSIDERATIONS OF HUNDREDS OF REPORTS WERE PRESSING AND COULD NOT BE DELAYED WITHOUT IMPAIRING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE U.N.

TU533PEDNM

DR. OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE AND COUNCIL PRESIDENT, TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO HOLD UP CONSIDERATION OF THE UKRAINIAN CASE IF THERE WOULD BE ANY DISCUSSION ON THE RUSSIAN PLAN. CADOGAN SAID HE WOULD HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ON THE PROPOSAL MADE SUDDENLY BY ANDREI A. GROMYKO, OF RUSSIA, LAST THURSDAY NIGHT AND IT WAS THEN DECIDED TO LET IT HANG UNTIL THE UKRAINIAN DISCUSSION IS ENDED. *ADD TAKE SUCCESS (NL-UN) XXX COUNTRIES (HAWK)*

AS MANUILSKY SPOKE MOST OF THE DELEGATES LISTENED IMPASSIVELY DURING THE TRANSLATIONS BUT LANGE, WHO UNDERSTANDS RUSSIAN, SMILED BROADLY AT THE START OF THE STATEMENT.

THE COUNCIL MEETING BEGAN WITHOUT DISCUSSION OF A REPORT FROM LONDON QUOTING A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AS SAYING THAT SOME BRITISH TROOPS WERE BEING WITHDRAWN FROM GREECE IN CONFORMITY WITH A GENERAL REGROUPING OF BRITISH FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH DELEGATION HERE SAID THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF THESE SOLDIERS "OBVIOUSLY" HAD BEEN PLANNED FOR SOME TIME. HE DECLARED IT WAS NOT CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE PRESENT CASE BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

TU527PED

A15 *ADD TAKE SUCCESS (NL-UN) XXX COUNTRIES (HAWK)*
GROMYKO PREVIOUSLY HAD PRESENTED A REQUEST, NOW PENDING THE COUNCIL'S PROVISIONAL AGENDA, FOR INFORMATION WITHIN TWO WEEKS ON THE AUG. 1 DISPOSITION OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS ALL OVER THE WORLD IN THE SOVEREIGN TERRITORIES OF ALIEN NON-ENEMY COUNTRIES.

JOHNSON, WHO HAD OPPOSED ALBANIA'S MEMBERSHIP BID AND HAD RESERVED HIS POSITION LAST WEEK ON THE UKRAINE CHARGES, CAME OUT FLATLY FOR HEARING THEM BUT ADDED THAT HE WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT ON THE VALIDITY OF THE CHARGES AND SAID HE THOUGHT THE COUNCIL SHOULD STUDY THEM "VERY OBJECTIVELY."

THE AMERICAN DELEGATE WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE COUNCIL MUST NOT DENY ANY STATE AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT A COMPLAINT.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER:

"WE X X X HAVE NO RIGHT TO USE THIS COUNCIL, OR ALLOW IT TO BE USED, FOR FURTHERING ANY SORT OF PROPAGANDA OF A NATIONAL NATURE OR TO BRING INTO AN ISSUE BEFORE THE COUNCIL ANY ELEMENTS WHICH ARE NOT PROPERLY THERE."

AT THE OUTSET OF YESTERDAY'S LONG DEBATE, MANUILSKY FILED A BITTER PROTEST WITH THE COUNCIL OVER ITS REFUSAL TO SEAT HIM AT THE TABLE--ALONG WITH DENDRAMIS--WHILE THE DELEGATES DEBATED THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING THE UKRAINE CHARGES TO A FULL DRESS HEARING. BOTH WERE IN THE GALLERY.

OBSERVERS STUDYING THE TIMETABLE ASPECTS OF THE UKRAINIAN CHARGES NOTED THAT THEY WERE FILED WITH THE COUNCIL A WEEK BEFORE LAST SUNDAY GREEK PLEBISCITE AND WERE PRESSED BY THE SOVIET UNION THROUGH THE LATTER HALF OF LAST WEEK WHEN ONLY THE HOT MEMBERSHIP DEBATES WERE GIVEN PRIORITY IN ORDER THAT THE COUNCIL COULD MEET A DEADLINE.

THE AIR OF CRISIS WHICH HUNG OVER THE DEBATES LAST WEEK WITH THE APPROACH OF THE PLEBISCITE LINGERED ON TODAY, FOR ALTHOUGH THE ELECT RETURNS IN GREECE OPENED THE WAY FOR THE RETURN OF KING GEORGE II TO ATHENS HE HAD NOT ACTUALLY RECLAIMED HIS THRONE AMIDST THE TURBULENCE OF THE BALKANS.

RB333AED

30.24-5131

LONDON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WAS "INEVITABLE" BECAUSE OF THE "TENDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."

TA1035PED

LONDON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY TANJUG REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE BELGRADE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER BORBA HAD ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE OF PUBLISHING "FALSE INFORMATION CONTAINING THREATS AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA."

TANJUG QUOTED BORBA AS SAYING THAT AN AMERICAN-ISSUED INFORMATION BULLETIN USED RECENT INCIDENTS IN WHICH TWO AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY YUGOSLAV FIGHTERS "TO BRING CONFUSION AMONG THE YUGOSLAV PUBLIC AND TO SHAKE CONFIDENCE IN YUGOSLAV CITIZENS IN THE PERFECTLY CORRECT WAY" IN WHICH THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT PRESENTED ITS SIDE OF THE INCIDENTS.

SEP 5 1946
TA1043PED

LONDON, SEPT 4-(AP)-PRAVDA, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, WAS QUOTED IN A TASS BROADCAST TODAY AS ASSERTING THAT GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, HAD "OPENLY URGED WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SPEECH IN WHICH MESSERSMITH WAS QUOTED AS SAYING WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WAS INEVITABLE.

"THE QUESTION ARISES," SAID THE PRAVDA ARTICLE, QUOTED BY THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, "DOES THE STATE DEPARTMENT BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR MR. MESSERSMITH'S DEFIANT AND HOSTILE ATTACKS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION? IN OUR OPINION, IT DOES."

PRAVDA QUOTED A FEDERATED PRESS ACCOUNT OF A TALK MESSERSMITH WAS SAID TO HAVE MADE TO AN AMERICAN LEGION MEETING IN BUENOS AIRES.

(IN WASHINGTON UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM L. CLAYTON SAID MESSERSMITH DENIED CATEGORICALLY THAT HE HAD SAID WAR WITH RUSSIA WAS INEVITABLE.

(THE FEDERATED PRESS IS AN AGENCY SUPPLYING DISPATCHES TO LABOR NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE DISPATCH WAS TRANSMITTED TO MOSCOW BY TASS AND SAID IN PART:

("RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL--INFORMATION HAS REACHED HERE, DESPITE EFFORTS OF SUPPRESSION, OF A SENSATIONAL WAR-MONGERING SPEECH DELIVERED LAST AUG. 5 IN BUENOS AIRES BY GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, UNITED STATES

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA. MESSERSMITH'S SPEECH, A SO-CALLED 'OFF THE RECORD' AFFAIR AT A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LEGION POST IN BUENOS AIRES, PICTURED WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET UNION AS "INEVITABLE" AND IN EFFECT WAS A CALL FOR LATIN AMERICA COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY PERON'S ARGENTINA, TO BE PREPARED TO LINE UP WITH THE UNITED STATES IN WAR WITH RUSSIA. MESSERSMITH, MOREOVER, INDICATED TO HIS HEARERS, WHO WERE PLEDGED TO SILENCE ABOUT HIS REMARKS, THAT HE WAS VOICING THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT. X X X")
PRAVDA COMMENTED:

"THE U.S.A. AMBASSADOR OPENLY URGED WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION. HE SPOKE ABOUT THE 'SHADOW OF A THIRD WORLD WAR' WHICH WOULD ALLEGEDLY FALL UPON THE GLOBE, AND FROM WHICH THE WORLD WOULD BE SAVED BY THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE IT 'POSSESSES THE ATOMIC BOMB.' HE CLAMORED ABOUT THE EXPANSION OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE 'MENACE' OF COMMUNISM TO THE WORLD. X X X

"MR. MESSERSMITH EMPHASIZED IN HIS SPEECH THAT HE WAS EXPRESSING 'THE VIEWPOINT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.'

"IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT OFFICIALS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT NEITHER CONFIRM OR DENY MR. MESSERSMITH'S STATEMENT, WHICH IS FITTING FOR A POLITICAL GANGSTER."

SEP 5 1946
JJ225PED

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 4-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH DECLINED COMMENT TONIGHT ON A CHARGE BY PRAVDA, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, THAT HE HAD "OPENLY URGED WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION" IN AN ADDRESS.

U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM L. CLAYTON SAID IN WASHINGTON TODAY MEANTIME THAT MESSERSMITH HAD DENIED CATEGORICALLY THAT HE HAD SAID WAR WITH RUSSIA WAS INEVITABLE. THE AMBASSADOR'S AIDES HERE SAID MESSERSMITH WOULD STAND ON THAT DENIAL, WHICH WAS BASED ON A COMMUNICATION SENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRAVDA ARTICLE WAS QUOTED IN A TASS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW.

TA1034PED

LONDON, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY COMPARED JAPANESE PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA WITH FORMER NAZI PROPAGANDA CHIEF PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND COMPLAINED THAT "THE JAPANESE PREMIER TRIES TO SET THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION AGAINST ONE ANOTHER."

"WHAT WAS YOSHIDA'S PURPOSE?" ASKED "ANALYZER," THE BROADCASTER, IN AN ENGLISH COMMENTARY ON A NEW YORK TIMES INTERVIEW WITH THE JAPANESE PREMIER. "WAS IT THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE? SURELY EVEN THE BLIND CAN SEE THAT IT WAS ANYTHING BUT THAT."

(THE NEW YORK TIMES, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH YOSHIDA IN TOKYO AUG. 11, QUOTED THE PREMIER AS EXPRESSING THE FEAR THE UNITED STATES' OCCUPATION OF JAPAN MIGHT NOT LAST LONG ENOUGH TO SAVE THE COUNTRY FROM RUSSIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INROADS.)

"THE JAPANESE WARLORDS ARE OUT TO TROUBLE THE WATERS IN ORDER SUBSEQUENTLY TO DERIVE ADVANTAGE FOR THEIR QUITE CONTEMPTIBLE ENDS FOR THE SATISFACTION OF JAPANESE MILITARY APPETITES," THE MOSCOW BROADCASTER SAID. "AND IT LOOKS AS IF IN MAKING THIS PROVOCATIVE STATEMENT, THE SUBVERSIVE CHARACTER OF WHICH IS BUT THINLY VEILED, YOSHIDA FEELS HE CAN COUNT ON CERTAIN REACTIONARY AMERICAN QUARTERS TO BACK HIM UP."

THE BROADCASTER CONTENDED THAT AMERICAN AUTHORITIES "WERE TO BLAME FOR HOLDING JAPANESE ELECTIONS TOO SOON WHEN THE AWAKENING DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF JAPAN WERE NOT YET PROPERLY READY TO STAND UP FOR THEIR RIGHTS WHILE THE REACTIONARIES, ENTRENCHED IN LONG-ESTABLISHED POSITIONS, WERE ALL SET FOR THE BATTLE."

JJ237PED

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE X X X THE AGENCY

THE LONDON ARAB OFFICE ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING LEADERS FOR THE DELEGATIONS FROM THE ARAB STATES AT THE CONFERENCE:

IRAQ: DR. FADEL JAMAILA, FOREIGN MINISTER.

LEBANON, KAMEL BEY CHAMOUN, AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

SAUDI ARABIA, PRINCE FEISAL, SON OF KING IBN SAUD.

SYRIA: FARIS BEY KHOURI, PRESIDENT OF THE SYRIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTES.

EGYPT: ABDEL RAHMAN AZZAM PASHA, SECRETARY OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, WHO ALSO WILL BE "GENERAL ADVISER" TO THE ARAB DELEGATIONS. OM TRANS-JO

WHOM ALSO WILL BE "GENERAL ADVISER" TO THE ARAB DELEGATIONS.

TRANS-JORDAN: FORMER PREMIER SAMIR PASHA RIFAI.

YEMEN: EMIR SEIF-AL-ISLAM ABDULLAH, SON OF THE RULER OF YEMEN.

JJ33APED

DAVIDSON

(ADVANCE) JERUSALEM, SEPT. 4-(AP)-MANDATORY RULER OF THE HOLY LAND FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, GREAT BRITAIN MANS THIS T ROUBLESOME POST IN A SECTION OF THE WORLD WHERE DEFECTION FROM BRITISH INFLUENCE HAS BECOME A SHIBBOLETH.

IN THE OPINION OF SOME VETERAN BRITISH OBSERVERS OF THE SCENE, THESE ARE BRITAIN'S AIMS ON THIS END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN:

1. TO YIELD ENOUGH POLITICAL INFLUENCE TO PREVENT THE CUTTING OF A RUSSIAN IDEOLOGICAL CORRIDOR TO THE SEA.
2. TO MAINTAIN ENOUGH MONETARY AND ECONOMIC CONTROLS TO PROTECT ITS TRADE LINES AND RESOURCES, NOTABLY OIL.
3. TO MOUNT ENOUGH GUNS TO PROTECT SUCH LINES AS THE SUEZ CANAL AND VARIOUS AIR AND SEA LANES.

UNDER THE CURRENTLY DISCUSSED PLAN OF FEDERATION FOR PALESTINE, BRITAIN WOULD RETAIN SOVEREIGNTY OVER VITAL INSTALLATIONS AROUND JERUSALEM AND WOULD KEEP THE NEGEV, OR SOUTHERN PALESTINE DESERT, A LONG WEDGE OF LAND BETWEEN EGYPT AND TRANSJORDAN EAST OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE NEGEV IS NOW BEING PLUMBED FOR OIL FOR THE FIRST TIME, BUT RESULTS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC. PIPELINE RIGHTS, SHARED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS, ARE VITAL.

ASIDE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS, BRITAIN'S JOB HERE IS TO ADMINISTER A LAND TORN BY TROUBLES BETWEEN ARAB AND JEW AS WELL AS BY ANTI-BRITISH OPERATIONS.

THE LAW OF PALESTINE IS THE KING'S HIGH COMMISSIONER, GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM. HE PROMULGATES ORDINANCES AFTER CONSULTING HIS ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DEPARTMENT HEADS. LAWS ARE EXECUTED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE SECRETARIAT, NOW HEADED BY SIR JOHN SHAW.

FINANCIALLY, PALESTINE PAYS ITS OWN WAY BY CUSTOMS, TAXES AND POSTAL FEES. EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID FROM THE BRITISH FOR SECURITY MEASURES AND CERTAIN LIMITED INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIZATION. THE COUNTRY HAS COST BRITAIN \$54,000,000 IN 20 YEARS, PLUS OUTLAYS FOR BRITISH ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES.

A135

THESE FORCES ARE ALMOST CONSTANTLY ENGAGED IN COMBATTING TERRORISM, THE SEEDS OF WHICH WERE SOWN IN 1936 WHEN ARAB RESENTMENT AGAINST JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND LAND PURCHASES DEVELOPED INTO A THREE-YEAR BLOODLETTING. JEWISH SETTLERS, WHILE THE BRITISH WINKED, ARMED A HAGANAH (HEBREW WORD FOR "DEFENSE") ORGANIZATION TO FEND OFF ARAB RAIDERS.

FROM THAT START IN A CITIZENS ARMY, ARMED JEWS HAVE DESCENDED THROUGH POLITICAL DESPERATION INTO TERRORIST GANGS ATTEMPTING TO FORCE RECOGNITION OF ZIONISM.

RESPONSIBLE JEWISH MEN AND WOMEN DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR TERRORISM, BUT ADMIT THEIR INABILITY TO CURB IT. THE BRITISH, HOWEVER, CONTEND JEWISH POLITICAL LEADERS ARE INVOLVED AND HOLD THE WHOLE JEWISH COMMUNITY RESPONSIBLE.

THESE ARE THE STEPS BY WHICH JEWISH SELF-PROTECTION HAS BECOME TERRORISM:

HAGANAH, ORGANIZED FOR DEFENSE ONLY, WAS TOO PASSIVE FOR MANY WHO WANTED TO PURSUE THE ARAB RAIDER TO HIS LAIR. TRAINED, MANY OF THEM, IN EUROPEAN UNDERGROUND TACTICS, SOME 2,000 BOYS AND GIRLS BROKE AWAY AND FORMED THE NATIONAL MILITARY ORGANIZATION (IN HEBREW, IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI).

WHEN ARAB UPRISINGS ENDED IN 1939 AND WORLD WAR II BEGAN, THE IRGUN PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED IT WOULD CEASE ITS UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS AND HELP THE ALLIES. THIS DISPLEASED SOME IRGUN ADHERENTS AND PAVED THE WAY FOR ABRAHAM STERN TO FORM THE OUTLAW BAND THAT BEARS HIS NAME.

CURRENT HAGANAH ACTIVITIES ARE LIMITED MOSTLY TO OPERATIONS BY ITS PALMACH (STRIKING FORCE) OF SOME 1,500 INCLUDING ABOUT 300 GIRLS, WHICH TOOK CREDIT FOR THE DYNAMITING OF EIGHT BRIDGES LAST JUNE. ITS AIM APPARENTLY IS TO PROVE IT COULD RENDER UNTENABLE ANY MILITARY BASTION IN PALESTINE NOT OPERATED WITH JEWISH CONSENT.

HAGANAH ALSO AIDS ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BOTH HERE AND IN EUROPE, WHERE THERE ARE NUMEROUS BRANCHES, NUMBERING AN ESTIMATED 70,000. HAGANAH IS LED, POLICE SAY, BY SHORT, FAT, 38-YEAR-OLD MOSHE SNEH, MEMBER OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE WHO "WENT UNDERGROUND" WHEN THE BRITISH OCCUPIED THE AGENCY AND TRIED TO ARREST HIM JUNE 29. HE NEXT APPEARED IN PARIS AT THE JEWISH AGENCY CONFERENCE. SNEH, NATIVE OF RADZIM, POLAND, HAS BEEN A MEDICAL STUDENT, NEWSPAPERMAN, POLISH ARMY OFFICER (HE WAS IMPRISONED BY THE RUSSIANS, ESCAPED TO LITHUANIA, THEN TO FRANCE AND FINALLY PALESTINE) AND RECENTLY A RABID ZIONIST POLITICIAN.

IRGUN ACTIVITIES CENTER ON SABOTAGE OF THE BRITISH REGIME. ITS LATEST BLOW WAS THE BLASTING OF THE KING DAVID HOTEL, IN WHICH THE BRITISH SECRETARIAT HAS BEEN LOCATED SINCE 1930. THAT BLAST, IN WHICH NEARLY 100 DIED, MARKED THE START OF A NEW CHAPTER IN BRITISH TACTICS IN PALESTINE, SECURITY REGULATIONS WERE TIGHTENED AND THE HOLY LAND WAS MORE THAN EVER LACED UP WITH BARBED WIRE.

A136

BRITISH TACTICS IN PALESTINE, SECURITY REGULATIONS WERE TIGHTENED AND THE HOLY LAND WAS MORE THAN EVER LACED UP WITH BARBED WIRE.

A136

THE IRGUN IS THE MOST FANATICALLY NATIONALISTIC OF THE THREE UNDERWORLD BANDS. ITS MEMBERSHIP, LARGELY POLISH, IS ABOUT 5,000. PERHAPS A FOURTH GIRLS. THEY ARE LED, ACCORDING TO POLICE RECORDS, BY HOOK-NOSED, BESPECTACLED MENACHEM BEGIN (PRONOUNCED BAY GUN).

30-24-5133

ONCE A POLISH SOLDIER, HE HAS A PRICE OF \$8,000 ON HIS HEAD.

THE STERN GANG CONSISTS OF SOME 500 DESPERADOES, ARMED TO THE TEETH AND SPECIALIZING IN ASSASSINATIONS AND GENERAL THUGGERY UNDER THE GUISE OF ZIONIST NATIONALISM.

POLAND-BORN STERN WAS KILLED BY POLICE WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE ARREST IN TEL AVIV IN 1942. THE LEADERSHIP THEN FELL TO NATHAN FRIEDMANN-YELLIN, A WELL-EDUCATED, 33-YEAR-OLD POLISH SURVEYOR ON WHOSE HEAD THE POLICE HAVE PLACED A \$4,000 BOUNTY.

NO RESIDENT OF THIS LAND IS EVER FAR FROM THE SIGHT OF BARBED WIRE ERECTED TO CHECK SABOTEURS. NO ROAD IS FREE FOR LONG FROM THE RUMBLE OF MILITARY VEHICLES. AND NO RESIDENT CAN BE SURE UPON AWAKENING THAT HE CAN MOVE FROM HIS HOUSE, BECAUSE A CURFEW MAY HAVE DESCENDED.

POLICE BELIEVE ABOUT HALF THE MEMBERS OF THE STERN GANG (WHO CALL THEMSELVES "FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF ISRAEL"), THE IRGUN OF HAGANAH'S PALMACH ARE EMPLOYED AT NO OTHER TASK, BUT KEEP THEMSELVES CONSTANTLY BUSY AT UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES. THERE ARE RECRUITS TO BE TRAINED, ARMS TO BE HIDDEN AND CARED FOR, PLOTTING TO BE DONE. THOSE WHO ARE ARRESTED AND, AS SOME RECENTLY, SENTENCED TO DIE, ARE CONSTANTLY REPLACED.

RECRUITS TO BE TRAINED, ARMS TO BE HIDDEN AND CARED FOR, PLOTTING TO BE DONE. THOSE WHO ARE ARRESTED AND, AS SOME RECENTLY, SENTENCED TO DIE, ARE CONSTANTLY REPLACED.

MOST JEWS CONTEND ARMS ARE HELD BY RIGHT, AS DEFENSIVE WEAPONS AGAINST POSSIBLE ATTACKS BY ARABS. THE MILITARY COUNTERS WITH THE CHARGE THAT THE ARMS ARE OFFENSIVE AS WELL AS DEFENSIVE, AND POINT TO QUANTITIES OF BRITISH UNIFORMS FOUND, APPARENTLY TO BE USED AS DISGUISES IN TERRORIST RAIDS, AND TO LARGE AMOUNTS OF EXPLOSIVES. (TOMORROW--FEDERATION-- OR WHAT?)

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, SEPT. 5--MOVED AUG. 30)

CK104AED

NIGHT LEAD PEACE

PARIS, SEP. 4--(AP)--RUSSIA PROPOSED TONIGHT IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL THAT THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION BE POSTPONED FROM SEPT. 23 UNTIL NOVEMBER AND TRANSFERRED FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS OR GENEVA, AMERICAN INFORMANTS SAID.

THE 2 1/2-HOUR DEBATE BROUGHT NO AGREEMENT ON THE TWO-POINT PROPOSAL, THE INFORMANTS SAID, BUT THE MINISTERS DID AGREE WITH A FRENCH PROPOSAL TO CALL IN CHINA AND THE U.N. ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, PAUL-HENRI SPAACK, WHEN THE COUNCIL DISCUSSES THE MATTER AGAIN. DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE SAID THAT UNLESS U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE REQUESTS ADVICE FROM THE MEMBER NATIONS ON POSTPONEMENT, THE ASSEMBLY MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SCHEDULE IN NEW YORK.

THE DEBATE IN THE RECONVENED COUNCIL CLIMAXED A DAY IN WHICH PEACE CONFERENCE DELEGATES RENEWED IN COMMISSION STORMY BOUNDARY ARGUMENTS INVOLVING ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND BULGARIA, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER A.Y. VISHINSKY, SUBSTITUTING FOR FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV WHO HAS NOT RETURNED FROM MOSCOW, TOLD THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL THAT IF NECESSARY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING COULD BE HELD IN PARIS CONCURRENTLY WITH THE PEACE CONFERENCE, THE AMERICAN INFORMANT SAID.

A BRITISH INFORMANT SAID VISHINSKY APPEARED TO FAVOR GENEVA FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING IN PREFERENCE TO PARIS, BUT INSISTED THAT

IT BE CONVENED IN EITHER ONE OF THOSE CITIES. NONE OF THE OTHER THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS ACCEPTED THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS FOR POSTPONEMENT AND CHANGE IN SITE, WHICH VISHINSKY SAID WERE CLOSELY LINKED.

A11

IN VIGOROUS OPPOSITION, SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, INFORMANTS SAID, OUTLINED THREE POSSIBLE DECISIONS--TO RETAIN THE SEPT. 23 DATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY, TO OPEN A SESSION THEN RESTRICTED TO ADMINISTRATIVE OR TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, OR TO ADJOURN THE ASSEMBLY WHILE THE PEACE CONFERENCE WAS IN PROGRESS.

BYRNES SUGGESTED THAT IF LIMITED ASSEMBLY SESSIONS WERE DECIDED UPON, THE ASSEMBLY WORK BE DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS--THE FIRST ON ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS AND THE SECOND, AFTER THE PEACE CONFERENCE WAS OVER, ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS. BUT, HE WAS QUOTED AS ADDING, THIS SHOULD BE DECIDED BY THE 51-MEMBER U.N. AND ITS SECRETARY GENERAL.

VISHINSKY WAS QUOTED AS REPLYING THAT UNDER RULES OF PROCEDURE THIS TYPE OF DIVISION WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE AND IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR SEVERAL COUNTRIES TO MAINTAIN TOP DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS IN TWO CONTINENTS. HE MENTIONED WHITE RUSSIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA SPECIFICALLY IN THIS RESPECT.

"THIS SEPT. 23 DATE IS NOT IN THE BIBLE, SO WHY MUST WE INSIST UPON IT?" THE RUSSIAN WAS QUOTED.

AT ONE POINT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN SUGGESTED THAT THE PEACE CONFERENCE BE MOVED TO NEW YORK, BUT THIS APPARENTLY WAS NOT ADVANCED SERIOUSLY, THE INFORMANTS SAID, AND BYRNES MADE NO COMMENT.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER BIDAULT SAID FRANCE COULD NOT OPPOSE ADJOURNMENT OR TRANSFER OF THE U.N. SESSION, BUT THAT IT WAS NOT A QUESTION FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL TO DECIDE. HE SUGGESTED THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA AND U.N. ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAUL HENRI SPAAKS OF BELGIUM BE INVITED TO THE NEXT FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION WHEN THE SUBJECT WAS DISCUSSED. THE OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED.

UNDER FIRE ONCE AGAIN IN THE ITALIAN POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL COMMISSION WAS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DECISION, ADOPTED LAST JULY, ADOPTING THE SO-CALLED "FRENCH LINE" AS THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER.

U.S. SENATOR TOM CONNALLY, (D-TEX) CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, TOLD THE COMMISSION IN HIS FIRST PEACE CONFERENCE SPEECH THAT VENEZIA GIULIA, DISPUTED HOTLY BY YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY, WAS "A FERTILE SOIL FOR WAR." HE URGED THE DELEGATES TO "FORGET HATREDS AND PREJUDICES" AND AVOID STRIVING FOR SPECIAL BENEFITS, AND DECLARED THAT THE SOLE AIM OF THE UNITED STATES WAS A SOLUTION TO TRIESTE WHICH WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD PEACE.

AS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL, WITH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER A.Y. VISHINSKY SUBSTITUTING FOR MOLOTOV, GATHERED AT THE QUAI D'ORSAY IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED THE LAGGING CONFERENCE, THE ITALIAN COMMISSION DISCUSSED YUGOSLAV CLAIMS TO VENEZIA GIULIA--THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO BE DISCUSSED BY A CONFERENCE COMMISSION. YUGOSLAVIA PROPOSED THAT SHE GET MOST OF VENEZIA GIULIA AND CONTROL OF TRIESTE.

WHITE RUSSIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA SUPPORTED THE YUGOSLAV CLAIMS. BRAZIL SUGGESTED POSTPONING FINAL ACTION FOR A YEAR.

WHITE RUSSIA PROPOSED CEDING TO YUGOSLAVIA A GREATER PART OF VENEZIA GIULIA THAN CONTEMPLATED BY THE "FRENCH LINE" ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL. THAT LINE WOULD HAVE GIVEN GORIZIA AND SEACOAST TOWNS WITH PREDOMINANTLY ITALIAN POPULATIONS TO ITALY, BUT WHITE RUSSIA CLAIMED "ITALY WANTS TO DEPRIVE THE SLOVENES OF THEIR NORMAL ACCESS TO THE SEA AND SUCH A DECISION CANNOT PROMOTE PEACEFUL CONDITIONS."

THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL COMMISSION MEANWHILE WAS

FACED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S DEMANDS FOR FRONTIER CHANGES NEAR BRATISLAVA, CAPITAL OF SLOVAKIA LYING ON THE DANUBE. BY THIS THE CZECHOSLOVAKS WOULD GAIN A STRIP OF LAND ON THE DANUBE'S SOUTHERN BANK PERMITTING EXPANSION OF BRATISLAVA INTO A LARGE INLAND PORT. THE TERRITORIAL COMMISSION FOR BULGARIA WAS INFORMED THAT GREECE WOULD HAVE A REPLY TO THE BULGARIAN CLAIM--SUPPORTED BY THE SLAVIC STATES--FOR THE RETURN OF WESTERN THRACE, CEDED TO GREECE AFTER WORLD WAR I, AND FOR AN OUTLET TO THE AEGEAN SEA.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION MADE PROGRESS, AND HOPED TO HAVE ITS WORK ON THE ITALIAN TREATY FINISHED TOMORROW.

IT COMPLETED THE LIMITATIONS SECTIONS OF THE ITALIAN TREATY, APPROVING BIG FOUR RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ITALY RETAIN TWO BATTLESHIPS--THE DORIA AND THE DUILIO--FOUR CRUISERS, FOUR DESTROYERS, 16 TORPEDO BOATS, 20 CORVETTES AND A NUMBER OF MINOR AUXILIARY VESSELS. IT ALSO APPROVED WITHOUT DEBATE THREE ARTICLES PROHIBITING ITALY FROM TRAINING GERMAN OR JAPANESE AIRCRAFT TECHNICIANS, MANUFACTURING AIRCRAFT OF GERMAN OR JAPANESE DESIGN, OR OTHERWISE AIDING REARMAMENT OF THE TWO DEFEATED POWERS. THE COMMISSION YESTERDAY APPROVED LIMITATION OF ITALY TO 297,500 MEN FOR HER ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

A132

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL MEETING WAS CALLED AT THE SUGGESTION OF VISHINSKY, BRITISH SOURCES SAID. AMONG THE MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED, IT WAS BELIEVED, WERE BIG FOUR STRATEGY ON THE CONFERENCE FLOOR AND THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING IN NEW YORK, SCHEDULED FOR SEPT. 23. BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES LAST WEEK OPPOSED POSTPONEMENT.

A SOVIET SPOKESMAN SAID MOLOTOV HAD NOT RETURNED TO PARIS FROM MOSCOW, WHERE HE WENT SATURDAY APPARENTLY TO REPORT TO PRIME MINISTER STALIN ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE. RUSSIAN SOURCES SAID THE BEST INFORMATION THEY HAD WAS THAT MOLOTOV WOULD RETURN "SOME TIME LATER THIS WEEK."

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WAS ACCOMPANIED TO THE MEETING BY SENATORS CONNALLY AND ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (R-MICH), HIS CONGRESSIONAL ADVISERS.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD THE WORK OF TWO MEETINGS OF THEIR DEPUTIES TO REVIEW--MEETINGS ORDERED LAST WEEK IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED UP THE CONFERENCE BY CLASSIFYING THE AMENDMENTS UPON WHICH AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED.

THE CONFERENCE SPEEDED UP SOMEWHAT THIS WEEK, BUT THE ARGUMENT ON TRIESTE THREATENED TO BE A LONG ONE, AS DEBATE CONTINUED IN THE COMMISSION.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK BY INFERENCE CONTENDED INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE WAS DANGEROUS TO PEACE, STATING THAT "CORRIDORS CAN ONLY CAUSE TROUBLE."

URGING POSTPONEMENT OF THE VENEZIA GIULIA PROBLEM, BRAZILIAN DELEGATE RAUL FERNANDES URGED THAT THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE MAKE THE FINAL DECISION ON THE BOUNDARY WITHIN A YEAR AFTER THE ITALIAN TREATY BECOMES EFFECTIVE.

BRAZIL'S PROPOSAL WAS ASSAILED BY SOVIET WHITE RUSSIA'S DELEGATE, K.V. KISSLOV, WHO SAID IT WOULD "GRAVELY PREJUDICE PEACE IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD."

CONNALLY DECLARED "THIS IS A PEACE CONFERENCE, NOT A STRUGGLE TO SEE WHICH COUNTRY CAN GET THE GREATEST BENEFITS FOR ANY ONE GROUP. WE ARE HERE AS AMBASSADORS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD."

30.24-5135

"WE ARE HERE TO ASSIST, WE HOPE, IN HELPING GIVE FREEDOM TO THE PEOPLES, NOT TO ENSLAVE THEM."
CONNALLY REAFFIRMED UNITED STATES SUPPORT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING A FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE.
"WE WANT PEACE--WORLD PEACE," HE SAID. "WE APPEAL FOR TOLERANCE, PATIENCE AND FORBEARANCE. WE MUST FORGET THE HATREDS AND PREJUDICES THAT HAVE PREVAILED."
"THE ONLY OBJECTIVE OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IS TO FIND A SOLUTION WHICH WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE OF THAT AREA AND IN THE WORLD. WE SHOULD NOT EXPECT PERFECTION. WE CANNOT BE PERFECT. WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH REALITIES--WITH HARD, GRANITE-LIKE FACTS."

RW&SW248PED

SEP 5 1946

WITH PEACE CONFERENCE
PARIS, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE PEACE CONFERENCE SUBCOMMITTEE STUDYING REPARATIONS CLAIMS AGAINST ITALY DECIDED TODAY TO EXCLUDE PRESS REPRESENTATIVES FROM "CERTAIN SESSIONS," AND ONLY THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE MEETINGS SHOULD BE OPEN AT ALL TIMES.
IN THE FIRST MOVE BY ANY OFFICIAL CONFERENCE GROUP TO HOLD SECRET SESSIONS, THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION ADOPTED A SUGGESTION BY U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLARD THORP THAT THE NINE-MAN BODY RESERVE THE RIGHT TO HOLD "PRIVATE DELIBERATIONS."

TA1039PED

BRITAIN AND GREECE ALSO HAVE FILED LARGE REPARATIONS CLAIMS AGAINST ITALY. *add Paris (Day - Peace) V x x 126 (last) (Coldberg)*
THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE OF THE JEWS IN EUROPE ENTERED CONFERENCE DEBATE FOR THE FIRST TIME YESTERDAY WHEN THE ROMANIAN POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL COMMISSION ARGUED FOR THREE HOURS OVER AN AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE IN THE ROMANIAN TREATY A GUARANTEE THAT ROMANIA NEVER WOULD ADOPT ANY LAW OR DECREE CONTRARY TO FUNDAMENTAL DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS.

GLADWYN JEBB, BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ATTACHE, RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION REQUESTS FROM A NUMBER OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS THAT SPECIAL GUARANTEES FOR THE RIGHTS OF JEWS BE WRITTEN INTO ALL TREATIES. THE COMMISSION TOOK NO FINAL ACTION ON THE MATTER.

OTHER PEACE CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS YESTERDAY:

ALES BEBLER, YUGOSLAV UNDER SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ASSAILED THE BIG FOUR DECISION TO INTERNATIONALIZE TRIESTE AND URGED THAT THE ADRIATIC PORT BE GIVEN YUGOSLAVIA.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION APPROVED A TREATY CLAUSE LIMITING ITALY'S ARMED FORCES TO A TOTAL OF 297,500 FOR ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

RB308PED

EDITORS:

ATHENS--NIGHT LEAD GREEK, INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAPH X X X
THEY ADDED:

(IN LONDON, A GREEK OFFICIAL SAID EAM CHALLENGES OF THE PLEBISCITE "AFFECT ONLY A FEW DISTRICTS AND CANNOT OFFSET THE FACT THAT 70 PER CENT OF THE GREEK PEOPLE VOTED FOR THE KING'S RETURN." FRIENDS OF THE MONARCH SAID HIS PLANS TO RETURN WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED BY CHALLENGES.)

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR X X X ETC.. THIRD GRAPH.

GREEK LEFTISTS, SUPPORTED BY THE SOVIET UNION, HAVE DEMANDED EVACUATION OF GREECE BY BRITISH TROOPS, USED TO QUELL THE CIVIL WAR IN DECEMBER, 1944, WHEN EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) LEFTISTS REVOLTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. THE SOVIET UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC, IN A COMPLAINT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AGAINST GREECE, CRITICIZED THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE DISCLOSURE OF THE PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL CAME AS KING GEORGE II OF THE HELLENES PACKED HIS BAGS FOR THE JOURNEY BACK TO THE GREEK THRONE, TO WHICH HE WAS RECALLED IN SUNDAY'S PLEBISCITE. FRIENDS OF THE MONARCH SAID HIS PLANS TO END HIS FIVE-YEAR WARTIME EXILE WERE NOT AFFECTED BY AN EAM CHALLENGE ON THE RESULTS OF THE PLEBISCITE.

"THESE CHALLENGES AFFECT ONLY A FEW DISTRICTS AND CANNOT OFFSET THE FACT THAT 70 PERCENT OF THE GREEK PEOPLE VOTED FOR THE KING'S RETURN," A GREEK OFFICIAL HERE SAID. *add 104 (NL-Greek) V x x Greece (Craigh)*

THE LEFTIST GREEK NEWS AGENCY HERE SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT "TERROR AND FALSIFICATION BY THE MONARCHIST GOVERNMENT" EXPLAINED THE MARIN IN FAVOR OF THE KING."

PREMIER CONSTANTINE TSALDARIS, PREMIER OF THE ROYALIST-DOMINATED GREEK GOVERNMENT, WAS EN ROUTE TO LONDON FROM PARIS TONIGHT TO INFORM THE KING OFFICIALLY OF THE RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITE.

MEANWHILE, OFFICIAL BRITISH QUARTERS DECLINED TO GIVE ANY DETAILS OF THE PARTIAL BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM GREECE, OTHER THAN TO STATE THAT IT WAS PART OF A GENERAL REALIGNMENT OF MIDDLE EAST FORCES.

REVISION OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY, INVOLVING EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT, IS "NOT NECESSARILY" A PART OF THE PICTURE, A SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING THAT THE PROCESS WAS A NORMAL POST-WAR RESHUFFLE "WITHOUT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE." HE DECLINED TO STATE THE NUMBER OF TROOPS BEING WITHDRAWN, BUT SAID ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DIVISIONS THERE WAS BEING SPLIT UP AND THAT THE TROOPS EVACUATED WERE NOT LIKELY TO BE REPLACED.

THIS INFORMANT SAID THE DECISION TO REDUCE BRITISH FORCES IN THE COUNTRY WAS MADE "SOME WEEKS AGO" -- BEFORE LAST SUNDAY'S PLEBISCITE.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS TODAY URGED THAT WHEN THE KING RETURNED TO GREECE, BRITISH TROOPS SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN.

(EDS: MK IN 6TH GRAF FROM BOTTOM READ X X X EXPLAINED THE MARGIN IN)
TA316PED

VARSAW, SEPT. 4-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY MRS.

RENE DMOCHOWSKA, FORMER CHICAGOAN AND U.S. EMBASSY TRANSLATOR WHO WAS ARRESTED 12 DAYS AGO, WAS SUSPECTED OF "RECEIVING ARMS FROM THE UNDERGROUND."

GEN. VICTOR GROS, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON THE CHARGES, EXCEPT TO SAY THAT SHE WAS ARRESTED BY POLISH SECURITY POLICE AND THAT, "AS A POLISH CITIZEN, SHE CANNOT RECEIVE ARMS FROM UNDERGROUND TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT BEING ARRESTED."

EMBASSY RECORDS LISTED MRS. DMOCHOWSKA, 34, AS A NATIVE OF CHICAGO WHO CAME TO POLAND IN 1928. THESE RECORDS INCLUDED A CHICAGO BIRTH CERTIFICATE AND A PASSPORT ISSUED IN WARSAW IN 1934.

GROS INSISTED, HOWEVER, THAT SHE WAS BORN IN POLAND. HE PRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHS OF AN IDENTIFICATION CARD, WHICH HE SAID HAD BEEN ISSUED TO HER BY GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES, DESCRIBING HER AS A POLISH CITIZEN.

GROS ALSO SAID HER NAME WAS ON THE POLISH LIST OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS. U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE SAID HE HAD DEMANDED AN EXPLANATION OF THE ARREST, BUT HAD RECEIVED ONLY "CONFLICTING INFORMATION."

THE EMBASSY FIRST ANNOUNCED THE ARREST AT 10:27, AND SAID THAT MRS. DMOCHOWSKA HAD BEEN EMPLOYED THERE SINCE LAST NOVEMBER. SHE WAS AN AUNT, PETRONELLA ZECHOWSKI, IN CHICAGO.

JK1038PED

Moscow, Sept. 4--(AP)--The American Embassy News Bulletin, which is circulated among foreign diplomats and Americans in Moscow, carried a 500-word news story today on the letter which Donald M. Nelson, wartime chief of production in the United States, sent to Premier Stalin urging greater trade relations between Russia and the United States as the basis for assured peace.

The ~~EMBASSY NEWS BULLETIN~~ story, which appeared under the headline "Donald Nelson Writes Stalin on Russo-American Amity," took up the first

page and a half of the 10-page mimeographed bulletin.

(Nelson, who originally wrote the ~~EMB~~ letter hypothetically for his forthcoming book "Arsenal Of Democracy," decided to send it to ~~STALIN~~ Stalin and did so through the Russian Embassy in Washington.)

pw james 00800 reh 1157a.

DODD TOLD THE CONFERENCE THE UNITED STATES WAS "STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THE OBJECTIVES LAID DOWN." HE RECOMMENDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN F.A.O. COMMISSION TO WORK OUT IN DETAIL AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR STABILIZATION OF FARM PRICES AT LEVELS FAIR TO PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS. ~~ADD Copenhagen (Food) X XX unity~~ DAY

"WE BELIEVE THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AT THIS SESSION OF F.A.O. AND THAT IT SHOULD MAKE ITS REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE," DODD SAID. HE EMPHASIZED "THE IMPORTANCE OF PREPARING NOW TO MEET FOOD AND FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE FUTURE."

FH1035AED

GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S REGIME DECLINED LAST SATURDAY TO ASSIST IN THE PURSUIT OF DEGRELLE ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD BE "CONTRARY TO TRADITIONAL SPANISH GENTLEMANLINESS."

THE SPANISH CABINET IN A STATEMENT SAID THE CHARGES AGAINST DEGRELLE WERE "POLITICAL" AND THAT "NEITHER INTERNATIONAL NOR SPANISH LAW" REQUIRED SPAIN TO HELP IN SEARCHING FOR HIM.

WD553PED

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 4-(AP)-CHAIRMAN JOHN KEDWICK TOLD THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TODAY THAT "UNTIL CHINA'S GENERAL ECONOMIC POSITION IMPROVES AND HER INTERNAL COSTS OF LIVING, LABOR AND TRANSPORTATION ARE LOWERED THERE DOESN'T APPEAR TO BE ANY HOPE THAT PROSPEROUS EXPORT TRADE WILL BE RESUMED."

HE SAID PRICES FOR MOST CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES THE PAST FEW MONTHS HAVE BEEN FAR IN EXCESS OF WHAT BUYERS ABROAD COULD AFFORD.

EMPLOYERS ARE ALARMED AT STEADILY RISING WAGES, HE CONTINUED, AND WHILE THEY REALIZE WAGES MUST BE INCREASED IN RELATION TO THE RISING COST OF LIVING "IT IS DIFFICULT NOT TO BELIEVE THAT MANY OF THE DEMANDS MADE ON EMPLOYERS HAVE BEEN THE RESULT OF ORGANIZED

COST OF LIVING "IT IS DIFFICULT NOT TO BELIEVE THAT MANY OF THE DEMANDS MADE ON EMPLOYERS HAVE BEEN THE RESULT OF ORGANIZED AGITATION. X X X

"IT COSTS AS MUCH TO MOVE A MOTOR CAR ACROSS THE WHANGPOO (THE RIVER BESIDE WHICH SHANGHAI IS BUILT) AS IT DOES ACROSS THE PACIFIC."

HE EXPRESSED ANXIETY OVER THE GROWTH OF CERTAIN "MONOPOLISTIC CHINESE ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE CONTINUANCE COULD ONLY HAVE A DISTURBING EFFECT ON NORMAL CHANNELS OF TRADE."

KEDWICK SAID APPREHENSION THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD SWAMP CHINA'S TRADE TO THE EXCLUSION OF BRITAIN'S WAS UNJUSTIFIED; THAT THERE WAS ENOUGH FOR ALL.

HE SAID PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE IMPORTER INCLUDED SERIOUS PILFERAGE; AN UNDULY LARGE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE DUE TO ROUGH HANDLING, LONG DELAYS IN PASSING CUSTOMS AND TREMENDOUS CHARGES FOR HANDLING AND DELIVERING.

FJ639ACS

SEP 5 1946

30. 24-5137

THUS THE CHANGING MILITARY PICTURE HAD CLEARED COMMUNISTS FROM SOUTHERN JEHOL, THE THIRD OF FIVE KEY AREAS WHICH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK DEMANDED THEY EVACUATE AS A CONDITION FOR PEACE. THEY EARLIER HAD YIELDED THE TSINGTAO-TSINAN RAILWAY, AND GOVERNMENT FORCES HAVE OCCUPIED KEY CITIES IN MANCHURIA, A FOURTH AREA, SHANTUNG AND SHANSI PROVINCES, SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S \$3.-, \$'. A FIFTH POINT, CONT

AND S

AND SHANSI PROVINCES, SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS. A FIFTH POINT, CONTROL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN NORTH KIANGSU PROVINCE, REMAINS TO BE NEGOTIATED.

IT STILL WAS NOT CLEAR WHAT CHIANG MIGHT SAY TO THE COMMUNIST DEMAND THAT A CEASE-FIRE ORDER FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY ANY AGREEMENT UPON SEATS IN THE PROPOSED ALL-PARTY STATE COUNCIL. THE REDS ALSO MAINTAINED THAT A TRUCE SHOULD BE ORDERED REGARDLESS OF WHO HELD THE FIVE AREAS LISTED BY CHIANG. DISCUSSION OF BOTH OF THESE MAJOR ISSUES WAS CERTAIN TO PRECEDE ANY COALITION COUNCIL.

DISPATCHES FROM THE NORTHERN FRONT SAID THAT GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS ALREADY WERE ENROUTE TO CHIHFENG AND CHENGTEH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TOM MASTERSON ALSO FOUND SOME EVIDENCE THAT AT LEAST A PART OF THE FACILITIES HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM KALGAN, COMMUNIST BASE 175 MILES WEST OF CHENGTEH. COMMUNIST GUARD JUNG-CHEN TOLD MASTERSON; HOWEVER, THAT KALGAN WOULD BE STRONGLY DEFENDED IF ATTACKED.

OTHER DISPATCHES TOLD OF HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MUKDEN AREA, AND HINTED AT A POSSIBLE BATTLE SOON FOR QIN, 300 MILES NORTH OF MUKDEN. DS118APS

EDL:RS

NANKING-NICHT LEA, CHINESE (2KX) INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF BEGINNING "THE STUART" X X J. LIGHTON STUART.

LATER, HOWEVER, COMMUNIST NEGOTIATOR CHOU EN-LAI MET WITH GENERAL MARSHALL FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS, AND GOVERNMENT COMMITTEEMEN ALSO CALLED. BUT NONE WOULD COMMENT ON THE SESSION.

THE COMMUNIST X X X FIFTH GRAF.

(THE A.P.)

JQ824PCS

HICKAM FIELD, HAWAII, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE U.S. AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THE B-29 "PACUSAN DREAMBOAT" PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE READY TO HOP OFF FOR CAIRO UNTIL AFTER SATURDAY.

JQ825PCS

DISPATCHES FROM NASIK, 117 MILES NORTH OF BOMBAY, REPORTED COMMUNAL RIOTING THERE YESTERDAY IN WHICH THREE WERE SLAIN AND 30 INJURED. POLICE, WHO THRICE OPENED FIRE TO DISPERSE MOBS, IMPOSED A STRICT CURFEW AND CALLED FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE FROM NEARBY DEOLALI.

I.I. CHUNDRIGAR, PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MOSLEM LEAGUE, APPEALED MEANWHILE TO MOSLEMS TO REMOVE BLACK FLAGS WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN FLYING AS A SIGN OF PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW INTERIM INDIAN GOVERNMENT, IN WHICH THE MOSLEM LEAGUE HAS REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE.

THE FLYING OF THE FLAGS COINCIDED WITH THE START OF THE DISORDERS SUNDAY AND HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF CONTENTION EVER SINCE.

IN CALCUTTA CONDITIONS WERE REPORTED SLOWLY RETURNING TO NORMAL, BUT IT WAS INDICATED THAT EXTRAORDINARY POLICE AND MILITARY PRECAUTIONS

PROBABLY WOULD REMAIN IN FORCE THROUGH SEPT. 12, WHEN THE BENGAL LEGISLATURE CONVENES.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED PLANS TO INCREASE THE CALCUTTA POLICE FORCE FROM 5,000 TO 8,000 AS A RESULT OF RECENT RIOTING, WHICH IT SAID PROVED THE PRESENT FORCES WERE UNABLE TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER. *add Bombay (day-noon) XXX Disorders (night)*
MORE THAN 2,500 ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF LOOTING, ARSON AND ASSAULT DURING THE CALCUTTA RIOTS WILL BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL SOON IN BATCHES. BAIL HAS BEEN REFUSED IN MOST CASES.

RB341AED

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS RELEASED A STATEMENT TODAY FROM TWO SOVIET FLIERS ACKNOWLEDGING "EVERY COURTESY," AFTER THEY HAD LANDED IN U.S.-OCCUPIED SOUTHERN KOREA AUG. 25. THE FLIERS HAVE SINCE RETURNED TO SOVIET TERRITORY.

THE STATEMENT WAS SIGNED BY JUNIOR LT. NILILAR IVANOVITCH GUSEV, PILOT, AND SENIOR LT. EUGENIE LEONTOVICH IVANCHENKO, WHO BECAME LOST EN ROUTE FROM VLADIVOSTOK TO DAIREN AND LANDED ON KIMP AIRFIELD. IT SAID IN PART:

"WE DESIRE TO STATE AT THIS TIME THAT UPON OUR LANDING ON U.S.-CONTROLLED TERRITORY IN KOREA SOUTH OF THE 38TH DEGREE PARALLEL, WE WERE AFFORDED EVERY COURTESY OF THE ARMED FORCES STATIONED THEREAT...

"OUR FOOD WAS THE SAME SERVED TO FIELD GRADE OFFICERS AT THIS BASE. WE WERE AT NO TIME PLACED UNDER GUARD, AND WE WERE ALLOWED TO RETAIN OUR PISTOLS AND WEAR THEM AT ANY TIME...WE WERE ALLOWED FULL ACCESS TO ALL FACILITIES...WE WERE INTERROGATED ROUTINELY AND AT NO TIME WERE WE FORCED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS. WE WERE UNDER DURESS AT NO TIME DURING OUR VISIT TO THIS BASE."

JQ941PCS NM

TOKYO, SEPT. 4-(AP)-LT. GEN. ZINOVI PECHKOFF, CHIEF OF THE FRENCH LIAISON MISSION IN JAPAN, WILL ENPLANE FRIDAY FOR SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, FOR AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, ADM. THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU. IN HIS ABSENCE, JEAN BRIONVAL, DIPLOMATIC ADVISOR AND FIRST COUNCILLOR, WILL ACT AS FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

FRA15ACS

MORIOLA WAS AN OCCUPATION OFFICIAL IN THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT THERE IN 1937.

MORIOLA, WHOSE TESTIMONY BY AFFIDAVIT YESTERDAY ACCUSED FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO OF STARTING THE WAR AGAINST BRITAIN AND AMERICA, MODIFIED THAT STATEMENT IN HIS ORAL TESTIMONY TODAY. DEFENSE QUESTIONING BROUGHT MORIOLA'S ADMISSION THAT HE WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO KNOW TOJO'S POLICIES BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

"I MEANT THAT AFTER THE PACIFIC WAR STARTED, TOJO PROSECUTED IT," HE CONCLUDED. *add Tokyo (war crimes) V x x China*

IN EARLIER TESTIMONY, TOO, HE HAD WRITTEN THAT OPIUM WAS SOLD OPENLY IN JAPANESE-DOMINATED NORTH CHINA--WHILE TODAY HE SAID IT WAS "NOT POSSIBLE" TO ENFORCE ANTI-OPIUM LAWS, BECAUSE "THERE WAS NO STABLE GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE THEM." JAPANESE, HE ADDED, DID THEIR BEST.

JQ1043PCS NM

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, SEPT. 4-(AP)-MARIAN KETT, 27, KEITH HOUSE, MAIDHEAD, BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND, AND CAPT. S. Y. ABBAS, 25, BURMA CAMPAIGN VETERAN OF THE BRITISH INDIAN DIVISION, WILL BE MARRIED TOMORROW AT THE OFFICERS CLUB HERE. THEIR ROMANCE BEGAN ON THE SS DUNERA ENROUTE FROM SINGAPORE TO JAPAN SIX MONTHS AGO.

THE BRIDE-TO-BE, A DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. F. L. KETT OF THE BERKSHIRE ADDRESS, IS IN GREAT BRITAIN'S FIRST AND NURSING YEOMANRY.

ABBAS IS A SONN OF MR. AND MRS. S. GHULAM ABBAS OF NASIR MANZIL, CHARKHAR STATE, CENTRAL INDIA.

FJA19ACS

KURE, JAPAN, SEPT. 4-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. W. BRIDGEFORD, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY, IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW BY AIR, ACCOMPANIED BY A PARTY OF SUPPLY TRANSPORT OFFICERS.

FJA16ACS

PEARL HARBOR, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DAVID W. BENNETT, CHIEF BOATSWAIN MATE, OF CHARLESTON, S.C., AND GEORGE C. MUTH, MACHINISTS MATE 1/C, OF NEWPORTSVILLE, PA., HAD PLEADED GUILTY TO THE CHARGE OF WILFULLY AND KNOWINGLY APPLYING UNITED STATES PROPERTY FOR THEIR OWN USE.

THEIR PLEA WAS MADE AFTER VICE ADM. JOHN L. HALL, JR., DISTRICT NAVAL COMMANDER, HAD ORDERED TWO CHARGES DROPPED--STEALING SUBSISTENCE STORES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CONSPIRACY.

SENTENCES WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN 10 DAYS AFTER HALL REVIEWS THE RECORDS.

EW

PETER N. ZALCANES, SEAMEN 1/C, OF LOWELL, MASS., *SEP 5 1946* BE TRIED IN TWO WEEKS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME CASE.

EW13PCS

30.24-5139

NIGHT LEAD PIPS

MANILA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5-(AP)-LUIS TARUC, LEADER OF CENTRAL LUZON'S FIGHTING PEASANTS, REPORTEDLY CALLED A MEETING OF HIS SUBORDINATES TODAY TO DECIDE WHETHER TO SURRENDER OR CONTINUE RESISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS SAID MORE THAN 1,300 HUKBALAHAP LEADERS ALREADY WERE UNDER ARREST IN A GOVERNMENT ROUNDUP.

MILITARY POLICE REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF MANDILI, A PEASANT STRONGHOLD IN CENTRAL LUZON'S SWAMPS, BUT THE PEASANTS, AS USUAL, HAD WITHDRAWN BEFORE THE MILITARY POLICE ENTERED IN THE WAKE OF HEAVY SHELLING. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SAID TARUC'S HUKBALAHAPS (A LEFTIST PEASANT ORGANIZATION OF FORMER GUERRILLAS) WERE UNDECIDED WHETHER TO CONTINUE FIGHTING. WIDESPREAD STRIFE BROKE OUT RECENTLY WHEN THE HUKS REFUSED TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS TO THE GOVERNMENT. THEY INSISTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT FIRST MUST ADOPT A "REFORM PROGRAM."

JQ938PCS

MANILA, SEPT. 4 (AP) MANY MAYORS IN NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE TODAY CHARGED THAT PHILIPPINE ARMY MILITARY POLICE MADE "UNLAWFUL MASS ARRESTS" OF THE HUKBALAHAPS' NATIONAL PEASANTS UNION COMMITTEE ON LABOR ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

NEARLY 400 ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE THIS WEEK IN NUEVA ECIJA ALONE. MANY WERE MADE DESPITE PROTESTS OF THE MAYORS OF MUNICIPALITIES AFFECTED.

THE MAYORS PROTESTED "SINCE CIVIL WAR HAS NOT BEEN DECLARED, CIVIL AUTHORITIES ARE NOT TO BE IGNORED IN THE (GOVERNMENT) CAMPAIGN TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER" IN CENTRAL LUZON.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR GABRIEL BELMONTE CALLED A CONFERENCE MAJ. MAXIMO NOCETE, MP PROVINCIAL COMMANDER, AND PROVINCIAL ATTORNEY AMADO SANTIAGO.

NOCETE PRODUCED A COPY OF A RADIOGRAM FROM BRIG. GEN. MARIANO CASTANEDA, PHILIPPINE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, WHICH SPECIFICALLY NAMED ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE MEMBERS WERE TO BE ARRESTED.

PRESIDENT ROXAS YESTERDAY ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING HE HAD NOT AUTHORIZED MASS ARRESTS.

DS552APS NM

GUAM, AUG. 30-(DELETED)-(AP)-THE MILITARY COURT HEARING THE CANNIBALISM-MURDER TRIAL OF 14 JAPANESE WAS TOLD TODAY THAT ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS ORDERED TWO KANS (ABOUT 17 POUNDS) OF FLESH CUT FROM THE BODY OF A BEHEADED AMERICAN AND PREPARED FOR A PARTY IN HIS QUARTERS OF CHICHI JIMA IN THE BONIN ISLANDS IN FEBRUARY, 1945.

CAPT. YOSHIHARU KANMURI OF THE JAPANESE ARMY TESTIFIED THAT THE ORDER CAME FROM MAJ. SUEO MATOBA, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS.

KANMURI SAID THAT AFTER THE BEHEADED AMERICAN HAD BEEN BURIED HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM MATOBA INSTRUCTING HIM TO HAVE A SURGEON EXHUME THE BODY AND CUT THE FLESH FROM IT.

ABOUT A MONTH LATER, HE ADDED, HE SAW LIVER, ASSERTEDLY TAKEN FROM THE BODY OF ANOTHER AMERICAN, SERVED AT A PARTY GIVEN BY MATOBA, WHO SAID HUMAN LIVER WAS "GOOD MEDICINE."

THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANTS ARE VICE ADM. KUNZO MORI, WHO COMMANDED JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES AT CHICHI JIMA, AND LT. GEN. YOSHIO TACHIBANA, THEN COMMANDING THE JAPANESE 109TH DIVISION. THE PROSECUTION IS ATTEMPTING TO SHOW THAT THEY KNEW OF CANNIBALISM BEING PRACTICED IN THE BONINS.

JQ815PCS

Panama, Panama, sept. 4-9ap)-U.S. Ambassador frank t. hines

left by military plane for miami this afternoon, en route to washington

for consultations on his negotiations with panama

on the return of sites ~~which had been~~ used by the United

States during the war.

SEP 5 1946

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BRITAIN DENOUNCES ATTACK ON GREECE

UN Council Disputes Charges Made by Ukraine.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 5-(AP) Great Britain today denounced the Soviet Ukraine's complaint to the United Nations Security Council against Greece and the United Kingdom as "unbridled propaganda" in a six-hour meeting climaxed by a decision to go into secret session at 6 p.m. tomorrow in New York.

Public Session Monday
The next public hearing of the Ukraine case was set for 3 p.m. Monday.

Sir ~~Robert~~ Cadogan, British delegate, said the "Ukraine has failed entirely to make a case" and added that if the council was used to air such complaints it would be brought "into disrepute and the purpose of the Charter of the United Nations will be defeated."

Dr. Oscar Lange of Poland, council chairman, said the secret meeting was called to enable delegates to discuss their report to the General assembly, which convenes in New York Sept. 23.

Paul Hasluck of Australia proposed the week-end adjournment to allow delegates time to consult their governments on the Greek case, which he said had now passed

ed into the stage where the council must decide its next course. Taking the floor for the first time since the complaint was filed, Cadogan twice struck at Moscow in assailing the charges.

"Conditions in Greece would be better than they are if it were not for communist pressure and propaganda inside her territory and along her borders," he said, and then added:

"While Greece is exposed to incessant attacks from the press and radio of her northern neighbors and from Moscow, and while former enemy states are encouraged to make baseless claims for Greek territory, Greece cannot enjoy freedom from fear."

Cadogan said he would not claim that the situation in Greece was perfect and tranquil "by Soviet standards or even by British democratic standards."

He contended however, that "conditions in Greece are not nearly in such a sorry plight as in certain other European countries whose situations have not as yet been investigated by this council."

Speaking in an unusually harsh tone, Cadogan defended the presence of British troops as legitimate under requests from the Greek government and generally dismissed the charges of Dmitri Manuilsky, Ukrainian foreign minister, as "simply a rehash of the case brought in London (last winter) by the Soviet delegate."

Greece Denies

Accusations

Of Russ

SEP 6 1946

Lake Success, N.Y., Sept. 5 (AP). Vassili Dendramis, Greek representative to the United Nations, charged today that the Soviet Union is carrying on a "war of nerves" against the Greek Government. He vigorously denied Russian accusations that Greece is threatening the peace of the Balkans.

Dendramis appeared before the United Nations Security Council to present Greece's answer to the charges made yesterday by Dmitri Manuilsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Ukraine, and outlined earlier by Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Union delegate to the Council.

The Greek representative called today's situation, in which Greece for the second time in the year has been called on to defend itself before the Security Council, a "bitter drama."

"Devoted To Peace"

Instead of threatening the Albanians and Bulgarians, Dendramis said, Greece is more than ever devoted to peace. He called the Albanians and Bulgarians "hideous collaborationists" in the war.

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Referring to the Ukrainian accusation that the Greek Government has instigated incidents on the Albanian border, Dendramis said no armistice has ever been signed with Albania and that Greece and Albania are still at war.

Secretary General Trygve Lie announced last night that the United Nations General Assembly would convene in New York, September 23, as scheduled, despite Soviet Russia's action in proposing to the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Council in Paris yesterday, that the session be postponed to November and be shifted to Paris or Geneva.

Hopes For Agreement

The United Nations headquarters staff was hopeful today that Russia would agree to having the Assembly convene on schedule even though it may conflict with the peace conference and mean a shuffling of diplomats between New York and Paris.

In issuing an official call for the Assembly to convene on the scheduled date, Lie emphasized that no formal request for a postponement had been received here and disclosed that President Truman had been invited to make the welcoming address.

Lie's announcement emphasized that he had just conferred with Arkady Sobolev, an assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, on Sobolev's return from a hurried flying trip to Paris. Sobolev, a Russian, had been sent by Lie to bring back the views of the big powers on the assembly meeting.

A flurry was created in Paris yesterday when A. Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, made his proposal that the Assembly meeting be postponed.

Postponed Once

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France protested and insisted that the Assembly meet in New York September 23. The sessions had already

been once postponed from September 3 to avoid conflict with the prolonged Paris conference.

Lie's reference to Sobolev's trip strongly suggested that the Russian had been in touch with the Soviet delegation.

Despite Vishinsky's proposal for a change of time and venue for the Assembly meeting, a spokesman for the Secretariat here said it was considered highly unlikely that a request for postponement would be made. However, in the event Vishinsky renews his opposition to meeting in New York this month, the Secretariat would be faced with the problem of polling the 51 United Nations and would probably let a majority vote prevail.

It was generally considered too late to overtake some of the delegations reported already en route to New York.

UN Atomic Energy Group Agrees on Scientific Report

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP) Complete agreement by all 12 members of the Scientific and Technical committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission on a report on scientific aspects of atomic safeguards was reported authoritatively tonight.

It was said to be the first time since the atomic energy question had come before the United Nations commission that such unanimous agreement had been achieved.

The same 12 nations which hold seats on the commission are represented on the scientific committee—the 11 members of the Security Council plus Canada.

Details Withheld

While the details of the report were not divulged pending its publication, possibly next week, it was said that the scientists commented at length on safeguards necessary to harness atomic energy but made no recommendations. The report was described as a "doctor's diagnosis" rather than a prescription for atomic control.

The report explains the processes of atomic energy and tells where in these processes diversion can take place for military purposes unless safeguards are applied. It does not advocate any safeguards, merely telling where they can be placed, if desired, and where they would be easier or harder to apply.

In making up this first international report on atomic energy, the Scientific and Technical committee held 15 formal meetings. It will meet formally tomorrow at 2 p.m. at the United Nations headquarters here for final action.

The report then will go to the commission's committee No. 2, probably next Monday or Tuesday.

Most of the report was written by the chairman, Prof. H. A. Kramers, of the Netherlands. Prof. S. P. Alexandrov, of Russia, who recently

joined the committee after observing the Bikini atomic tests, wrote one section on raw materials. He is one of the world's foremost authorities on that subject.

The Americans were said to have limited their participation in the report to published data.

No Opposition From Russia

It was said authoritatively that Russia has in no way signified any opposition to the report, which their member on the scientific committee has approved informally. It

was understood that the final, formal vote of approval on the report was delayed until tomorrow so that Russia government representatives could read it before official approval was given.

Committee No. 2 is directly concerned with the political phases of atomic control, but it was at the request of this committee more than a month ago that the scientists launched their study.

The Atomic Energy commission began consideration of plans for controlling atomic energy last June 14 when Bernard M. Baruch, United States member of the commission, proposed the American plan at the commission's first meeting.

That plan envisions an atomic development authority which would control all phases of the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The United States urged that atomic weapons be outlawed and said it would dispose of its bombs and cease making bombs once adequate controls were established. It also said there must be no veto on atomic energy control.

Soviet Russia quickly laid down its plan and insisted, and was maintained in subsequent debate, that there must be no tampering with the veto power in the United Nations Security council.

There has been no agreement on the principal differences between the American and Russian plans.

London Paper Says Russia Might Quit United Nations

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—The London Daily Mail, quoting "reliable information," speculated in a Paris dispatch today that Russia might withdraw from the United Nations organization.

Wilson Broadbent, the newspaper's diplomatic correspondent, emphasized there was no official intimation that Russia was planning to quit the United Nations, but set forth the following as indications of the "likely trend of Soviet policy":

"In the past, as within the Communist party are no longer interested in international co-operation because they are convinced the western powers are completely and unremittently opposed to their own conceptions. . . . That probably within the next

six months, or even earlier, Soviet Russia will sever relations with the Western powers, retreat into isolation and form her own 'international' organization as a rival to United Nations organization for preserving the peace in her sphere of influence."

Makes Gromyko Smile

Lake Success, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Union delegate to the United Nations Security Council, smiled today over a London Daily Mail dispatch from Paris speculating that Russia might withdraw from the United Nations.

"I do not know about it," he said. Dmitri Manuisky, Ukraine Foreign Minister, laughed and said: "The Daily Mail knows more about it than Manuisky does."

ARAB REVEALS PALESTINE AIM SEP 6 1946 Constitutional Government To Be Demanded, He Says

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Arab states will demand establishment of an Arab constitutional government in the Holy Land at the British-sponsored Palestine talks, an Arab leader declared today amid indications that the Jews would not attend the conference.

Prince Feisal, chief of Saudi Arabia's delegation to the confer-

ence, disclosed the Arab stand in Cairo, and declared the Arab states would reject the partition and federation schemes.

A Jewish informant and a British official both said that the Jewish Agency had rejected the British invitation to participate in the talks. Reports from Jerusalem said that "nonagency" individuals and associations invited were unlikely to attend because they all adhered to the "principles of inner Zionist discipline."

In Cairo, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary of the Arab League, said the Arab states were going to the conference because they and Palestinian Arabs had agreed unanimously at the Bludan Conference months ago to submit the Palestine case to the United Nations. The Arab Higher Executive of Palestine has since rejected the invitation to participate in the talks.

Failure Predicted

Arab leaders have predicted that next week's conference would be a failure, giving the Arabs a basis for taking the Palestine case to the United Nations.

Azzam Pasha said the Bludan decisions were taken secretly when, he added, President Truman was pressing for immediate entry of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and the question had become critical.

In Cairo, Prince Feisal was asked whether Saudi Arabia would cancel oil concessions held by American companies if the United States insisted upon further Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Question Called Premature

"The question of canceling oil concessions with America has not so far been discussed," he replied. "And it is premature. United States policy is not yet clear to us."

"When we know definitely that the American Government and nation, and not only one small group, is against the Arabs then the Arab states will meet and make decisions."

Prince Feisal said it was to America's interest to improve political relations with the Arabs and the position in the Middle East.

In its regular bulletin issued in Cairo, the Arab League said there would be no peace in Palestine or the Middle East unless the Palestine case was solved "rightly" by giving the country to the "original inhabitants," protecting it from "Zionist conquerors," and destroying Zionism throughout the world.

Nonagency Invitations

The British Government announced yesterday that about sixteen nonagency Jews in Britain and Palestine have been asked to come to London, irrespective of the Jewish Agency's decision. Previously, the Government had undertaken to consult the agency before inviting other Jewish representatives.

Invitations to the following nonagency Jewish bodies and personalities were delivered today, according to an official announcement:

United Kingdom—The Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Agudath Israel World Association, and

the acting chief rabbi, Dr. Dayton Lazarus.

Palestine—Ben Zvi, of the Vaad Leumi; Chief Rabbis Dr. I. Herzog and Dr. Ben Zion Uziel; Mrs. Golda Meyerson, of the Histadruth; Mordecai Bentov, of the Hashomer Hatzir; I. Rokach, mayor of Tel Aviv; S. Rosenbluth, of the Aliya Hadasha; Rabbi Isaac Meyer Levin, of the Agudath Israel, Dr. Senator, of the Ichud, and A. Sprinzak, of the Histadruth.

"Conciliatory Terms"

A British informant said the Jewish Agency's reply was couched in "conciliatory terms."

One official British source said it was unlikely that the British Government would recede from its announced decision to consider "federalization" as the starting point for conference discussions.

A Jewish Agency spokesman reiterated today that his organization's difference with the British Government was because the Jews wanted the "statehood" principle accepted by Britain.

Jews Reject Bid

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—Prospects of Jewish participation in British-sponsored triangular talks on Palestine receded today when the Jewish Agency refused to attend and Jerusalem dispatches reported that non-Agency Jewish individuals and organizations were not likely to accept invitation.

Government sources and Jewish informants said the Jewish Agency had rejected an invitation to participate in the discussions scheduled for Monday although authoritative Jewish sources said the door had been left open for a last-minute change of mind.

Non-Agency Invitations

The British announced that several non-Agency Jewish bodies and representatives had been invited.

Dispatches from Jerusalem said, however, that even individuals and associations who disagree with the Jewish Agency were unlikely to accept invitations because they all adhered to "the principle of Inner Zionist discipline" and recognized that the views of the Jewish Agency were "majority views" and the result of decisions by the Inner Zionist Council.

A Government informant said it was unlikely that the Government would recede from its decision to consider the plan for a division of Palestine into four Federal zones as the starting basis of the proposed discussions. It was upon this point, an Agency spokesman said, that the Jewish Agency rejected the invitation.

Conciliatory Terms Used
The agency's letter to the British Government was reported to have been couched in the most conciliatory terms.

This informant said the next move was up to the British Government.

He added that rejection of the invitation did not affect the willingness of agency leaders to make themselves available for consultation during the conference, called in another attempt to settle the problem of Palestine.

The Arab Higher Executive in Palestine also has declined to participate. However, representatives of Arab League states are coming.

Mufti Warrant Still Valid

Jerusalem, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today, in response to a question, that a warrant of arrest issued in the fall of 1937 for Haj Amin el Hussein, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, is still in force.

The warrant was issued following the murder in Nazareth of L. Y. Andrews, Galilee district commissioner. The Arab Higher Committee subsequently was outlawed and a number of its members were arrested and deported. The Mufti fled Palestine.

Most stories about the Mufti, now in Cairo, still are censored in the Palestine press.

TRUMAN RESUMES STUDY OF PLAN ON PALESTINE ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The controversial plan for a four-way division of Palestine, including an American monetary grant to the Arabs, is still under study, President Truman said today.

He declared, at the same time, that he still is trying to get 100,000 European Jews admitted to the British mandate, but he had nothing to say about any progress.

The discussion was touched off at his news conference when a reporter asked whether, in view of "the open covenants policy," he would make public his letter last month to Prime Minister Attlee. The President said that it has all been said.

Word from authoritative British government sources at the time was that the United States refused to participate in the plan proposed by a British-American cabinet committee and that Mr. Truman wrote he could neither accept nor reject it without "the support of the American people."

Asked specifically today whether he had rejected the plan, the chief executive answered that the report still is under consideration.

Then he was asked about the proposal that the United States contribute \$300,000,000 to raise the economic, social and educational standards of the Arabs, of which \$50,000,000 would be earmarked for the Arabs in Palestine. This plan immediately brought objections from some congressmen. Mr. Truman said this is still under discussion and he would rather not discuss it publicly.

The cabinet experts' plan, drafted by a committee headed by Henry F. Grady, proposed to set up four districts in Palestine, including an Arab province and a Jewish province, and permit the Jews themselves to admit as many immigrants as they wish to their own section.

Both the Arabs and Jews, however, are highly dissatisfied with the proposed division.

QUERY TRUMAN ON HOLY LAND

SEP 6 1946
Newsmen Are Told He Still Backs Jews' Entry.

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Conferences between American and British representatives on the Palestine problem are still under way, President Truman said today, adding that he was still pushing for the immigration of 100,000 Jews into the Holy Land.

His comment was made in response to news conference questions.

The President said that the substance of everything he had told the British on Palestine had become more or less general knowledge.

Asked if the Grady-Morrison report had been rejected, the President replied that it was still under consideration.

The Grady-Morrison report was prepared by British and American committees representing Cabinet officials of both governments. Although its text has never been officially published, it was reported to call for partitioning of Palestine into at least three provinces.

American government officials were understood to be dissatisfied with restrictions proposed to be placed on Jewish immigration and other features of the plan.

The President had no comment to make on a suggested Arab loan contained in the Grady-Morrison report.

Nazi Industrialists.

On another subject, the President said that the Allied governments are working on plans for the trial of Nazi industrialists who aided the Hitler war machine.

A decision on whether there will be an international trial will be made when current prosecutions of Nazi military men have been concluded, the President told his news conference.

Paul Porter to Stay?

On a domestic topic, the President told the news conference that he expects Paul Porter to continue in his post as OPA administrator. He replied no when a reporter asked if Porter had requested permission to resign as a result of differences with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. He added that he thought Porter would not seek to be relieved.

Porter had battled for reimposition of price ceilings at the levels of June 30, when the old OPA law expired. Anderson directed that meat ceilings be increased above the June 30 levels, but still held below the prices that prevailed during the no-control period.

Says Talk of War Puzzles White Russia

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The chief of UNRRA's mission to White Russia, Richard B. Scandrett, said today that the people of "the world's most devastated section" were completely puzzled by talk of a conflict between Russia and the Western Powers.

"All the energies are devoted to repairing what the Germans did to their country and they are

mystified by American and British suspicion of the Soviet Union," Scandrett, a New York Republican leader, declared at a news conference here before returning to the United States. The White Russian Resistance Movement operated a partisan force of 350,000 behind the German lines during three years of occupation.

British Steel Board Named

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The British government today named a board dominated by industrialists to oversee the modernization of the nation's iron and steel industry. Industrialists recently agreed to serve on the board with the understanding that they would not be called on for advice on nationalizing their own properties.

La Guardia Flying to U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—F. H. La Guardia ended a long European tour tonight with a fifty-minute talk with Prime Minister Attlee, then took off by plane for the United States with the remark, "I've got a whole lot to tell Mr. Truman."

ROCKETS OVER GREECE

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Greek Premier Constantine Tsaldaris said today that rockets had been seen over Greece during the last few days—one over Salonika and others over the Macedonian area.

"We do not know from which direction they came," the Premier said in an interview.

Rockets previously have been reported repeatedly over Sweden.

SOVIET SESSION DELAYED

LONDON, Sept. 5—(AP) The Moscow radio said tonight the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. had been postponed from Sept. 20 to Oct. 15. It did not give a reason.

London Experts See No Depression

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Wall Street's stock market drop and subsequent rally has caused considerable comment in London financial circles, but the general consensus is that the recession reflects what

one commentator called the "mercurial American temperament" rather than a serious symptom of economic weakness.

Experts tended to dismiss the theory that the decline foreshadowed a rough financial period. There was general agreement with the recently issued Bank of International Settlements report which said:

"There are good reasons for thinking that present day economies will be less exposed to business recession than those of 25 years ago."

The report added that a "temporary check" rather than a "real depression" seems indicated.

Only two of London's morning papers commented editorially on the slump.

"No Depression"

The conservative Daily Telegraph, in an editorial entitled "No Depression," said "the sharpness of the decline in New York has probably been accentuated by memories of 1929; by the mercurial American temperament; by the widespread belief which many in the United States hold in certain 'systems' of stock exchange prediction."

No "prolonged depression is in fact in sight," the Telegraph concluded.

The Financial Times said, "There may be disagreement in London about the accuracy of charts as market forecasters, but there certainly is no disposition to minimize the gravity of a ten-point slump on the main stock exchange of a country whose business trends are of direct concern to Great Britain and many other countries."

MOLOTOV RETURNS TO PEACE PARLEY

SEP 6 1946
Vishinsky Asks Conference to Reject All Italian Claims to Trieste.

PARIS, Sept. 5 — (AP) Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov returned late today to the European peace conference a few hours after his deputy, Andrei Vishinsky, had declared that Russia was supporting the Big Four agreement to internationalize Trieste only because of "political consideration."

Vishinsky, who asked the conference to "reject emphatically" all Italian claims to the Istrian peninsula and the strategic Adriatic port city, was not at the opening of the afternoon session, and it was be-

lieved he might be conferring with Molotov.

The Soviet embassy said that Molotov on his return from conferences in the Kremlin stopped in Berlin to meet with Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, Soviet military governor of Germany. Speculation arose that the Foreign Ministers council might be preparing to discuss the German situation.

Meanwhile, the Political and Ter-

ritorial commission for Romania voted 10 to 2 to uphold the Big Four decision to award Transylvania to Romania, dispelling hopes that Hungary's plea for 1,544 square miles of the area on the western border of Hungary would be heeded.

Australian Delegate F. K. O'Flaherty called upon the Big Four to justify the decision to give all of Transylvania to Romania while thousands of Hungarian nationals remained in the area. Soviet Delegate Alexander Bogomolov replied that the sole question was to nullify the Hitler award at Vienna which gave Transylvania to Hungary. (A. P.)

Vishinsky Hits Italy's Claim To Trieste

Paris, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, called on the 21-nation peace conference today to "reject emphatically" Italian claims to disputed Trieste.

Outlining Soviet Russia's stand on the leading territorial issue before the postwar conference, Vishinsky said that Yugoslavia has an "unquestionable right" to Trieste. He said the Soviet Union was supporting the Big Four agreement to make a free territory of the port only because of "political consideration."

The Russian diplomat, in a speech before the Italian Political and Territorial Commission, accused Ivanoe Bonomi, former Italian Premier, of "cloaking annexations with the flag of justice" in claiming the important Adriatic port for Italy.

To stand Big Four
Vishinsky made it plain that Russia would abide by the Big Four Foreign Ministers' decision to create the free territory of Trieste but

declared sharply:

"Yugoslavia has an unquestionable right to the port and town of Trieste. The decision of the Foreign Ministers contains a minimum of justice. In our opinion, it should contain a maximum of justice."

"But sometimes it is not possible to have a maximum of justice in dealing with political considerations. Sometimes when we are dealing with politics two and two don't make four—sometimes they add up to five."

Russia's voice in the Trieste dispute was heard on the fourth day of debate on the Istrian settlements. Italy and Yugoslavia have filed conflicting claims for the port, and Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) yesterday declared the United States wants to see an autonomous Trieste government "that will command respect of both Yugoslavia and Trieste."

In a biting personal attack on Bonomi and the Italian people, Vishinsky said that Italy's claim to Trieste was a manifestation of the old "annexationist and expansionist policy." Italy's motive, he added, was "a desire to grab up foreign properties." Yugoslavia's claim to Trieste was based, Vishinsky continued, on the dominant Slav population of the hinterland surrounding the port city—which has a majority of Italians within the city limits.

The Soviet Minister called the Act of Rapallo by which Italy obtained Trieste in the first World War as "an act of robbery." Bonomi, he declared, "became famous not by service to the people but by his dubious role as War Minister of the Fascist regime."

Meanwhile, Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov returned to Paris today after stopping over at Berlin, the Russian Embassy said. Molotov flew to Moscow last Saturday for conferences.

Choice For Russians

Considerable importance was attached to the Soviet stand on Trieste because until today the Russian delegation has never failed to support the Slav bloc in its demands and also the treaty clauses agreed upon by the Big Four—and this time the two are at odds.

While Italy clamored that "internationalizing Trieste"—as proposed by the Big Four—would be a "threat to world peace," Yugoslavia was demanding the whole Istrian Peninsula, including the port, and the Big Four was supposedly standing united on its agreement to make Trieste an internationalized zone.

Newsmen got one mild surprise yesterday when a peace conference subcommittee studying approxi-

mately 20 billion dollars in reparations claims against Italy decided to exclude correspondents from "certain sessions," with only the Russian delegate voting nay.

[In Rome, Giuseppe Saragat, president of the Italian Constituent Assembly, announced upon his return from Paris that an extraordinary session of the Assembly would be summoned soon to consider economic clauses of the proposed Italian peace treaty.]

[A Foreign Office spokesman said the \$20,000,000,000 in war claims against Italy roughly approximated the nation's entire wealth.]

Bevin To London

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain, is scheduled to attend another conference in London tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister of China, commented bleakly in a statement to correspondents last night on "the present discordant situation" at the peace conference.

He said he felt that treaties eventually would be concluded with the five former enemy countries whose fate is being considered now—Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Romania—but, he added:

"Unless serious efforts are made immediately after this conference, or even earlier, to create a better atmosphere of mutual confidence and co-operation among the major powers, I do not believe that any agreement on the peace settlements with Germany and Japan will be achieved."

U.S.-British Four-Point Accord On German Unity Is Announced

SEP 6

B. Kasyab KC
Berlin, Sept. 5 (AP)—A four-point agreement on a basic structure for economic merger of the American and British occupation zones in Germany, including establishment of administrative agencies manned by Germans given executive powers, was announced today by military governments of both countries.

The step is expected to reduce costs to the British and Americans, who have been compelled to import food and other commodities into the zones, and to improve German economic conditions, the announcement said.

Establishment of a common living standard with uniform rations, pooling of native economic resources, and setting up of common export-import policies are embraced in the agreement. There is no intent to forge political unity of the two zones, the announcement stressed.

The German-manned agencies will be located in various cities of the two zones, but there will be no joint capital city. A small supervisory group of United States and British officers will be situated adjacent to each German agency.

Exception In Pool

Reached after several weeks of negotiations for bizonal administrations for food and agriculture, finance, communications, transportation, trade and industry, the agreement embraces these principles:

1. A common standard of living with common food rations.
2. Pooling of resources originating in the two zones and sharing them on a basis of population needs, except commodities like coal which are subject to British-Russian-French-American agreement for allocation.
3. A common import policy which will limit exports to agreed items and quantities needed to supplement native resources to provide the agreed common standard of living.
4. An export policy to handle surpluses, with bizonal accord on items and quantities to be exported.

British Zone Increase

Immediate results are expected to include raising of the food ration

in the British zone to equal that in the American, which is 1,225 calories daily for the normal consumer. A hike in coal production in the British zone and improvement of transport is anticipated with establishment of more efficient administration.

Located in the American zone will be the joint agency for food

and agriculture at Kissingen and the finance agency at Frankfurt. The former will make decisions on collection, delivery, processing and distribution of food and fixing of food rations.

The British zone will get the economics (trade and industry) agency in Minden, and the transportation agency at Bielefeld. The latter will have a separate branch for maritime affairs, which will be located at Hamburg.

Russia, France Rejections

The American and British agreed to economic merger of their zones after Russia and France rejected an American invitation to merge all four zones for economic unity of all Germany.

"It is expected," said today's announcement, "that these new arrangements will reduce some of the restraints which prevented German economy in the United States and British zones from being self-supporting and will improve the economic condition of the German people, at the same time allowing a reduction in Allied subsidy to imports."

Unified Economic Setup Fixed For 2 Zones In Germany

SEP 6

Berlin, Sept. 5 (AP)—The American and British military governments today announced agreement on the basic structure for economic merger of their occupation zones in Germany, including a common standard of living, with uniform rations, and common import and export policies.

Agreement was achieved after several weeks of negotiations for joint administration in the fields of food and agriculture, finance, communications, transportation and trade and industry.

These will be implemented by bizonal executive agencies to be allocated in various cities of the two zones. There will be no joint capital for the zones.

Immediate Results

The immediate practical results of the agreement are expected to include a raising of the food ration in the British zone to equal that in the American—which is 1,225 calories daily for the normal consumer—most efficient administration and the raising of coal production in the British zone, and an improvement in transport conditions.

"It is expected that these new

arrangements will reduce some of the restraints which prevented German economy in the United States and British zones from becoming self-supporting and will improve the economic condition of the German people, at the same time allowing a reduction in Allied subsidy to imports," the announcement said.

Resources To Be Pooled

The home-produced resources of the two zones, except such items as coal which are subject to four-power agreement for allocation, will be pooled. A common import policy will limit imports to agreed items and quantities, and a common export policy will handle surpluses.

The joint agency for food and agriculture will be located at Bad Kissingen in the United States zone. It will make decisions on collection, delivery processing and distribution of food and the establishment of ration quotas.

The finance agency will be located at Frankfurt in the United States zone. Trade and industry

agency at Minden in the British zone, with a branch office at Hamburg to handle maritime angles. Details have not been settled for the communications agency.

Byrnes Party In Berlin On Way To Talk

Berlin, Sept. 5 (AP)—United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes arrived at Tempelhof Air-drome today en route to Stuttgart, where he is expected to deliver an

important speech tomorrow on American aims in Germany.

Almost on the same spot where Hitler used to receive visiting heads of state Byrnes was greeted by Ambassador Robert Murphy and Lieut. Gen. H. H. Clay, deputy United States military governor.

Byrnes was accompanied by Senators Tom Connally and Arthur H. Vandenberg; Benjamin V. Cohen, State Department counselor, and H. Freeman Matthews, chief of the department's European section. Mesdames Byrnes, Connally and Vandenberg were also in the party.

McNarney Statement

On the eve of Byrnes's speech, the United States Army commander in Europe, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, said that German Government in the American zone of occupation "offers reasons for optimism as to the future of German as a respected member in the society of nations."

McNarney spoke to a news conference at Frankfurt. He said German governmental machinery in his zone was "far advanced over that existing in any other zone."

Political and governmental progress is well on schedule, McNarney said, with the Laenderrat (Council of State) doing "an honest and efficient job." Governmental machinery in the United States zone is operating on democratic principles, he added.

GERMANS GAINING SELF-GOVERNMENT IN AMERICAN ZONE

3468 O'BEGON

FRANKFURT, Sept. 5—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney declared today that the progress of German self-government in the American zone was far advanced over the British, French and Russian zones, and that it offers the hope that Germany can become "a respected member in the society of nations."

He spoke at a news conference held on the eve of a speech in Stuttgart tomorrow by U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes which McNarney said would "elaborate and clarify" American policy in Germany. The European army commander refused to say whether there was any significant connection between his statements and Byrnes' speech.

U. S. NIGHT
"I wish to state without qualification that the German governmental machinery in the U. S. zone is far advanced over that existing in any other zone and that it is operating on democratic principles," he said.

"On the other hand, political progress for the whole of Germany is nil."

He said that "political and governmental progress is well on schedule in the American zone," and that the "Laenderrat (councils of state) are, without doubt, doing an honest and efficient job."

McNarney gave this boxscore on the progress of the American occupation since the war's end:

Demilitarization — Completed as far as the German armed forces were concerned, with the dismantling of military installations on schedule.

Reparations Delayed

Reparations — Slightly behind schedule, delayed by "failure to achieve economic unity of Germany and indecision regarding Germany's future boundaries."

Re-education — Excellent progress, with the army's youth program "the most important mission in democratizing Germany so far as I am concerned."

Law and order — Progress on schedule, with the U. S. constabulary "fast becoming an efficient organization for securing law and order and gaining the respect of our Allies and the German people."

Reparations and resettlement of displaced persons — "Well behind schedule."

McNarney disclosed that the French government by arrangement with Jewish agencies had agreed to take 5,000 displaced persons from the U. S. zone, and that there was a possibility that Czechoslovakia and Italy might take 10,000 each and Belgium 1,000 or 2,000.

But he said 1,100 persecuted Jews from Poland were entering the U. S. zone each day and added: "While the zonal problem increases, our resources in housing and feeding decrease." (AP)

LAUDS G. I.'S IN REICH

Frankfurt, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today the Americans occupying Germany "are very rapidly becoming soldiers that the United States can be proud of."

The American commander in Europe last April reported discipline of his troops had deteriorated to a point where it was

endangering the success of the occupation. Today he expressed optimism over their improvement since then. (AP)

M'NARNEY DENIES STORY OF EXODUS BY GERMANS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Sept. 5—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney today scotched reports that thousands of Germans were fleeing the Russian zone and attempting to enter the U. S. zone as a result of supposedly strained relations between the two zones.

"There is no indication to support such reports," McNarney said. He said that every week from 10,000 to 12,000 Germans in the Russian zone were turned back at the American zone frontier.

"But," he said, "almost the same number of Germans attempting illegal entry from our zone are turned back by the Russians. They break almost even."

Army Names 11 Missing in B-17

Frankfurt, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The eleven American soldiers "missing and presumed lost" aboard a B-17 bomber which disappeared six days ago while en route from Frankfurt to Caccablanca were named today by headquarters of United States Forces in the European Theater.

The four passengers were: Major John E. Kirby, serial number 044726; Capt. Alex H. Dowling, 0406178; Capt. Van S. Brokaw, 0111714; and Lieut. Frank J. Mayer, 01701580. Members of the crew were: Major George Lewis, 0735612, pilot; Capt. Clarence O. Vore, 0429090, co-pilot; Capt. Dorsey B. Melton, 0428688, co-pilot; Lieut. George C. Smith, 0708131, navigator; Sgt. Harold G. Matyger, 33622059, radio operator; Sgt. B. J. (Jack) Harrelson, 38541884, crew chief; and Pfc. Frederick J. Erthal, 15128430, flight traffic clerk.

GI Kille By German Policeman In Essen

Frankfurt, Germany, Sept. 5 (AP). The United States 3d Army provost marshal said today an American soldier was killed and a second seriously wounded in a fight with a German policeman in Essen, in the British occupation zone.

The provost marshal said the German shot the soldiers with his pistol when they attacked him. Their names were withheld.

Officer's Wife Beats The Stork to Germany

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Sept. 5 (AP).—Mrs. Margaret Allen, of Santa Ana, Calif., won her ten-day race with the stork.

Rushing by plane and train from the United States to join her husband, Lieutenant Jack V. Allen, in Erding, Germany, before the birth of her second child, Mrs. Allen arrived safely yesterday afternoon with her two-year-old son, Robbie, the Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" reported.

Army regulations forbid transportation of children under the age of six months, so Mrs. Allen set out to beat the stork's arrival in order not to delay her reunion with her husband.

BIG U.S. FLATTOP LIES OFF ATHENS

SEP 6 1946
Plan For 120 Planes To Write
'F.D.R.' In Sky Canceled

Athens, Sept. 5 (AP)—The mighty aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived in Greece today with escorting vessels from a United States naval task force, but plans to send 120 airplanes to write "F.D.R." into the skies of Athens suddenly were canceled.

An informed source said Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Ambassador, had asked abandonment of consideration of the air demonstration while the carrier was still at sea.

The warships arrived as the Press Ministry announced that King George II had accepted the resignation of Archbishop Damaskinos prior to his imminent return to the Greek throne, in accord with the outcome of Sunday's plebiscite.

Latest Returns

Latest plebiscite returns show 1,166,512 votes for return of the King and 521,267 against.

Thousands of Greeks watched as the Franklin D. Roosevelt anchored outside Piraeus harbor. Plans had been announced for sending the carrier's planes over the city in a giant

But **men** aboard the vessel said the show was called off after the American Embassy in Athens had sent word that any martial display would be ill advised at this time.

The giant carrier was too big to anchor inside the historic port of Athens, but the escorting vessels that made their way into the port included the cruiser Little Rock and three destroyers.

Hundreds Board Ship

Hundreds of Greeks were permitted aboard to inspect the carrier.

The Communist newspaper Rizospastis declared it viewed the visit with "exasperated bitterness," and said it was by "an irony of history that the huge carrier visits Greece bearing the name of Roosevelt, a great liberal idealist."

The Press Ministry released an exchange of cables between the King and the Regent quoting the latter as saying that "after the outcome of the plebiscite I consider my mission terminated . . . and I wish your Majesty's days and works blessed by God Almighty."

King 'Deeply Moved'

The King replied, "I am deeply moved by your wishes and I believe that God Almighty will help me in the difficult task I am about to assume."

[Premier Constantin Tsaldaris said in London today he would confer with King George and other Greek governmental officials tomorrow on the monarch's return. He said he would know the King's plans by Saturday.]

Meanwhile, Stephanos Stephanopoulos, Acting Foreign Minister, supported a statement in London by Premier Tsaldaris that flying rockets had been seen in northern Greece. He said Greek divisional commanders and British officers had seen them both east and west of Salonika.

Specifically At Drama

He said rockets, estimated to be flying at a height of 5,000 to 10,000 yards, had been seen specifically at Drama, 130 miles northeast of Salonika and just below the Bulgarian border. He added that an investigation was under way.

Rear Admiral John Cassidy, commander of the United States task force, was received today by the Regent and later called on Stephanopoulos.

Last Saturday—the day before the plebiscite which approved the return of the King—Cassidy had said in Naples that a big air show with the "F.D.R." maneuver as a feature would be staged upon arrival of the carrier "at the request of the Greek Government."

Today a naval attaché at the United States Embassy in Athens said such an air show had been con-

templated, but that it was abandoned when it was found that it could not be integrated with a jammed four-day program.

State Department Caution

Observers aboard the ship interpreted the action as caution by the United States State Department to avoid any martial display while the task force was here. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, has described the visit of American warships to Greece and the presence of British troops here as interference in Greek internal affairs.

Regarding the presence of British troops, Stilianos Gonatas, Vice Premier, said today that he had been advised by the British Embassy that withdrawal of some troops would begin at a slow tempo in mid-September, in accord with a decision taken some time ago by the British Middle East Command.

Meanwhile, promises of support of the Constitutional Monarchy came from Panayotis Kanellopoulos and George Papandreou, both former premiers and leaders of the Republican National Unionist party, which had opposed the monarchy. The Leftist National Liberation Front (EAM) had announced it would challenge the plebiscite on charges of fraud, violence and falsification in a case scheduled to be brought before the Supreme Court.

U.S. Air Display 1946

Above Athens

Is Canceled

Athens, Sept. 5 (AP)—Plans to parade American airplanes across the skies of Athens were called off today as the United States aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and escorting vessels reached Greece.

Rear Admiral John H. Cassidy, commander of the task force, announced at Naples last Saturday that the Roosevelt would send up 120 planes to write FDR above Athens—"at the request of the Greek Government."

A naval attaché of the United States Embassy said today that the air show had been considered but had been called off because it could not be integrated into a jammed four-day program.

Called Off

The carrier crew had made plans for the air show but was advised while at sea to call it off. Informants who arrived with the carrier said the call-off order came from a diplomatic source in Athens.

Persons aboard the ship interpreted the action as a caution by the United States Department of State to avoid any martial display while the ships were here. Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov has called the carrier Roosevelt's visit an interference in Greece's internal affairs. The visit was announced prior to last Sunday's plebiscite returning King George II to the throne.

Show Staged At Sea

Yesterday, at sea, planes from the Roosevelt put on a show for correspondents and photographers.

Meanwhile, Panayotis Kanellopoulos, former Greek premier and leader of the Republican National Unionist party, has accepted the validity of Sunday's plebiscite despite a leftist challenge of the election before the Greek Supreme Court.

George Papandreou, another former prime minister and also a leader of the union bloc, said he would issue a formal statement tomorrow saying that his Social Democrat party would recognize, without reservation, the constitutional monarchy as the lawful regime of the country.

Unity For Greece Urged

Kanellopoulos, who had opposed the return of the monarchy, last night urged all parties to stand together for the preservation of Greece.

The Leftist National Liberation Front (EAM) earlier announced it would attack the plebiscite on charges of fraud, violence and falsification in a Supreme Court case scheduled to be heard about the end of the month.

LaGuardia Offers Program To End Speculation in Food

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (AP)—Director-general, today proposed sweeping powers for a suggested world food board and offered a formula for price-fixing that would eliminate exchange trading and, he said, "make speculators go to work for a living."

Addressing the United Nations Food and Agricultural Conference, LaGuardia declared "You cannot have both stability in prices and security for farmers as well as fluctuations in prices."

"It's no use saying we are not going to interfere with free exchange and free sales. If you want what is needed, you will interfere and you will put every gambling grain exchange out of business in Chicago, in Winnipeg, in Liverpool

or wherever it exists."

Suggests Program

He suggested the following action:

1. Immediate establishment of a world food board under the FAO.
2. Power for the board to purchase surpluses above the needs of producing countries and to control export of them to other countries.
3. Elimination of price fluctuations. La Guardia would fix prices at the time seeds are planted.

The former New York Mayor's proposals went much farther on prices than the one from the FAO Economic Advisory committee, which now is before the conference for study. This committee had suggested that the world food board buy and sell to prevent fluctuations of more than 10 to 15 percent above and below the long-term world price of each commodity.

"We must be very clear as to what we are trying to do," La Guardia said. "Let me repeat that would put the exchanges out of business. It would make speculators go to work for a living and it would bring security to the producers and at the same time bring food to the consumers."

Delegates Applaud

There was no official reaction immediately to LaGuardia's proposals, though delegates applauded his speech. It was unlikely that his proposal to eliminate exchanges would come before the conference. It probably will be studied by the committee or group to which the FAO refers the organization of a world food board.

farmers have been exploited since time immemorial in every country of the world, including my own," he said.

"In my own country farmers for over 125 years have been working under disadvantageous conditions, selling their crops in a world market and living and buying in a domestic protected market—we want to bring the standard of the farmer of other countries up and we refuse to bring the standard of our farmers down."

Lamenting the fact that Russia is

not represented at the FAO conference, LaGuardia declared that the Soviet Union "belongs here." He said he believed the Soviet government did not understand the aims of FAO.

"It would be funny," La Guardia added, "if the rest of the world were producing food for need and the U.S.S.R. followed the old system of producing food for profit."

In pleading for creation of the food board, the UNRRA director said \$750,000,000 would be sufficient to start operations. He said surplus stocks held by the board would be cleared in a bad crop year.

He declared that under some previous food plans farmers did not benefit from purchases which government bodies made from merchants after the farmer had sold his products.

"My recommendation, therefore, is that the prices be fixed at the time the seeds are planted, so that the farmer will get what he needs in the way of stability and there will be no reason for the continuance of the exchange," LaGuardia said.

He flew back to Britain after his speech.

LaGuardia Pleads For Food Board

Copenhagen, Sept. 5 (AP)—UNRRA Director F. H. LaGuardia made a fervent plea to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization today for immediate action to set up a World Food Board and said that price stabilization "will put every gambling grain exchange out of business in Chicago, Winnipeg, Liverpool or wherever it is."

LaGuardia, making his plea on the basis of lifting living standards of farmers of the world, said it was impossible to eliminate price fluctuations of commodities without disturbing present trade practices.

UNRRA Aid Offered

LaGuardia brought an UNRRA council resolution to FAO, asking that organization to "consider special problems of liberated countries with the view of providing maximum financial assistance in the expeditious establishment of their agricultural production."

He said the liberated countries had lost "over 2,500,000 draft animals and 5,000,000 cattle and 20,000,000 acres of arable land are not in cultivation because of lack of machinery and fertilizers, draft animals, seed and manpower."

LaGuardia offered everything UNRRA has in the way of staff and experience to do the suggested work in liberated countries.

Exploiting Of Farmers

"We know that peasants and farmers have been exploited since time immemorial in every country of the world, including my own," LaGuardia said.

"In my own country, farmers for over 125 years have been working under disadvantageous conditions, selling their crops in a world market and living and buying in a domestic, protected market. . . . We want to bring the standard of the farmer of other countries up, and we refuse to bring the standard of our farmers down."

LaGuardia said a world food board should not be an independent organization but should be in FAO.

LaGuardia lamented the fact that Russia was unrepresented at FAO. He said Argentina, which has an observer, the Ukraine and Soviet Russia, which has no representation, should be members.

LaGuardia said he believed the Soviet Government did not understand the aims of FAO.

How It Would Operate

"It would be funny if the rest of the world were producing food for need and the U.S.S.R. followed the old system of producing food for profit," LaGuardia said.

LaGuardia made the first suggestion for a World Food Board to control export. He proposed that price fluctuations of commodities be eliminated altogether and that a World Food Board purchase surpluses in co-operating countries over the needs of the people for food, feed and beverages. The food board then would be the only exporting agency, and every country needing a product like wheat would be able to give something in return for that surplus product.

LaGuardia said he figured \$750,000,000 would be a sufficient fund to start operations. He said surplus stocks held by the board would be cleared in a bad crop year.

"This would make the speculators go to work," LaGuardia quipped. "To stabilize the price is not difficult if you do it in the way the speculators and gamblers like. You could do it easily, but that won't do the job. We want something more than that."

Material Speedup Pledged By Russia

Moscow, Sept. 5 (AP)—Generalissimo Stalin has received a pledge from 280,000 industrial-building material workers to "liquidate all shortcomings" in their industry, as the Soviet press stressed what it described as serious delays in producing materials for reconstruction.

An Izvestia editorial, titled "Most Important State Concern," said the new five-year plan would be jeopardized unless the flow of building materials increased.

Soviet papers have published several references lately to the lagging pace of reconstruction, but none so pointed as today's has appeared before.

Reconstruction Delay

The Izvestia editorial declared the output of materials was unfulfilled in the Ukraine, White Russia, Armenia and Turkmenia—thus delaying reconstruction in vast war-devastated areas and other rebuilding.

A major share of the blame was placed on local Soviets, which Izvestia said "up to now undervalued the importance of the production of building material."

Cement and glass were mentioned among the scarce items.

Izvestia editorialized: "A quick increase in the output of building materials is a state problem of the first concern and if not fulfilled it is unthinkable to fulfill Stalin's five-year plan for restoring and development of the peoples and economics of the Soviet Union."

A letter to Stalin from the workers pledged tireless work "on Bolshevik foundations of self-criticism to find and liquidate all shortcomings" in their work.

Poles Lay Arms Charge Against U.S. Aide

Warsaw, Sept. 5 (AP)—Gen. Victor Gros, director of information, said yesterday that Mrs. Irene Dmochowska, United States embassy translator and former resident of Chicago who was arrested by Polish security police thirteen days ago, was charged of "receiving arms from the underground."

Gros declared that "as a Polish citizen she cannot receive arms from underground terrorist organizations without being arrested."

Gros maintained that the 34-year-old translator was born in Poland, although embassy records list her as a native Chicagoan who came to Poland in 1928. He produced photographs of an identification card that he asserted had been issued to her by German occupation authorities, describing her as a Polish citizen. He further asserted that Mrs. Dmochowska's name was on the Polish list of eligible voters.

United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane said he had demanded an explanation of the arrest, but had received only "conflicting information."

4 Belgians Sentenced For Reich Trade Profit

Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 5 (AP)—Belgium's biggest economic collaboration trial ended today when four executives of the artificial silk and wool concern, Fabelta Fibranne, were sentenced to prison. Baron Emmanuel Janssen was given eight years, Jean Washer and Gustave Fauquez were given seven and Charles Semal four.

Their factories will be seized and they will have to pay a total of \$10,972,000, judged the amount of the profit of their trade with the Germans, plus \$800,000 damages assessed against the group and \$330,000 assessed separately against Janssen and Washer.

Justice Jean Dupreel ordered their immediate arrests.

U. S. to Try Nazi For Rome Insults

Florence, Italy, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Lieut. Gen. Kurt Maeltzer, commander of German forces in Rome

during the occupation, will go on trial before an American military commission here Monday on charges of parading 200 American prisoners of war through the streets of the Italian capital in February, 1944.

An Army announcement said Maeltzer was accused of subjecting the Americans to insults and acts of violence in violation of international law.

Russians' Goal Seen as Control Of All of China

SEP 6 1946
Representative Sikes Urges

U. S. to Stiffen Its Policy
or Get Out of the Orient

PEIPING, Sept. 5 (AP).—Urging a stiffening of American policy, Representative Robert L. F. Sikes, Democrat, of Florida, said today that Russia is bidding "for control of all China . . . and if this is successful we can prepare to move out of the Orient."

Sikes, spokesman for House Military Affairs Committee members inspecting Pacific areas, expressed the opinion after the group had conferred with leaders of both factions in China's internal strife.

The committeemen said the United States must stiffen its attitude toward Russia or run the risk of being the scapegoat for failure of the Chinese to settle their dispute.

Fallu, General George C. Marshall and Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart to settle the differences between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists was blamed by Sikes largely on Russian influence.

"There is under way," he continued, "a bid by Russia for control of all China. If this is successful we can prepare to move out of the Orient entirely. America's interest in world peace forbids this acquiescence."

Even as the committeemen voiced their opinion, the Chinese government's offensive to crush the Communists in Hopeh Province east of Peiping swung into a full scale operation. The drive in Jehol already had resulted in recovering half of that Manchurian province from the Reds.

Sikes said the Chinese Communists had violated cease-fire orders "either because of orders from higher-ups or because of the irresponsibility of warlords."

General Marshall and his assistants, Sikes said, "are doing a marvelous, self-sacrificing, thankless job, but their efforts are being hampered by the unyielding attitude on the part of both Chinese factions."

The Congressmen said Commu-

nist leaders told them the major obstacles in the way of unifying China were the continued presence of American marines and the continuing American aid to the Chiang government.

Although unsuccessful so far, Sikes said, General Marshall and the men working with him still are hopeful of arriving at a peaceful solution. (AP)

SAYS RUSSIA SEEKS CONTROL OF CHINA

SEP 6 1946
Peiping, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—

Russia is bidding "for control of all China" and, if successful, "we can prepare to move out of the Orient entirely," today declared Representative Robert Sikes, chairman of the group of the House Military Affairs Committee inspecting Pacific areas. Sikes is a Democrat from Florida.

Members of the group voiced demands that the United States stiffen its attitude toward Russia or run the risk of being the scapegoat for failure of the Chinese to settle their internal problems. The committeemen conferred here with leaders of both the Nationalist and Communist factions.

Sikes asserted that the Chinese Communists had violated the terms of a cease-fire order in north China and Manchuria "either because of orders from higher-ups or because of irresponsibility of war lords." He added that America's interest in world peace forbids acquiescence to Russia.

Sikes praised Gen. Marshall's efforts to unify China and said Marshall's men are "still hopeful."

Kalgan Next Chiang Army Objective

Nanking, Sept. 5 (AP)—While peace negotiators stalled, Chiang Kai-shek's advancing armies put the Communist stronghold of Kalgan in Chahar province, North China, next on their attack list.

Kalgan will be taken, Chen Cheng, Government chief of staff, warned, unless the Communists choose to give up their long siege

of Tatum, an equally vital rail center about 100 miles to the south-west.

A similar warning preceded the Government offensive which has swept through Chengteh, Jehol province capital.

Chengteh blocks one major north-south route; and either Tatum or Kalgan could block a parallel route roughly 175 miles to the west. Kalgan will be strongly defended if attacked, the Communists have announced.

Government forces, meanwhile, opened a fresh offensive yesterday in eastern Hopeh province, seeking to clean out Communists virtually encircled and backed against the sea by the Nationalists' advances through southern Jehol.

Chiang's armies also were reported by Government sources to be driving toward Tofun in Chahar province, some 250 miles north-west of Chengteh.

Yenan Not Immediate Goal
The Red capital of Yanan, some 225 miles to the south and west of Red-encircled Tatum, is not an immediate Government goal, the chief of staff acknowledged.

Chen told newsmen that the Government's hold on Tatum had become "precarious." If the city falls, he said, it would be necessary to take Kalgan "as a defense measure."

Both Communist and Government peace negotiators yesterday failed to attend a scheduled meeting of Ambassador John Leighton Stuart's peace committee. The committee had agreed tentatively to consider formation of a coalition state council—a first step toward a permanent two-party government. The Government now is controlled solely by Chiang's Kuomintang (National party) (AP)

BOMBAY RIOTS FLARE AGAIN

Official Death Toll 200—10
Slain In Calcutta

Bombay, Sept. 5 (AP)—Savage Hindu-Moslem battles flared again in Bombay today, boosting the officially announced casualty toll since Sunday to 200 killed and 600 injured, including six men and a woman massacred with knives in a mob attack on a shrine.

In Calcutta, stabbings and beatings claimed ten victims, while three persons were killed by police

who fired into a crowd of railway workers at Trichinopoly in southern India.

A communiqué said fourteen persons were killed and 78 injured today in Bombay. (Reuter said a later announcement gave the day's toll as 27 killed and 88 injured.)

Police Fire On Crowds
Police and troops fired at crowds several times today.

Police said the six men and the woman were slain when a mob of 300 persons raided a shrine and set it afire. Another woman was seriously injured, and a year-old child was reported missing. Two bodies were found stuffed in a box. One young man and two children in the compound escaped.

The railway workers at Trichinopoly stoned the police station in protest against the arrest of a labor union leader. They dispersed after the police opened fire.

Transportation Halted
In Calcutta, where more than 3,000 persons died in mid-August rioting between Moslems and Hindus, two persons were killed and at least eight wounded by stabbings. Transportation was virtually halted after a bus driver and conductor were stabbed early in the morning. Many shops closed.

The Government declared it would impose a 24-hour curfew if necessary in trouble areas of Bombay. The information director's office said "a certain degree of panic prevails in some sections," but tension had eased in others.

Earlier this morning, the known casualties had totaled 189 dead and 527 injured.

2,000 Arrested Since Sunday
Some 2,000 persons have been arrested since Sunday. Bombay's 70 mills remained closed, traffic was suspended in the northern section, and a train refused to halt at a north Bombay station after one person was stabbed in the depot. Hindus observed a holiday to-

day, and tomorrow is a Moslem prayer day. Officials expressed fear that processions of Hindus today and those of Moslems tomorrow might precipitate new clashes. Thousands of Hindus observed the ceremony of carrying images of Ganesh, their elephant-headed god of fortune, to the shore and casting them into the sea.

Food Supplies Short
Moslems had unfurled black flags in protest against the interim Government for India, but some of these were being replaced by red flags supposed to symbolize Moslem demands for a separate Moslem state, Pakistan.

Food supplies were extremely short.

The new disorders in Calcutta broke out principally in the north and central parts of the city, where some of the worst rioting and massacres occurred last month. One person was stabbed to death and another beaten to death. Police and troops strengthened their patrols, and police intensified a search for looted property.

24-Hour Curfew Threatened In Bombay

Bombay, Sept. 5 (AP)—Scattered police and military gunfire still echoed today in Bombay, but order appeared to be returning slowly after four days of communal strife in which officials said 189 persons had been killed and 527 wounded.

Unofficial estimates placed the casualties at more than 200 dead and 600 injured.

A Government communiqué said stabbings still were being reported in scattered sections of the city, and warned that there would be no hesitation in imposing a 24-hour curfew in troubled areas if the situation warranted.

Two men and a woman were slain with knives, and another woman was seriously stabbed by a mob which invaded a mosque this afternoon, wrecking it and setting it afire. The raid was over before troops arrived.

All Mills Closed
Meanwhile, all the city's 70 mills remained closed. Few shops remained open and in the northern section traffic was completely suspended.

A temporary internment camp has been set up in a Bombay suburb to assist in accommodating alleged troublemakers, some 2,000 of whom have been arrested since the rioting began last Sunday.

Today is a Hindu holiday and tomorrow a Moslem day of prayer—both considered critical periods.

Two Killed In Calcutta

Calcutta, Sept. 5 (AP)—The bodies of two persons, one stabbed and the other beaten, were found by police in north and central Calcutta today as this city anticipated additional rioting between Mos-

lems and Hindus.

The Calcutta Ambulance Corps said it had handled an additional eight stabbing cases today, mainly in the north and central parts of the city. (AP)

Japanese House Passes Controversial Labor Bill

Measure Could Delay Railroad
Strike Set for Sept. 15

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (AP).—The government-dominated lower house of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) quickly passed today a controversial labor-relations bill which one opponent asserted "will bring revolt of the working classes."

The measure would establish machinery for arbitration of industrial disputes but would prohibit strikes by administrative employees of the government and by municipal workers, including policemen. It further designates certain occupations, including transportation, as public utilities, and provides that workers therein cannot strike until thirty days after employer or employee has applied for mediation. The measure could delay a nation-wide railroad strike scheduled for Sept. 15. (AP)

KEENAN DISCREDITS OWN JAP WITNESS

Tokyo, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Tokyo war-crimes prosecution today discredited one of its own witnesses because he abandoned his statement that former Premier Tojo advocated war against the United States and Great Britain.

The prosecution was caught unaware when Lieut. Gen. Susumu Morioka testified on defense cross-examination that he had not meant Tojo advocated the Pacific war. He said he was in China and did not know Tojo's policies.

Morioka also abandoned a portion of his affidavit which blamed several Japanese generals for provoking the China incident. He said the late Prince Konoye was responsible.

Morioka's affidavit, made in Peiping in March, was read yesterday. Today chief prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan said he had been unable to locate him. Then defense attorney George Furness, of New York, disclosed that Morioka was in his office.

Webb Interrupts
Summonee, Morioka made changes that caused Keenan to

question him as to how he got to Furness's office instead of to the witness room.

After Keenan asked Morioka if the Peiping statement was true, tribunal president Sir William Webb interrupted, "you have destroyed the credibility of your own witness."

Keenan agreed and Webb said the only point remaining was "to determine whether to discipline Major Furness."

Later, as Furness prepared to speak, Sir William commented: "In view of the prosecution's attitude toward its own witness it would be impossible to condemn Major Furness on the testimony of such a witness as this."

Japs Ordered to Produce Pearl Harbor Raid Order

TOKYO, Friday, Sept. 6—(AP)—The Japanese government was directed today to deliver to Allied headquarters' international prosecution section all plans and orders for the Pearl Harbor attack.

The directive also called for all messages concerning location and movement of U. S. fleet units in Hawaiian waters that passed from the Japanese navy or Foreign office here to the Japanese consul general at Honolulu in the 90 days preceding the attack.

If such plans cannot be produced by Sept. 9, the Japanese must explain why.

The documents requested included Japanese combined fleet, top secret, operation orders dated as far back as Nov. 5, 1941, and the attack force operation order.

Wallrath Sentence Not Up to MacArthur

Tokyo, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Judge Advocate's office said today that Gen. MacArthur has no authority to rule on the death sentence imposed on Pfc. Frank Wallrath of New York, convicted of desertion and breaking confinement.

MacArthur Invites Britons

Tokyo, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today invited three laborite and two Conservative members of the British House of Commons to Japan to inspect various aspects of the Allied administration. (AP)

Foreign Mail for Japanese

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (P).—Japanese will be permitted to resume limited postal communications with the rest of the world—Germany alone excepted—next Tuesday. They have been cut off from mail communication with many nations since December, 1941. General Douglas MacArthur's civil communications section said Japanese will be permitted to mail postcards only. They may be subject to censorship.

Order Investigation Of Jap Court Theft

Tokyo, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Allied authorities today ordered the Japanese Government to investigate the removal of the law library and legal documents from the Supreme Court at Rabaul while the Japanese occupied New Guinea.

General Orders Death Sentence Reconsidered

Sapporo, Japan, Friday, Sept. 6 (P).—The General Court Martial which sentenced Paratrooper Private Frank R. Wallrath to death on charges of desertion and two escapes from confinement has been ordered to reconsider the case, an Army public relations release said today.

The release said the order came from Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ewing of the 11th Airborne Division.

The private's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallrath, of New York, had telegraphed pleas to President Truman and Senator James M. Meade (D., N.Y.). She also asked General MacArthur to intervene, but the Judge Advocate's office in Tokyo replied MacArthur did not have the authority.

Eighth Army Plans Maneuvers in Japan

Yokohama, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The famous amphibious Eighth Army will go into action again in mid-October with a simulated in-

vasion near Yokosuka. Trained by Marine Col. J. F. Price, some 20,000 troops of the Eleventh Airborne First Cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry divisions will be landed under combat conditions.

Then each of the four regimental combat teams—one from each division—will work out a military problem. They will be assisted by airplanes from the Fifth Air Force. The operation will be completed in mid-December.

Americans to Wed in Japan

Yokohama, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Miss Katherine Harrington of Boston will be married Saturday to William A. Ryan of Chicago at the Sacred Heart Church here. Miss Harrington is secretary to the American consul here. Ryan, a former Army captain, is with the foreign trade division of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.

Raiding MP's Stir Manila's Chinese Area

Manila, Sept. 5 (P).—Filipino military police today conducted unprecedented raids in the Chinese quarter of downtown Manila. They detained 35 Chinese picked up in the office of the Chinese Guide, a daily newspaper, Hongkong Institute and Union High School.

Dr. Tuan Mau-lan, consul general, said the MP's informed him the Chinese were detained for questioning and a routine check of their registry papers but gave no indication when they would be freed. MP headquarters declined comment.

Informers Company Raiders

Chinese newspaper men who saw the raids said Chinese informers accompanied the MP's. The Guide's entire circulation staff, including Go Tian-lam, circulation manager; newsboys and collectors, and Advertising Manager Veloso Ong, were detained.

The Guide describes itself as a liberal independent daily. It often has been critical of the Chinese Central Government.

At Kongkwong Institute members of the faculty, headed by Principal Yong Sin-tong, an official in the Free Masons, were loaded into a van.

The consul said the MP's showed no warrant, but carried off books, papers and letters at the direction of Chinese agents.

Colony Thrown Into Furor

The raids threw the Chinese community into apprehensive furor. They climaxed a long period of bitter political tensions in Chinatown, reflecting division of the Chinese homeland.

Some ultraconservative Chinese groups recently told Interior Secretary Zulueta that Chinese liberals were subversive and demanded their deportation. Other elements in the Chinese community decried the move. Right-wingers also charged that Chinese Left-wingers were aiding the Hukbalahaps (peasant guerrillas), but no responsible source in the Philippine Government confirmed the charge.

Needy Koreans Get 10 in 1 Rations

SEOUL, Korea—(AP) Fifty-two thousand units of United States food ten-in-one rations were sold in August through the American military government to 104,000 needy families of Seoul at about \$7 per family.

Besides a wide variety of food, the packages include cigarettes. Heretofore Koreans had been forbidden to have American cigarettes in their possession—as a black market deterrent.

SEP 6 WALLACE WARNS OF FALSE LEADERS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5—(AP) U. S. Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace told the American republics today to "beware of false democrats who always talk loudly about liberty but whisper when speaking of justice."

The secretary, who came here at the invitation of the President Avila Camacho to discuss trade, industrialization and agriculture, told a luncheon given in his honor by Mexican labor organizations that "complete democracy, politically and economically, not only gives us rights, but also imposes duties."

"Nevertheless, whatever may be the sacrifices demanded by democracy, we ought to accept them because no man can be happy in the midst of general misery, and if he could be, we should be more than justified in considering that man an enemy of society," the Commerce secretary said.

Wallace was introduced by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) whose unsubstantiated charge that United States firms were shipping arms into Mexico to foment a possible revolution during the recent presidential campaign drew a protest from the U. S. government and a denial by Mexico.

Earlier today, Wallace saw the design for the 2,000 peso (\$500,000) Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial monument to be erected in Monterrey at the entrance to an \$800,000 stadium.

TITO TO RELEASE THREE AMERICANS KEPT IN BELGRADE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—(AP) Relations between the United States and Yugoslavia eased another notch today with the disclosure that three American Army sergeants stranded in the American embassy in Belgrade will be permitted to leave Yugoslavia.

The trio had remained under protective custody of the embassy for nearly seven months to avoid possible arrest by Yugoslav officials on charges of complicity in the shooting of a Russian soldier.

The embassy had refused to surrender them on the grounds that it was a case of mistaken identity. Permission for the soldiers to leave Yugoslavia was repeatedly sought, without success.

Officials who disclosed the Yugoslav change of attitude were unable to say whether the three Americans had actually left Belgrade yet. If they had not, it was said, they would undoubtedly do so as soon as possible.

The men were identified as S/Sgt. Kenneth E. Schussell, of San Francisco; S/Sgt. Chester B. Scott of Nashville, Tenn.; and T/Sgt. Theodore Nelson of Park Falls, Wis.

These developments came one day after Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton told a news conference the United States was willing to close the case of the

downing of two American planes in Yugoslavia if Marshal Tito agreed to pay indemnities.

Pending a Yugoslav answer to this, American officials were inclined to view the state of relations with Yugoslavia a little more optimistically.

They emphasized, however, that while Yugoslavia had improved the situation slightly by yielding on this matter, a complete understanding between the two countries on other more fundamental topics was still far off.

TITO RELEASES 3 YANKS HELD SEVEN MONTHS

Sergeants Finally Given Permission to Leave Yugoslavia.

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Yugoslav authorities have agreed to permit the departure of three United States Army sergeants in Belgrade since early February, Government officials disclosed today.

These officials said the Yugoslav Government finally had yielded to persistent United States embassy demands that the men be granted safe conduct out of the country.

It was not known here whether the Americans have actually left the United States embassy in Belgrade where they have been under protective custody for nearly seven months, but officials said it is likely the three men will leave Yugoslavia as soon as possible, if they have not already done so.

The Yugoslavs had charged the trio with complicity in the shooting of a Russian soldier, but the embassy and the United States War Department contended it was a case of mistaken identity.

The men were identified several weeks ago as S/Sgt. Kenneth E. Schussell of San Francisco; S/Sgt. Chester B. Scott of Nashville, Tenn., and T/Sgt. Theodore Nelson of Centerville, Cal.

Last night Senator Knowland

(R-Cal.) disclosed that he had told the State Department that he would urge the Senate to place a complete embargo on all American shipments to Yugoslavia unless the three sergeants were released by 4 P. M. (Eastern standard time) Saturday.

Knowland told a dinner gathering in Marysville, Cal., that he had sent a telegram to Under-Secretary of State William L. Clayton informing him of his views.

ARMS BETTER THAN ATOMIC BOMB HINTED

Air Forces Says Weapons Being Studied May Be More Effective

Washington, Sept. 5 (P).—Suggesting that the atom bomb may never again be used in warfare, the Army Air Forces reported today that weapons which "may prove more effective" are being studied for American aerial defense. No hint of the atom bomb was given.

Air Forces technicians are concentrating efforts on "entirely new weapons and methods of aerial warfare," discarding consideration of most of World War II equipment, a statement said.

A mass of captured data on Nazi guided missiles and other futuristic weapons is being studied along with American developments by a research group in the air forces ordnance division.

Three Reasons Cited
For any one of three reasons, the air forces suggested, the atom bomb might never be used in a future war. It might be outlawed by international agreement, both sides might refrain from using it because of fear of reprisal, much the same as the use of poison gas in World War II, and counter measures might neutralize the weapon before another conflict.

Ideas and innovations advanced by the air ordnance research group are sent to Wright Field, Ohio, and the Army Ordnance Proving Ground, at Aberdeen, Md., for further development.

Atom Radiation Causes Death Inside Ships

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP) — The atom bomb's radium-like poison can penetrate a tightly closed ship and spread death throughout the interior.

This was disclosed today in an "Operation Crossroads" report dealing with the animals used in the Bikini tests.

Among other things, the report said, radiation sickness proved fatal to all of the twenty pigs aboard four of the target ships used in the underwater bomb test.

The pigs had been placed in the medical quarters of the vessels, which were in "buttoned up" battle condition with hatches and ports closed. Six pigs were found dead within four days and the remainder died within two weeks.

Worse Than Airburst Test

The atomic depth charge, by creating a deadly radioactive mist and tossing tons of heavily contaminated water aboard the target ships, produced a far more poisonous effect than the first airburst bomb.

In that test, 3,030 rats, 176 goats and 146 pigs were used, stationed at points in 22 target vessels to simulate crewmen.

A preliminary survey indicates that about ten per cent of the animals in the airburst test died from the blast of the bomb and that ten per cent more fell victim to radiation sickness.

In the underwater explosion, 75 rats were killed initially by blast, radiation or other reasons and 49 more died of radiation illness within a month.

Debris Flung Like Bullets

For security reasons, the task force has declined to specify the exact number or the positions of animals above and below decks on the target ships.

Bomb damage in the air-burst test was mainly to above-deck portions. The underwater blast, in addition to ripping open hulls, tore loose fittings inside the ships and flung them about with projectile-like force. Casualties thus produced presumably would augment those resulting from the bomb's poisoning effect.

The task force took 4,900 animals to Bikini. Some of the surviving rats, pigs and goats have

been brought back for laboratory study. The 2,500 remaining animals aboard the laboratory ship Burleson are en route to the United States and are due to arrive here late this month. They will be sent to the Naval Medical Research Center, at Bethesda, Md., and to other laboratories for study.

OAK RIDGE USES URANIUM AS FUEL

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5—

(AP) The chain-reacting pile at Oak Ridge has used only five pounds of uranium in the production of atomic energy in nearly three years of operation, Dr. W. O. Pollard, University of Tennessee physicist, declared today.

Dr. Pollard, a consulting scientist at the government's atomic bomb plants, made the revelation at an atomic energy conference here sponsored by the university and Oak Ridge scientists.

Comparing the production of energy chemically and through nuclear fission, Dr. Pollard said the power plant at the university required a ton of coal every two hours to keep it running, while "one pound of lithium burned with hydrogen would keep it going for a year."

"In fact, there is a kind of furnace called a 'pile' in operation now at Oak Ridge that produces just about the same amount of heat all the time as our university power plant does," he continued. "That plant uses uranium as a fuel, though. It has been operating pretty nearly continuously for almost three years now and during that time it has consumed around five pounds of fuel."

FRANCE REQUESTS U. S. NOT TO USE RADIO IN ALGIERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — (AP) France has asked the United States to end its broadcasting operations from the wartime transmitters which this country installed in Algiers, North Africa, it was disclosed today.

The State department said, however, that it was continuing negotia-

tions with France on the possibility of obtaining periods for the relay by Algiers of American programs if the transmitters are turned over "by sale or otherwise" to the French government.

These programs would be prepared by the department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, established in January to continue some of the wartime functions of the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

In a statement on the Algiers matter, the State department said France felt it "was unable to prolong indefinitely a broadcasting arrangement growing out of wartime agreements, the continuance of which it considered abnormal in time of peace."

Thus, the United States is considering transfer of the transmitters to the French, with the hope that an arrangement for relaying American programs can be worked out, it indicated.

Following the Allied invasion of North Africa in November, 1942, the United States built a group of three radio transmitters near Algiers "on the basis of existing military agreements," the statement said.

The military agreements were included in the famous pact which Gen. Mark W. Clark, then deputy to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, signed with the late French Admiral Jean Francois Darlan on the morning of the invasion.

These transmitters were used throughout the war to reach both enemy and friendly listeners. Since the end of the war, the United States had continued to relay American broadcasts to Europe over the Algiers facilities, which are operated by government radio engineers.

CRITIC OF ARMY TO RETURN TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney told the War department today that Capt. Earl J. Carroll, outspoken critic of the Army Lichfield trial in Germany, is being sent home in accordance with routine redeployment policy.

Carroll, San Bruno, Calif., lawyer, is now at the Bremerhaven staging area awaiting redeployment after radioing protests to the United States that he was being "shanghaied." He said he wanted to remain in Germany to campaign against what he called grave abuses of military justice.

The War department said General McNarney, European theater com-

mander, reported that:

Carroll was originally eligible for redeployment last Feb. 25 but requested an extension to May 31.

In a letter addressed to McNarney May 20, he asked for redeployment, stressing that he "was a practicing attorney in the state of California and that further delay in the return to that practice is causing irreparable hardship and injury."

The request was turned down then, since Carroll was wanted as a witness at the trial of Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the Lichfield replacement depot in England.

The Kilian trial ended Aug. 29 and Carroll then was available for immediate redeployment. He was ordered to Bremerhaven despite his request for a delay. Carroll, McNarney said, made no request to remain for a longer stated period on active army duty.

MAY'S LETTER TERMED 'NOT SATISFACTORY'

SEP 6 1946 Mead Committee Rejects His Statement In Garsson Probe

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee late today rejected as "not satisfactory" a new statement by Representative May (D., Ky.) on his association with the Garsson munitions combine.

It asked May to return to Washington to testify.

May had said that later, when his physician permits, or to let a subcommittee question him at his home at Prestonburg, Ky., where he is recuperating from a heart ailment. In an accompanying statement he repeated he made no profits from his association with the combine.

"Statement . . . Not Satisfactory"

Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) of the investigating committee wrote the Congressman in reply:

"This unsworn statement does not give adequate information concerning your activities in connection with the war contract operations of Henry M. Garsson and his associates and is not satisfactory to the committee."

"It would, therefore, be appreciated if you, or your physician would promptly advise me when it may be expected that your physical condition will be such as to allow you to appear and testify before the committee in Washington."

Hearing May Be Delayed

May's appearance may be delayed until after the November election, regardless of his health, because of Mead's possible resignation as chairman and a resultant reorganization of the committee. Mead is the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York and may wish to campaign without any committee responsibilities.

May's new offer to testify came in a letter delivered by his attorneys as the War Department made public a report blaming defective fuses, and not the 4.2-inch mortar shells which one of the Garsson companies and other firms manufactured, for accidents in which 38 soldiers were killed and 127 injured during the war. The report thus cleared the Garsson companies, which did not make any of the fuses.

Fuse Manufacturers Listed

The four chief manufacturers of fuses were listed in the report as: William Fencil Company, Huntly, Ill.; Milwaukee Stamping Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Casco Products Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., and National Fireworks Company, West Hanover, Mass., a Casco subsidiary.

Of some 4,000,000 rounds fired in training, the report said, 63 went off prematurely. Of every 100,000 shells fired, it added 1.58 per cent were faulty.

Defects Reported Eliminated

By March, 1945, the report said, all defects had been eliminated.

With the exception of National Fireworks, it said, an army investigation showed no disproportionate number of defective parts from any single manufacturer.

At National Fireworks, it said, an inspection showed a "disproportionate number of detonator rejects and faulty plant practices" in ten days of January, 1945. But it said the company eliminated all defects and resumed production.

Garssons Found Blameless On Shell Defects

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Army today cleared the Garsson munitions combine of any responsibility for defective 4.2 mortar

shells which killed 38 American soldiers and injured 127.

A War Department report attributing the shell defects to faulty fuses was given to the Senate War Investigating Committee, which received from Representative May (D., Ky.) today an offer to submit to questioning in connection with his activities in behalf of the Garsson interests.

Garssons Made No Fuses

The report on the mortar shells, requested by the committee during its investigation of the munitions combine, said there were four principal manufacturers which produced the defective shells. The concerns headed by Dr. Henry M. Garsson, the report said, made only the shells themselves.

The report, released at the War Department, named these firms as the principal makers of the fuses:

William Fencil Company, Huntly, Ill.; Milwaukee Stamping Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Casco Products Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn.; National Fire Works Company, West Hanover, Mass., described as a subsidiary of Casco.

63 Exploded Prematurely

Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) of the committee had summarized some of the War Department's report in a statement last month, but the full report was not made public at that time. The report said also:

1. Of about 4,000,000 rounds of the weapon fired in training, 63 exploded prematurely. The report said the percentage of defects was 1.58 shells for every 100,000 fired.

2. In the 1944-45 Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes, the War Department ordered the firing of 4.2 shells that had been found defective, but directed the use of lanyards so the crews could fire the weapons from a safe distance.

3. The most serious accident was at the A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Fredericksburg, Va., where a muzzle burst in training wounded eleven officers, two of them fatally.

CWS Criticizes Probe

In another development, the Chemical Corps News, official publication of the Chemical Warfare Service, said the Mead committee's inquiry had "damaged the usefulness" of the 4.2 mortar by "creating widespread distrust in its safety."

The department's report said that 600,000 of the mortar shells now are being reworked at the Pine Bluff (Ark.) arsenal to make them fool proof.

May made his offer to testify before the Senate committee in a letter to Mead. He said he would be willing to meet a subcommittee immediately at his home in Prestonburg, Ky., or to appear before a

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formal committee session in Washington at a date "as determined by my physician."

Simultaneously, May made public a prepared statement which he said would have been read to the Senate committee on July 26 if illness had not prevented his appearance in response to a subpoena.

Able To Be Out Of Bed

"At the present time," May wrote Mead, "I am able to be out of bed a short time in the morning and the afternoon. Should your committee desire to conduct further examination of me I would be very happy to meet with a subcommittee here in Prestonsburg now, per your desire as expressed in a recent news release, or at any later date as determined by my physician, in formal session in Washington."

Conceding that he had acted as

Kentucky agent for the Cumberland Lumber Company, one of the Garsson affiliates, May said in his statement that he "neither asked for nor received any compensation or fee for anything I did." He denied that he had held any financial interest in the company.

Says He's Still "Out" \$659

"My interests in this transaction," he added, "were twofold—to help a man get lumber badly needed and at the same time to provide local employment for people in my district."

Referring to testimony that Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., and Batavia Metal Products, Inc., two of the former Garsson group, had advanced \$48,634.07 to Cumberland for lumber which was not delivered, May declared that \$40,000 of this amount was returned after sale of the Cumberland property, and "it is my belief the balance of advancements were losses in operation."

May submitted a "statement of account of A. J. May with Cumberland" showing that he received a total of \$28,634.07 from 1943 through 1946 for the company and paid out \$29,293.38 in the same period.

Denies Signing As President

May denied that he had signed a check, pictures of which were widely published, bearing an indorsement "purporting to be my signature as president of the Cumberland Lumber Company."

"I was not then and never have been president of the Cumberland Lumber Company," he said, "and certainly would not have signed my name as such and did not indorse that check."

"I found it necessary," he related, "on a number of occasions to call the Washington office to read whoever was there that a

check for operating expenses of the company was due. I do not recall any particular request for \$3,000 or any other sum."

Asks Testimony Be Published

His reference apparently was to the Washington office of the Erie Basin Company, where Murray Garsson maintained his headquarters. Committee records show Henry M. Garsson was president of Cumberland. The committee heard testimony that May frequently called the office.

May requested "in order that the facts may be fairly placed before the public" that testimony given by Henry Garsson at a closed door session of the committee be made public. Garsson did not testify publicly.

"Perhaps I Was Overzealous"

May said his position as chairman of the House Military Committee "made me a target for any individual or company (not just my own constituents) desiring assistance in the war effort and not having direct connections in Washington."

"Perhaps I was overzealous," he commented, "in urging General Campbell and General Porter to rush the production of war materials in order to hasten the war effort; but I did not then feel, nor do I now, that I did any wrong, nor do I have any pangs of conscience about it."

TRUMAN CRITICAL OF CANOL INQUIRY

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—America's wartime Canol oil venture in Canada was described by President Truman today as a dead horse which has been fully investigated by Congress. The President, in reply to news conference questions, said that there is no point in asking Admiral Ernest J. King, former Chief of Naval Operations, to testify about the project.

King has been accused by Chairman Mead (D-N. Y.) of refusing to give the Senate War Investigating Committee access to the Canol files of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The admiral contended he acted "not for myself, but for the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a group." Mead said on Tuesday that he will ask his committee to invite King to appear before it as soon as possible.

Mr. Truman, who headed the War Investigating Committee as

a Senator, urged his news conference the committee had inquired into the expenditure of vast sums of money on the Canol refinery and pipelines under his own chairmanship. After its earlier investigation, the committee criticized the project as wasteful and ineffective in the prosecution of the war.

EISENHOWER PLANS TOUR OF EUROPE

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower plans to leave for Europe probably late this month to inspect United States Army troops on the Continent and at Atlantic bases. The War Department said today the Chief of Staff also will visit England. He plans to visit such bases as Newfoundland on the return but a detailed itinerary has not been completed, officials said.

Eisenhower already has inspected Army installations in the Pacific theater and in the United States since he became Chief of Staff last fall, and also has visited Mexico, South America and Canada.

NATION IS ASKED TO FIGHT INFLATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — (AP) Reconversion Director John R. Steelman said in a magazine article today that America must become a nation of "vigilantes" to fight inflation and high prices.

Writing in the October issue of The American Magazine, Steelman said there still is danger of higher prices and a "boom and bust cycle." The next few months, he said, will show what is going to happen.

"But in the critical situation we face today," he said, "every American must accept his personal responsibility to help hold the line against a rising cost of living. Otherwise, there will be no line to hold."

Steelman's article is entitled "How high will prices go?" He doesn't answer that definitely. Nor does he say that a boom can be prevented. But he does list five

things the public can do to help avoid "a riotous price and wage chase ending in a crash."

Business and industry—"Must police themselves and refrain from seeking abnormal profits through bigger mark-ups and higher-priced lines."

Labor—"Must seek wage increases only in cases of obvious hardships."

Banking—"Must look coldly on granting credit for speculative enterprise."

Farmers—"Must provide an increasing yield of food."

Consumers—"Must curb still longer their urge for a spending spree."

ARMY ORDERS BETTER MEALS

SEP 6 1945
Program of Training in Food Handling Started.

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Still uncertain whether to abolish its KP system, the Army is bearing down in other directions to better soldiers' meals.

As a follow-up to criticism from a group of civilian advisers, Secretary of War Patterson has directed a "broad program" of training officers and G. I.'s in food handling and preparation.

Some new schools have been opened and others revived to provide the training, an Army announcement said today.

Meanwhile, an investigation of Army messes and methods in this country and overseas is being conducted by a group of 75 officers.

Still under consideration is the advisory committee's recommendation that the traditional Army cook and his kitchen police helper be replaced by a separate food service corps.

The War Department announced that all commanders have been directed to take "full advantage" of courses offered by Quartermaster-General's Department.

In addition, the Air Forces have started training in cooking and in meat cutting and utilization at Scott Field, Ill. The quartermaster will operate a subsistence school at Chicago, a food instructors' course at the Camp

Lee, Va., Quartermaster School, and a master bakers' course at Chicago Subsistence School.

Six Army area food service schools have been set up at the pre-war bakers and cooks schools at Fort George G. Meade, Md.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the Presidio, San Francisco.

SFORZA CHEERED IN LATIN AMERICA

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Count Carlo Sforza of Italy said after a call on President Truman today that he had told the President about his recent tour of Latin America, an official mission on which Sforza described himself as "a sort of a super-ambassador of good will."

"I told the President," he continued, "that I was roundly cheered by many Latin American audiences when I, in my broken Spanish, told them they must never forget to be Pan American, also never forget the interest the United States has in their welfare."

Sforza explained that, as a member of the Italian Constituent Assembly, he was shot on a mission of gratitude to Latin American countries which have been active in seeking a just peace for Italy. In a month's tour he visited Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Panama and Columbia.

Sforza said that he will go to New York tonight, where he lived in exile from July, 1940, to September, 1943, and will make an address there Monday. Thereafter, he will go by air to England and Italy.

Nazi-Industrialist Trials Being Planned

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Allied governments are working on plans for the trials of Nazi industrialists who aided the Hitler war machine, President Truman disclosed today.

A decision on whether there will be an international trial will be made when current prosecutions of Nazi military men have been concluded, the President told his news conference.

Wedemeyer Heads 2d Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Appointment of Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer as commander of the 2d Army, with headquarters at Baltimore, was announced today by the War Department. General Wedemeyer, former war-time commander of the China theater, succeeds Lieutenant General William H. Simpson, leader of the 9th Army into Germany, who is awaiting retirement.

Veterans on Jobless Roll 20 Weeks Investigated

V.A. Seeks Cause for Continued Drawing of Allowances

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Veterans Administration is trying to find out why veterans remain on unemployment rolls for twenty weeks or more.

The agency disclosed today that it has asked state unemployment compensation boards to make a complete survey of all veterans drawing unemployment compensation for at least twenty consecutive weeks. Among other things, the V. A. wants to learn what age group is the principal problem, what efforts the veterans have made to obtain employment, whether they worked before entering service and whether they have worked since being discharged.

The new program is in addition to one instituted last spring under which veterans receiving compensation for ten consecutive weeks are being re-referred to United States Employment Service offices for job counseling.

A recent survey by the V. A. showed that 4,900,000 veterans had been on the unemployment rolls at one time or another, with about 1,700,000 on the list at the end of July.

Of the 1,700,000, the V. A. estimated that 1,000,000 had been continuously on the rolls for less than ten weeks and about 1,450,000 for less than twenty weeks. This study indicated that fewer than 30,000, or less than 1 per cent of the total beneficiaries, had remained on the rolls long enough to exhaust their full benefits.

General Omar N. Bradley, administrator of veterans' affairs, told a news conference recently that a small number of veterans apparently are making no serious

effort to obtain jobs. He expressed concern lest this jeopardize the entire unemployment compensation program for veterans.

Sugar to Go Up Because of Rise In Price to Cuba

O. P. A. Boosts Ceilings on Woodpulp, Removes Lid From Cheap Cosmetics

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Sugar prices are going up, officials said tonight, as the Office of Price Administration raised or removed price ceilings on a list of other items.

Ceilings will have to be in-

creased on sugar and many products made from it because of higher prices that must be paid to Cuba, a reporter was told by spokesmen for the O. P. A. and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

They declined to forecast how much the increase will be. But if it goes up 1 cent a pound, they reported, it will raise the bill for consumers about \$80,000,000 a year. Of this, \$35,000,000 would represent the higher price of sugar itself and the rest would be paid in higher prices on products made of sugar.

The O. P. A. increased ceilings on redwood lumber, white and Norway pine lumber imported from Canada, all Domestic and

imported woodpulp and Venetian blinds.

It removed ceilings, from low-priced lipstick, toothpaste, face powder and cream and a long list of cosmetics, providing the prices go no higher than 25 cents an item.

Price lids also were removed from wheat and rice starches, used largely by commercial laundries and textile mills; syrups made from wheat and rice, used by baking, confectionery and other industries as a sugar substitute, and wheat gluten sold for pharmaceutical use.

Price ceilings also were suspended on tire liners made from

new and scrap materials, tire patches and boots made from scrap materials, and tire valves.

The O. P. A. reported that expanding production of tires had removed pressure from the repair items, while an ample supply of valves eliminated need for continued control.

Still more ceilings were removed from a long list of surgical and medical goods. These include gloves, hard-rubber goods, surgeons' aprons, operating cushions and similar items. The agency said these are sold to doctors, hospitals and clinics rather than individuals.

The O. P. A. said the increase of about 10 per cent in woodpulp ceilings will add \$25,000,000 to the cost of consuming mills that make paper and paper products. The increase is necessary to insure ade-

quate supplies from Canada and the Scandinavian countries as well as from domestic mills, the agency said. Canada and Sweden, the two principal import sources for pulpwood, recently raised their monetary exchange rates.

President Truman told his news conference today that he expects Paul A. Porter to continue in his post as O. P. A. administrator. Mr. Truman replied no when a reporter asked whether Mr. Porter had requested permission to resign as a result of differences with Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, over reimposition of price ceilings.

V.F.W. ASKS HALT IN U.S. SHIPMENTS TO AID YUGOSLAVIA

BOSTON, Sept. 5—(AP) A resolution asking the Federal government to halt all relief shipments to Yugoslavia was adopted by acclamation late today at the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The delegates acted within two hours after National Commander Joseph M. Stack of Pittsburgh had issued a statement asserting that "the shooting down of unarmed American aircraft flying over Yugoslav territory is an outrage the American people deeply resent."

The resolution, offered by Chester Koch of Cleveland, Ohio, asked the government to hold at its dock any ship loaded with relief supplies for Yugoslavia.

It was adopted after Stack announced he had "just been informed" that the U. S. Liberty ship Brown Victory had just sailed from Jersey City with 5,500 tons of food, clothing and medical supplies for Yugoslavia.

"If this report is true," his statement given out at V.F.W. headquarters said, "I can not voice too strongly my condemnation of policies that will permit release of these supplies, to a country which has violated international law and friendship."

"The shooting down of unarmed American aircraft flying over Yugoslav territory is an outrage the American people deeply resent."

"I now deplore the action of the authorities of our government who permitted this ship to sail with relief supplies for a country which has put itself in the position of condoning an unjustified attack upon the military personnel of a friendly nation."

V.F.W. Demands Law to Keep Reds Off Ballot

Session Also Asks 10-Year Halt in Immigration, Action on Housing Bill

BOSTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Veterans of Foreign Wars, swinging back into business session today, adopted resolutions calling for Congressional banning of the Communist party from ballots and suspension of immigration for a ten-year period.

A resolution asking President Truman to call a special session of Congress to approve the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill also won convention approval.

Another, asking the Federal government to halt all relief shipments to Yugoslavia, was adopted by acclamation.

The forty-seventh national encampment delegates heard a warning from Vice-Admiral William H. P. Blandy, who directed "Operation Crossroads" at Bikini Atoll, that henceforth "no defense will be complete" against atomic weapons.

"There will be atomic warfare," he said, unless a "practical, reliable plan" acceptable to all nations is devised for outlawing it. And he voiced belief that despite atomic weapons, other forms of warfare, including naval, would continue.

Other speakers included General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, who criticized "chiselers," and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

William K. Jackson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, called for peace between management, labor and government on the home front. "Right now," he said, "it's production we need and no fighting—among ourselves."

General Bradley assailed what he called "chiselers who exploited training as a subsidy for cheap

labor" and those veterans who viewed the G. I. bill of rights as a chance to grab a back-door bonus.

Mr. Green urged the veterans to take a firm stand against Communism, and added that "To my mind, the menace of Communism to America at the moment looms more dangerously from within than from without." It is time, he said, "to let Stalin know once and for all that America refuses to be intimidated."

NAMES U. S. ROLE

Seattle, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Senator Claude Pepper (D.-Fla.) declared last night that "it is not our business to help the British keep the Russians out of the Mediterranean or away from the Dardanelles; Russia has its rights, too." He admonished that the United States role in European affairs should be that of conciliator and mediator between countries of the old world.

The Senator declared that "the United States should stay out of China. If war preparations are intensified, we will have another Spain in China." He said that China should be left to fight its civil war alone, as was the United States in 1861.

Pepper spoke under sponsor-

ship of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, before a crowd of 600.

Hate Motive Rare in War, Psychologists Are Told

Convention Hears Ideologies Seldom Inspired Volunteers

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (AP).—

Hatred of the Germans and Japanese was one of the least motives that led men to seek dangerous assignments with the Office of Strategic Services Corps of secret agents. The American Psychological Association was told today.

Dr. Eugenia Hanfmann, Mt. Holyoke College psychologist, declared a survey showed that candidates for such jobs very infrequently said they were motivated by any specific ideologies. She said that as for motives concerned

with the war, they were much like the G. I.s in that they merely wished "to have the job done, to get the war over with, so that normal life can be resumed."

Fear gripped 99 per-cent of our flyers at some time or other as they blasted out the victory path, an Army Air Force study revealed in another report, and for most men fear increased rather than abated with the number of missions.

Dr. Lorraine Shaffer, of Columbia University, chief of the air surgeon's psychological division during the war, told the association's fifty-fourth meeting that research on the problems of fear was made by interrogating 4,504 flyers on their return to the United States from combat duty.

STOWAWAY JUMPS FROM SHIP AT SEA

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 5 (AP) The Army record of a man who said he jumped overboard from a ship in the Gulf stream 15 miles from Miami after going A.W.O.L. from the American military government in France eight months ago, was being checked by FBI agents today.

Held in Dade county jail by FBI, the man first gave his name as John H. Ridder, but later said he was John Joseph Hand, 22, of Pittsburgh.

He told Federal authorities he jumped from the S.S. Emily Dickinson at midnight Monday, after throwing over a hatch cover, a

life preserver and an oar.

He spent 13 hours in the water on a crude raft of the hatch cover and life preserved before he was picked up by a Navy crash boat and turned over to the Coast Guard.

It was his intention, he told authorities, to make the Florida coast through the aid of the current and the oar.

After admitting he was Hand, he told his story to authorities:

He had been a private in the infantry since 1941 and was in three European campaigns. He was discharged in May, 1945, and signed up as a member of the AMG in France as interpreter. Eight months ago he went A.W.O.L. in Belgium, finally leaving Europe by stowing away on the Emily Dickinson, at Bordeaux, France, bound for Galveston, Tex.

Eight months of dodging MPs in France made him decide to return to this country, he told authorities. "I knew the MPs were closing in on my Paris hideout, so I decided to come back to this country and get it over with."

Hand waived preliminary hearing and was ordered held by U. S. Commissioner Roger Edward Davis.

3 Transports Due, All Frisco-Bound

[By the Associated Press]

Three ships are scheduled to arrive today at San Francisco with 173 service personnel.

The vessels are:

Armand Condiere, from Yokohama: nine army; David Lamont, from Leyte: two army; Artemis, from Honolulu: 162 troops.

NIGHT LEAD LA GUARDIA

LONDON, SEPT. 5-(AP)—FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA ENDED A LONG EUROPEAN

TOUR TONIGHT WITH A 50-MINUTE TALK WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, THEN TOOK OFF BY PLANE FOR HOME WITH THE REMARK "I'VE GOT A WHOLE LOT TO TELL MR. TRUMAN."

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THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS REHABILITATION AND RELIEF ADMINISTRATION DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH ATTLEE. HE SAID HE OUTLINED TO THE PRIME MINISTER HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE EUROPEAN FOOD SITUATION AS HE SAW IT ON HIS TOUR.

LA GUARDIA HINTED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) MAY BE DESTINED TO PLAY A BIGGER ROLE IN WORLD FAMINE RELIEF THAN PRESENTLY ENVISAGED, BUT HE DID NOT SAY WHETHER THAT ORGANIZATION WOULD ABSORB UNRRA'S FUNCTIONS WHEN IT CEASES OPERATIONS.

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HE AND HIS 16-YEAR-OLD SON, ERIC, BOARDED AN ATC SKYMASTER FOR THE TRIP TO NEW YORK.

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"IT WILL TAKE SOME TIME BEFORE THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE IS SOLVED, BUT AFTER THE CROP OF 1947 I SHOULD SAY THERE WILL BE ENOUGH FOOD TO PREVENT ANY CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF HARDSHIP," HE SAID.

PARRYING QUERIES FROM BRITISH NEWSMEN AS TO WHAT HE AND ATTLEE TALKED ABOUT LA GUARDIA SAID: "I DON'T KNOW HOW THINGS ARE IN YOUR COUNTRY--BUT WHEN ANYONE IN AMERICA HAS A CONFERENCE WITH THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT HE LEAVES THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE ANY ANNOUNCEMENTS."

HE ADDED THAT HE BELIEVES BRITAIN "COMMANDS THE ADMIRATION OF EVERYONE" BECAUSE OF HER "HEROIC EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT COMPLETE REHABILITATION."

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LA GUARDIA PRAISED THE BRITISH HOUSEWIFE "WHO HAS TAKEN HER DIFFICULTIES CHEERFULLY." HE SAID "WE WILL JUST HAVE TO WAIT A LITTLE LONGER" BEFORE THERE IS ENOUGH FOOD TO END THE DAILY LINES OF HOUSEWIVES OUTSIDE GROCERY STORES AND BUTCHER SHOPS.

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LEVES, SUSSEX, ENGLAND, SEPT. 5-(AP)-W.J. GREENE, A MEMBER OF THE LEVES BOROUGH COUNCIL, TODAY STARTED A DEFENSE FUND FOR MRS. BRIDGET WATERS, WAR BRIDE NAMED IN A CORONER'S INQUEST VERDICT AT LAS VEGAS, NEV., AS THE SLAYER OF HER HUSBAND, FRANK WATERS. MRS. WATERS FORMERLY WAS EMPLOYED AS A NURSEMAID AT A FARM NEAR HERE.

"WE ARE ANXIOUS THAT THIS UNFORTUNATE YOUNG WOMAN SHOULD BE ABLE TO OBTAIN THE BEST POSSIBLE LEGAL ASSISTANCE," GREENE SAID. HE DID NOT MAKE KNOWN THE NUMBER NOR THE AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS SO FAR RECEIVED.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, SEP 5-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GEN. EISENHOWER WILL VISIT SCOTLAND SHORTLY AND WILL RECEIVE AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS AT THE UNIVERSITY ON OCT. 3.

CEREMONIES PLANNED FOR LAST NOV. 26, AT WHICH HE WAS TO RECEIVE THE DEGREE AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY, WERE POSTPONED BECAUSE THE GENERAL WAS SUFFERING A RESPIRATORY AILMENT AND WAS UNABLE TO FLY THE ATLANTIC.

LAST NOVEMBER EISENHOWER ACCEPTED AS A GIFT FROM THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND PART OF HISTORIC CULZEAN CASTLE, IN AYRSHIRE, FOR USE AS A RESIDENCE DURING HIS VISITS TO SCOTLAND. IT WAS NOT DETERMINED IMMEDIATELY WHETHER HE PLANNED TO VISIT THE CASTLE DURING HIS FORTHCOMING TRIP.

V759AED

JERUSALEM, SEPT. 5 - (AP) - UNDER AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN PALESTINE AND CYPRUS AUTHORITIES, A TEAM OF 10 CIVILIANS FINANCED BY THE AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR CYPRUS TOMORROW TO ASSIST EUROPEAN JEWS DETAINED THERE FOR TRYING TO ENTER THE HOLY LAND ILLEGALLY.

CHARLES PASSMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE'S MIDDLE EAST HEADQUARTERS, WILL ACCOMPANY THE TEAM, WHICH WILL BE COMPOSED OF TWO DOCTORS, TWO NURSES, TWO SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS, TWO TEACHERS, A RABBI AND AN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZER.

THE TEAM WILL TAKE WITH IT MEDICAL SUPPLIES, SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD AND COMFORT ARTICLES FOR THE REFUGEES.

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WITH LONDON

CAIRO, EGYPT, SEPT. 5-(AP)-PRINCE FEISEL, CHIEF OF SAUDI ARABIA'S DELEGATION TO THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE IN LONDON, SAID TODAY THE ARAB STATES' REPRESENTATIVES WOULD DEMAND ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARAB CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE HOLY LAND AND WOULD REJECT PARTITION AND FEDERATION SCHEMES.

IN AN INTERVIEW SHORTLY BEFORE THE SCHEDULED DEPARTURE OF HIS PARTY OF 13 ON A LONDON-BOUND PLANE, PRINCE FEISEL WAS ASKED IF SAUDI ARABIA MIGHT CANCEL RICH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY CONCESSIONS IN HIS COUNTRY IF THE UNITED STATES PRESSED FOR FURTHER JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

"THE QUESTION OF CANCELLING OIL CONCESSIONS WITH AMERICA WAS NOT SO FAR BEEN DISCUSSED," HE SAID "AND IT IS PREMATURE. UNITED STATES POLICY IS NOT CLEAR TO US."

"WHEN WE KNOW DEFINITELY THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND NATION AND NOT ONLY ONE SMALL GROUP IS AGAINST THE ARABS THEN THE ARAB STATES WILL MEET AND TAKE DECISIONS."

HE SAID IT WAS TO AMERICAN INTEREST TO IMPROVE POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE ARABS.

THE ARAB LEAGUE IN A NEWS BULLETIN SAID THERE WOULD BE NO PEACE IN PALESTINE OR THE MIDDLE EAST UNLESS THE PALESTINE CASE WERE SOLVED BY GIVING THE COUNTRY TO ITS "ORIGINAL INHABITANTS," PROTECTING IT FROM "ZIONIST CONQUERORS" AND DESTROYING ZIONISM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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SEP 6 1946

CADOGAN SAID MANUILSKY HAD FAILED TO "PRODUCE THE SHADOW OF A PROOF" THAT A CASE EXISTED IN GREECE. DECLARING SHARPLY: "IF MR. MANUILSKY TALKS OF 'UNDRIBLED PROPAGANDA' HE MUST NOT RESENT MY USING THE SAME PHRASE TO CHARACTERIZE HIS DOCUMENT AND HIS STATEMENT." *new York (UN - UN) x x x de/c 994 (Hank)*

IN THE MIDST OF THE COUNCIL SESSION, COL. TUK JAKOVA, ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE WHOSE COUNTRY WAS DENIED U.N. MEMBERSHIP LAST WEEK, PRESENTED AN APPEAL TO THE DELEGATES THAT HE BE GIVEN A SEAT FOR DISCUSSION OF THE UKRAINE COMPLAINT THAT GREECE THREATENED PEACE IN THE BALKANS AND THE BRITISH WERE CONTRIBUTING TO THE SITUATION BY KEEPING TROOPS IN GREECE. MANUILSKY AND AMBASSADOR VASSILI DENDRANIS, GREEK REPRESENTATIVE, ALREADY WERE AT THE TABLE.

MANUILSKY'S SPEECH TOOK UP MOST OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION AND ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET UNION DELEGATE, EARLIER HAD OUTLINED THE CASE IN DETAIL.

DENDRANIS CONCLUDED A THREE-HOUR SPEECH AS CADOGAN TOOK THE FLOOR. THE AMBASSADOR DENIED ALL THE SOVIET CHARGES AND SAID THAT NEIGHBORING STATES, ENCOURAGED BY MOSCOW, WERE WAGING A "WAR OF NERVES" AGAINST THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

DENDRANIS REPEATED THAT BORDER INCIDENTS STILL WERE TAKING PLACE ON THE GREEK-ALBANIAN FRONTIER AND BLAMED ALBANIA FOR PROVOKING THEM. "THE ALBANIANS WHO TODAY SALUTE WITH THE CLOSED FIST ARE THOSE WHO SALUTED WITH THE FASCIST SALUTE WHEN THEY BELIEVED IN AN AXIS VICTORY," HE SAID.

A21UN

THE AMBASSADOR SAID GREECE WAS MORE THAN EVER DEVOTED TO PEACE AND CALLED TODAY'S SITUATION "A BITTER DRAMA." HE ADDED THAT THE TERRITORIES BORDERING ON GREECE WERE BECOMING BASES OF OPERATION "AGAINST US" AND TERMED THE ALBANIANS AND BULGARIANS "HIDEOUS COLLABORATIONISTS" IN WORLD WAR II.

HE ADDED THAT THE WHOLE OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS, WHICH HE SAID WAS CONTROLLED, HAD BEEN SHOVERING INSULTS ON GREECE.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED THAT SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR OF INDIA, PRESIDENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WOULD BE UNABLE TO PRESIDE AT THE NEXT SESSION OPENING SEPT. 11, AND THAT DR. ANDRIJA STAMPAR OF YUGOSLAVIA, VICE-CHAIRMAN, WOULD HOLD THE GAVEL.

THIS OPENED THE POSSIBILITY OF THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATE HOLDING THE CHAIR DURING THE PRESENTATION OF YUGOSLAV CHARGES THAT ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD REFUSED TO FREE 167 SHIPS ON THE UPPER DANUBE. THE PROTEST DID NOT NAME THE UNITED STATES SPECIFICALLY, BUT THE SHIPS ARE ANCHORED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION.

THIS BROUGHT UP THE UNPRECEDENTED QUESTION OF WHETHER THE CHAIRMAN OF THAT COUNCIL COULD SIT IN THE CHAIR WHILE HIS COUNTRY HAD A COMPLAINT UNDER DISCUSSION.

TU945PEDNH

AN ORIGINALLY PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE WHICH HAS GAINED SOME CURRENCY IN U.N. HEADQUARTERS CIRCLES TO SETTLE THE CONFLICT OF DATES BETWEEN THE ASSEMBLY AND PARIS PEACE PARLEY WOULD SEAT A SO-CALLED "SECOND TEAM" FOR THE FIRST MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE ASSEMBLY AND PARIS PEACE PARLEY WOULD SEAT A SO-CALLED "SECOND TEAM" FOR THE FIRST MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE SECOND STRING OF DIPLOMATS WOULD HOLD THE FORT AND CLEAN UP A PILE OF ROUTINE ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS UNTIL THE PARIS SESSIONS CLOSE. *SEP 6 1946*

THEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COULD COME TO NEW YORK AND MOVE INTO THE POLITICAL PHASES OF THEIR DISCUSSIONS.

VISHINSKY IN PARIS SUGGESTED SOME NATIONS MIGHT FIND THEMSELVES SHORT-HANDED IN THEIR ROSTERS OF DIPLOMATS QUALIFIED TO SAFEGUARD THEIR INTERESTS IN BOTH THE PARIS AND NEW YORK MEETINGS.

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES IN PARIS SPONSORED THE IDEA OF HAVING THE INITIAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS DEVOTED TO THE MASS OF ROUTINE, DEFERRING THE HOTTER POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS UNTIL THE TOP-FLIGHT DIPLOMATS COULD LEAVE PARIS AND COME TO NEW YORK.

JT&MK52AED new York (UN - Greece) x x x new York (Brownish)

PARIS, SEPT. - 5 - (AP) - NEGOTIATION OF A NEW FRENCH-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT BEGAN TODAY IN A CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAUT AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN. THE BRITON'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THEY EXAMINED DIFFICULTIES ARISING FROM EXISTING FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FW351PED

SEP 8 1946

PARIS--FIRST AND NIGHT LEAD PEACE CONFERENCE TO HUNGARY. VISHINSKY, APPEARING BEFORE THE ITALIAN POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL COMMISSION, MADE IT PLAIN THAT RUSSIA WOULD SUPPORT THE BIG FOUR AGREEMENT TO CREATE A FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE BUT HE ADDED: "YUGOSLAVIA HAS AN UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT TO THE PORT AND TOWN OF TRIESTE. THE DECISION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONTAINS A MINIMUM OF JUSTICE. IN OUR OPINION IT SHOULD CONTAIN A MAXIMUM OF JUSTICE. BUT SOMETIMES IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO HAVE A MAXIMUM OF JUSTICE IN DEALING WITH POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS. SOMETIMES WHEN WE ARE DEALING WITH POLITICS TWO AND TWO DON'T MAKE FOUR--SOMETIMES THEY ADD UP TO FIVE."

SEP 6 1946

BRINGING INTO SHARP FOCUS EASTERN EUROPE'S MASSES FRONT AGAINST THE ITALIAN DEMANDS, VISHINSKY ACCUSED FORMER ITALIAN PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI OF "CLOAKING ANNEXATIONS WITH THE FLAG OF JUSTICE" IN C

BONOMI OF "CLOAKING ANNEXATIONS WITH THE FLAG OF JUSTICE" IN CLAIMING TRIESTE. HE SAID YUGOSLAVIA'S DEMAND WAS BASED ON THE DOMINANT SLAV POPULATION OF THE HINTERLAND SURROUNDING TRIESTE, WHICH HAS AN ITALIAN MAJORITY WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.

VISHINSKY SPOKE 24 HOURS AFTER SENATOR TOM CONNALLY OF THE UNITED STATES HAD PLEADED THAT THE NATIONS FORGET THEIR HATREDS AND PREJUDICES IN CONSIDERING THE TRIESTE ISSUE.

BRITAIN, FRANCE, POLAND AND THE UKRAINE STILL WERE ON THE AGENDA TO PRONOUNCE THEIR VIEWPOINTS.

THE POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL COMMISSION FOR FINLAND, MEANTIME, APPROVED THE BIG FOUR PROPOSAL THAT THE MINISTERS OF RUSSIA AND BRITAIN IN HELSINKI ADMINISTER THE PROVISIONS OF THE FINNISH TREATY. AFTER VOTING DOWN NINE TO ONE AN AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE ADMINISTRATION BOARD TO SEVEN MEMBERS.

IN THE ITALIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION GREECE BECAME THE FIRST OF 12 COUNTRIES TO STATE HER CASE FOR \$6,117,710,005 (B) SHE IS ASKING IN REPARATIONS FROM ITALY. RUSSIA'S REQUEST FOR \$100,000,000 (H) HAD BEEN ENDORSED PREVIOUSLY WITHOUT HEARING OF DETAILED CLAIMS.

GREEK DELEGATE JOHN POLITIS, CRITICIZING PREVIOUS ARGUMENTS THAT REPARATIONS SHOULD NOT BE SO HEAVY AS TO THREATEN ITALY'S ECONOMY, SAID GREEK ECONOMY WAS "IN A STATE OF RUIN," AND THAT HIS COUNTRY WAS "INCAPABLE OF RECOVERING BY ANY OTHER MEANS EXCEPT BY REPARATIONS."

BERLIN, SEPT. 5 (AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS PROTESTED TO THE RUSSIANS AGAINST SEIZURE AS REPARATIONS OF TWO GERMAN PETROLEUM PLANTS OF WHICH MORE THAN 86 PERCENT ARE OWNED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY).

COL. I. W. JEFFERSON AND MAJ. W. H. NEWBOLD OF THE PROPERTY CONTROL SECTION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID THE PROTEST CONCERNED PLANTS OF THE BUSSCHER AND HOFFMAN A.G. (COMPANY), ONE LOCATED AT HALLE AND THE OTHER AT EBERVALDE IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

THEY SAID THE AMERICANS HAD OBTAINED INFORMATION THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE INCORPORATING THE TWO PLANTS INTO A RUSSIAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION THAT HAD BEEN FORMED APPARENTLY TO PRODUCE FOR THE RUSSIAN REPARATIONS ACCOUNT.

THE AMERICAN PROTEST SAID IT COULD BE PROVED THAT THESE PLANTS WERE 86 2/3 PERCENT OWNED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND THAT, THEREFORE, THEY COULD NOT BE TAKEN OVER BY THE RUSSIANS.

ND1030PED

SEP 6 1946

NIGHT LEAD BYRNES

BERLIN, SEPT. 5 (AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, AFTER A SHORT VISIT TO BERLIN, LEFT BY TRAIN TONIGHT FOR STUTTGART WHERE HE WILL MAKE WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE A MAJOR DECLARATION ON AMERICAN POLICY IN GERMANY TOMORROW.

BYRNES FLEW INTO TEMPLEHOF AIRDRONE FROM PARIS EARLY THIS AFTERNOON.

HE WAS GREETED BY LT. GEN. LUCIUS CLAY, DEPUTY MILITARY COMMANDER IN GERMANY, AND U.S. AMBASSADOR ROBERT MURPHY.

IT WAS LEARNED FROM THE SOVIET NEWS BUREAU THAT RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV ALSO WAS IN BERLIN TODAY. THE SOVIET DIPLOMAT WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CONFERRED WITH MARSHAL VASSILY SOKOLOVSKY, SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY, PERHAPS DISCUSSING THE GERMAN QUESTION.

BYRNES WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND SENATORS TOM CONNALLY AND ARTHUR VANDENBERG.

THEY SPENT THE AFTERNOON WITH CLAY AND MURPHY AND LEFT TONIGHT BOARD ONE OF THREE SPECIAL TRAINS CARRYING OFFICIALS AND NEWSMEN TO STUTTGART WHERE BYRNES WILL ADDRESS HIGH RANKING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND GERMAN MINISTER PRESIDENTS TOMORROW (AT 6 A.M., EST.).

SEP 6 1946

ELIATZAPED

FOLO BERLIN BYRNES (150)

STUTTGART, GERMANY, SEPT. 5 (AP)-HUNDREDS OF GERMAN AND ALLIED LEADERS CONVERGED TONIGHT ON THIS GERMAN SEAT OF CULTURE AND INDUSTRY TO HEAR THE SPEECH TOMORROW BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES ON THE AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD OCCUPIED GERMANY.

GERMAN LEADERS HAILED THE VISIT AS MOMENTOUS. ONE SAID HE HOPED THE SECRETARY WOULD "CLEAR THE AIR" ON THE ALLIED POLICY FOR THE FUTURE OF GERMAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS TO TRANSMIT BYRNES' MESSAGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. COPIES OF THE SPEECH WERE PREPARED FOR SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE IN GERMANY, FRANCE, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

BYRNES' CHOICE OF STUTTGART FOR THE SPEECH WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT, SINCE IT IS HERE THAT THE MINISTER-PRESIDENTS OF THE YEAR-OLD GERMAN GOVERNMENT FOSTERED BY THE U.S. OCCUPATION FORCES DO MOST OF THEIR WORK. CONSEQUENTLY IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE SPEECH WOULD BE AIMED PRIMARILY AT THE GERMANS THEMSELVES, WITH PERHAPS A FEW POINTED OBSERVATIONS FOR OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

ND1005PED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, SEPT. 5-(AP)-CAPT. EARL CARROLL SAILED FOR HOME TODAY VOWING HE WOULD COME BACK TO GERMANY AS A CIVILIAN ATTORNEY TO RENEW HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST WHAT HE CALLED "INJUSTICES BEING PERPETRATED IN MILITARY COURTS HERE."

THE SAN BRUNO, CALIF., AIR CORPS OFFICER FAILED IN HIS ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MILITARY PERMISSION TO STAY IN GERMANY TO ACT AS DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR SEVERAL ACCUSED SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS.

OBTAIN MILITARY PERMISSION TO STAY IN GERMANY TO ACT AS DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR SEVERAL ACCUSED SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS.

"BUT WHEN I GET BACK TO THE STATES I'LL ASK FOR IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY AND THEN TRY COME BACK HERE AS A CIVILIAN TO DEFEND THESE FELLOWS AT MY OWN EXPENSE," CARROLL SAID. "WE'LL FIND OUT IF IT REALLY IS POSSIBLE FOR AN ACCUSED AMERICAN TO OBTAIN A LAWYER OF HIS OWN CHOICE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER."

CARROLL, REMOVED AS DEFENSE COUNSEL IN SEVERAL TRIALS BY ARMY ORDERS AFTER HIS FREQUENT CRITICISM OF COURT MARTIAL PROCEDURES, SAILED ABOARD THE TROOPSHIP GENERAL STUART

MD/PS1035PED

Frankfurt, Germany, Sept. 5-(ap)-The Third Army reported today

that Sgt. Robert Carr of Richmond, Va., one of eight American

soldiers who broke out of ~~the~~ an army stockade at Mannheim July

15, was recaptured yesterday at Cologne. He was awaiting

trial on charges of being absent without leave.

fbg1125ped/ cregan 11515

SEP 6 1946

HE ADDED THAT THERE WOULD BE "NO STARVATION" IN GERMANY THIS WINTER, WITH HARVESTS BETTER THAN LAST. WITH THE MERGER OF THE ECONOMY OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES HE SAID HE HOPED TO RAISE THE DAILY FOOD RATION TO 1,550 CALORIES.

MENARNEY SAID IN PRAISE OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS THAT THEY ARE "VERY RAPIDLY BECOMING SOLDIERS THE UNITED STATES CAN BE

PROUD OF." LAST APRIL HE HAD DECLARED THAT DISCIPLINE HAD DETERIORATED TO THE POINT WHERE IT WAS ENDANGERING SUCCESS OF THE OCCUPATION.

HE SAID THAT AT THE MOMENT THE VENEREAL DISEASE RATE WAS DECREASING "AND I THINK IT WILL CONTINUE TO DECLINE." OTHER SOURCES SAID THE VD FIGURE HAD SLIPPED FROM AN ALL-TIME HIGH OF 305 CASES AMONG EVERY 1,000 SOLDIERS PER YEAR TO 275 PER 1,000 PER YEAR.

EJ414PED

"I AM BECOMING RATHER PROUD OF MY ARMY, AS A MATTER OF FACT,"

MENARNEY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE

"THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IS BASICALLY A GOOD FELLOW WITH DEMOCRATIC IDEAS. ALL HE HAS TO DO IS BE HIS NATURAL SELF AND HE'S ONE OF THE BEST TEACHERS OF DEMOCRACY WE HAVE. XI THINK HE IS FAST APPROACHING THAT."

HE PRAISED THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S YOUTH PROGRAM, WHICH STRESSES TUTELAGE OF AND FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMAN YOUNGSTERS, AS "MAKING EXCELLENT PROGRESS IN THEIR REEDUCATION."

JJ1134AED

SEP 6 1946

MEANWHILE VICE PREMIER STILLIANOS GONATAS ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD BEEN ADVISED BY THE BRITISH EMBASSY THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH FORCES IN GREECE WOULD COMMENCE WITH THE DEPARTURE OF A UNIT FROM ATHENS IN MID-SEPTEMBER.

(A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN LONDON SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE "FIRST INSTALLMENT" OF BRITISH TROOPS WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM GREECE SOON BUT THAT COMPLETE EVACUATION WOULD BE POSTPONED FOR "SOME TIME" AND WOULD DEPEND UPON "A NUMBER OF FACTORS." A FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL ESTIMATED THERE ARE NOW 30,000 BRITISH TROOPS IN GREECE.)

JT644AED

SEP 6 1946

FOLO ATHENS.

LONDON, SEP 5-(AP)-GREEK PREMIER CONSTANTINE TSALDARIS ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD CONFER WITH KING GEORGE II AND OTHER GREEK GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TOMORROW ON THE MONARCH'S RETURN TO GREECE.

"I DON'T KNOW," TSALDARIS SAID IN AN INTERVIEW AT HIS HOTEL,

30.24-5153

"IF THE KING'S PLANS WILL BE KNOWN TOMORROW. IT IS NOT LIKELY; BUT I SHALL KNOW THEM ON SATURDAY."

TSALDARIS SAID THAT IN MAKING PLANS FOR THE KING'S RETURN, "I MUST HAVE CONTACTS WITH MY GOVERNMENT," ADDING WITH A SMILE: "WE ARE A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, AS YOU MUST KNOW, AND WE CANNOT DO ALL WE WANT TO ALONE."

"LET ME MAKE IT QUITE CLEAR," TSALDARIS ADDED, "THAT THE KING OF THE HELLENES IS NOW FREE TO GO BACK TO GREECE. AT THE SAME TIME, HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN KING. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THAT HE HAS BEEN IN LONDON, WHILE SOON HE WILL BE IN ATHENS."

SEP 6

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARREST WAS MADE BY THE EMBASSY AUG. 27, AND SAID THE TRANSLATOR HAD BEEN EMPLOYED THERE SINCE LAST NOVEMBER. SHE HAS AN AUNT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, NAMED PETRONELLA ZECHOWSKI, IN CHICAGO. ^{1900 WARSAW (POLIS) XXX INFORMATION}

H626AED

CHANGCHAI, SEPT. 6 (AP) ONE HUNDRED FORTY U.S. PRISONERS OF WAR DIED OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES IN POW CAMPS IN THE HUKDEN AREA, THE PROSECUTION CHARGED TODAY IN OPENING A WAR CRIMES TRIAL AGAINST THE JAPANESE COMMANDER AND MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CAMPS.

GEN. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT AND BRITISH GEN. A.E.S. PERCIVAL WERE PRISONERS AT ONE OF THE CAMPS BUT, EMACIATED, SURVIVED TO WITNESS SURRENDER CEREMONIES IN TOKYO BAY.

BOTH DEFENDANTS, COL. GENJI MATSUDA, COMMANDANT, AND CAPT. JIOCHI KUWASHIMA, THE MEDICAL OFFICER, PLEADED INNOCENT.

THE PROSECUTION CHARGED THAT 24 U.S. OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED IN AIR RAIDS BECAUSE THE JAPANESE FAILED TO PROVIDE SHELTERS OR TO NOTIFY THE ALLIES OF THE CAMP LOCATIONS.

DS440APS

1946

AFTER PLANS FOR THE STUART COMMITTEE MEETING FAILED, HOWEVER, COMMUNIST CHOU EN-LAI SPENT TWO HOURS DISCUSSING THE SITUATION WITH GENERAL MARSHALL, AMERICAN MEDIATOR. NEITHER WOULD COMMENT. ^{1900 NANKING (CHINA - DAY) VVV PARTY} AND AMBASSADOR STUART LATER RECEIVED GOVERNMENT COMMITTEEMEN WU TEH-CHEN AND CHANG LI-SHENG, AND YUI TAI-WEI, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS WHO WAS ACTIVE IN RECENT MARSHALL PEACE CONFERENCES. SILENCE ALSO CLOAKED THE PROGRESS--IF ANY--MADE IN THIS SESSION. HF1125PPS NM

PEIPING--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD COMMITTEEMEN (CHINESE, AGXX) X X X PEACEFUL SOLUTION

THE GOVERNMENT WAS USING THREE FORCES IN PRESSING ITS DRIVE IN HOPEN PROVINCE, LAUNCHED WEDNESDAY.

ONE COLUMN, MOVING ALONG THE LUAN RIVER NORTHEAST OF PEIPING, PASSED FENCHEN AND OCCUPIED LOTEN.

A SECOND COLUMN PUSHED SOUTH ALONG THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD BELOW SHINKIACHWANG, WHICH IS 120 MILES SOUTH OF PEIPING. IT HAD CAPTURED CHACHSIEN AND MOVED INTO NINGCHIN.

A THIRD, ADVANCING EAST OF SHINKIACHWANG, HEADED TOWARD TENSIEH, IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE AFTER TAKING KAOCHANG.

THE GOVERNMENT FIELD HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT TATUNG, WEST OF PEIPING, STILL WAS IN THEIR HANDS.

RAK60RDC

"THERE IS UNDER WAY A BID BY RUSSIA FOR CONTROL OF ALL CHINA. IF THIS IS SUCCESSFUL WE CAN PREPARE TO MOVE OUT OF THE ORIENT ENTIRELY. AMERICA'S INTEREST IN WORLD PEACE FORBIDS THIS ACQUIESCENCE."

THE COMMITTEEMEN SAID COMMUNIST LEADERS TOLD THEM THE MAJOR OBSTACLES TO A SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINESE PROBLEM WERE THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF SOME 25,000 U.S. MARINES IN CHINA AND THE CONTINUING AMERICAN AID TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

~~COPENHAGEN--HATH ADD FOOD XXX MORE THAN THAT.~~

"TO STABILIZE PRICES YOU WOULD NECESSARILY HAVE TO FIX A LEVEL, AND IF THE PRICE GOES ABOVE THAT LEVEL, YOU SELL; AND IF IT GOES BELOW YOU BUY. THAT WOULD SUIT THE GAMBLERS BUT WOULD NOT STABILIZE FLUCTUATIONS."

DAY

"WE WANT TO ELIMINATE FLUCTUATIONS; OTHERWISE WE SHALL BE PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGES. OT "I AM GOING TO BE VERY FRANK. IT'S NO USE TRYING TO GLOSS OVER THIS. IT'S NO USE SAYING 'WE ARE NOT GOING TO INTERFERE WITH FREE EXCHANGE AND FREE SALES.' IF YOU DO WHAT IS NEEDED, YOU WILL INTERFERE, AND YOU WILL PUT EVERY GAMBLING GRAIN EXCHANGE OUT OF BUSINESS IN CHICAGO, IN WINNIPEG, IN LIVERPOOL OR WHEREVER IT EXISTS."

"LET US BE VERY FRANK ABOUT THIS. YOU CANNOT HAVE BOTH STABILITY IN PRICES AND SECURITY FOR FARMERS AS WELL AS FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES."

LA GUARDIA SAID THAT UNDER SOME PREVIOUS FOOD PLANS, FARMERS DID NOT BENEFIT FROM PURCHASES WHICH GOVERNMENT BODIES MADE FROM MERCHANTS AFTER THE FARMER HAD SOLD HIS PRODUCT.

"MY RECOMMENDATION, THEREFORE, IS THAT THE PRICES BE FIXED AT THE TIME THE SEEDS ARE PLANTED SO THAT THE FARMER WILL GET WHAT HE NEEDS IN THE WAY OF STABILITY AND THERE WILL BE NO REASON FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE EXCHANGE," HE SAID.

"WHEN A TEXTILE MANUFACTURER GOES INTO FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON OR WOOL, IT DOES NOT MATTER. IT DOES MATTER NOW WITH FOOD. IF THE PRICE IS FIXED AND IS SUFFICIENT TO GIVE THE FARMER A FAIR RETURN FOR HIS INVESTMENT AND LABOR AND THE RISK HE TAKES, SO THAT HE MAY LIVE DECENTLY AND PROPERLY, THERE WILL BE NO NEED FOR THIS HEDGING."

LA GUARDIA'S SUGGESTION FOR ELIMINATION OF THE FLUCTUATION OF PRICES DIFFERED FROM THE ONLY OTHER RECOMMENDATION BEFORE THE F.A.O. CONFERENCE. THE F.A.O. ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAD SUGGESTED THAT A WORLD FOOD BOARD ESTABLISH BASIC PRICES FOR A COMMODITY NEAR THE NORMAL LONG-TERM WORLD PRICE. FLUCTUATIONS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO TEN OR 15 PER CENT BELOW AND ABOVE THIS PRICE BEFORE THE BOARD WOULD BUY OR SELL SURPLUSES.

RQ1047AED

BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES HAS UNDERTAKEN TO MEDiate THE CHINESE SITUATION, COMMITTEEMEN SAID. IT WOULD BE BLAMED IF THE CIVIL STRIFE CONTINUES TO SPREAD. *ADD Beijing (Society) X X X hope full (ARBOGAST)*
SIXES PRAISED GENERAL MARSHALL'S EFFORTS TO UNIFY CHINA AND SAID THE MEN WITH HIM WERE DOING A "MARVELOUS, SELF-SACRIFICING, THANK-LESS JOB BUT THEIR EFFORTS WERE BEING HAMPERED BY AN UNYIELDING ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF BOTH CHINESE FACTIONS."
SIXES SAID MARSHALL'S MEN ARE "STILL HOPEFUL."
XZ102PCS

KALGAN, MANCHURIA, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORT WAS PRINTED LOCALLY TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN-CHINESE TRUCE TEAM OF 11 MEMBERS IN AN AUTOMOBILE WAS STRAFED BY A GOVERNMENT PLANE NEAR CHENGTEH, CAPITAL OF JEHOL PROVINCE, AND THAT SIX WERE WOUNDED. THE REPORT SAID THAT A RADIONAN, BELIEVED TO BE AN AMERICAN, WAS POSSIBLY FATALLY WOUNDED.
THE TEAM WAS 10 MILES NORTH OF CHENGTEH, HAVING LEFT THERE WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES, THE ACCOUNT SAID. NO DATE WAS GIVEN. CHENGTEH WAS CAPTURED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS LAST WEEK.
JQ903PCS

*saigon, indo china, sept. 5--(AP)----*More than 2,000 tons of rubber were burning fiercely in the saigon customs warehouse late today and french troops were called out to help fight the fire. Other deckside supplies were threatened.
french officers said they believed the fire was started by a *annanite* incendiarist.
SEP 6 1946
apl 91 sauniers 01800 jrt 1145ped

BOMBAY, INDIA, SEPT 5-(AP)-TWO MEN AND A WOMAN WERE SLAIN WITH KNIVES, AND ANOTHER WOMAN WAS SERIOUSLY STABBED BY A MOB WHICH THIS AFTERNOON INVADDED A MOSQUE, WRECKING IT AND SETTING IT AFIRE. THE FLASH RAID WAS OVER BEFORE TROOPS ARRIVED.
RQ957AED

4178 EDITORS
BOMBAY--INSERT AFTER FIRST CRAFT INDIAN XXX 327 WOUNDED
(REUTERS QUOTED AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE AS SAYING 14 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 76 INJURED IN COMMUNAL DISORDERS IN BOMBAY TODAY.)
UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES XXX SECOND CRAFT.
RQ133PED
SEP 6 1946

THOUSANDS OF HINDUS REVERENTLY CARRIED THE IMAGES OF GANESH, THEIR ELEPHANT HEADED GOD OF FORTUNE, TO THE SHORE AND CAST THEM INTO THE SEA IN A RITUAL INTENDED TO PROTECT THE IMAGES FROM POLLUTION. THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE CONCERN LEST THE PROCESSIONS OF DEVOUT HINDUS MIGHT BECOME INVOLVED IN CLASHES WITH MOSLEMS. SIMILAR FEARS WERE HELD FOR TOMORROW WHEN DEVOUT MOSLEMS MOVE TO THE MOSQUES FOR PRAYER.

CONDITIONS WERE OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS WORST IN SOME OF THE NORTHERN SECTIONS OF THE CITY, WHERE DURING THE NIGHT AND FORENOON FIERCE, BRIEF CLASHES OCCURRED, DRAWING POLICE AND MILITARY GUNFIRE.

INCREASING NUMBERS OF MOSLEMS HAVE BEEN TAKING DOWN THE BLACK FLAGS THEY FLEW IN PROTEST AGAINST THE INTERIM INDIAN GOVERNMENT, BUT THEY WERE REPLACED WITH FLAMING RED BANNERS...SUPPOSED TO SYMBOLIZE THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S "DIRECT ACTION" FOR PAKISTAN (AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE). *ADD Bombay (day - riot) X X X periods (Kelly)*

ONE FACTOR WHICH MAY HAVE PROLONGED THE DISORDERS HAS BEEN THE FOOD SHORTAGE IN THE PUBLIC MARKET PLACES, WHICH RESULTED BECAUSE SUPPLY AGENCIES FEARED TO VENTURE INTO BOMBAY. AS A RESULT FOOD PRICES HAVE SOARED AS MUCH AS 225 PER CENT ON SOME SCARCE ITEMS, SUCH AS VEGETABLES, MEAT AND BREAD.
V733AED
SEP 6 1946

STILL RECOVERING FROM AN ORGY OF MURDER, LOOTING AND ARSON *1946* TERRORIZED THE TEEMING CITY'S MILLIONS LAST MONTH, CALCUTTA REMAINED TENSE, WITH SIMILAR DISTURBANCES IN OTHER INDIAN CITIES HEIGHTENING THE APPREHENSION. *ADD Calcutta (day - riot) X X X e 4 (Huth)*

BUS SERVICE WAS COMPLETELY SUSPENDED AND TRAMS WERE RUNNING IN ONLY A FEW SECTIONS. TAXICABS AND OTHER PUBLIC CONVEYANCES REFUSED TO CARRY PASSENGERS OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE DOWNTOWN AREA AND SCORES OF SHOPS REMAINED CLOSED AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT RIOTING IN WHICH THOUSANDS WERE KILLED.

THE CURFEW AREAS OF BOMBAY, MEANWHILE, WERE REPORTED QUIET, BUT STABBINGS AND SPORADIC GANG FIGHTS CONTINUED IN NORTHERN SECTIONS OF THAT CITY DURING THE NIGHT. AT LEAST 146 PERSONS HAVE DIED AND 434 HAVE BEEN INJURED IN HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTING THERE SINCE SUNDAY.

FROM POONA, PREMIER B.G.KHER OF BOMBAY ISSUED A CALL FOR THE ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION OF THE CITY'S CITIZENS TO STOP THE DISTURBANCES.
JT635AED

(ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER ROBERT MENZIES, CAMPAIGNING FOR THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS SEPT. 28, SHARPLY ATTACKED THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR GOVERNMENT TODAY FOR ITS "DISASTROUS FOREIGN POLICY -- OR LACK OF IT."

SPEAKING AT THE COPPER MINING CENTER OF KADINA, THE LIBERAL LEADER SAID THAT AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE DR.HERBERT V.EVATT, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, HAD "RATIFIED THE ANTI-BRITISH AMERICAN PRESS BY TWISTING THE BRITISH LION'S TAIL AND GIVING HEADLINES TO COL. MCCORMICK'S PAPERS."

THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE, MENZIES SAID, WANT "A CONCERTED BRITISH VOICE."
JT63QAED

30.24-5755

BY EDWARD CURTIS

AMMAN, TRANS-JORDAN, SEPT 5-(AP)-KING ABDULLAH DECLARED TODAY THAT TRANS-JORDAN MAY HAVE A "SPECIAL VIEW" ON THE PALESTINE PROBLEM TO PRESENT IF "ALL SOLUTIONS PROVE TO BE FAILURES."

THE 63-YEAR OLD MONARCH DID NOT GIVE DETAILS OF THE SPECIAL VIEW OR SAY WHETHER IT WAS TIED TO HIS ESPOUSED GREATER SYRIA PLAN, WHICH WOULD UNITE SYRIA, TRANS-JORDAN AND PALESTINE.

ABDULLAH TOLD A REPORTER THAT SUCH A SPECIAL VIEW WOULD BE DECLARED WHEN "THE SAFETY OF PALESTINE BECOMES THE BASIS FOR THE SAFETY OF TRANS-JORDAN."

HE CAUTIONED, HOWEVER, THAT "ANSWERS MUST NOT PRECEDE EVENTS." TRANS-JORDAN IS JOINING OTHER ARAB STATES IN SENDING A DELEGATION TO LONDON TO DISCUSS PALESTINE.

KING ABDULLAH--WHOSE COLORFUL ROBES AND TURBAN COVERED FEZ CONTRASTED SHARPLY WITH HIS SMALL, SIMPLE OFFICE OVERLOOKING AMMAN WAS ASKED ABOUT POSSIBLE PARTITION OF PALESTINE. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY REPORTS THAT IN THE EVENT OF PARTITION, THE ARAB SECTION OF PALESTINE WOULD BE JOINED TO NEIGHBORING TRANS-JORDAN.

"PALESTINIANS MIGHT NOT WANT TO JOIN TRANS-JORDAN OR HAVE TRANS-JORDAN JOINED TO THEM," THE KING REPLIED.

AS FOR THE QUESTION OF GREATER SYRIA, THE KING DECLARED: "UNITY OF SYRIA IS OUR PROGRAM AND GOAL."

"THIS PROGRAM IS BUILT ON THE BASIS OF THE SYRIAN DECLARATIONS OF 1921, WHEN THE MONARCHY WAS DECLARED AND BEFORE THE ENTRANCE OF FRANCE INTO SYRIA," THE KING EXPLAINED.

KING FEISAL, BROTHER OF KING ABDULLAH, FAILED TO KEEP THE SYRIAN THRONE AFTER THE INTERVENTION OF FRANCE. FEISAL BECAME KING OF IRAQ.

RQ904AED

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6-(AP)-JAPAN'S WAR LEADERS WANTED ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES OF CONQUERED AREAS TO KEEP NIPPON'S ARMIES ROLLING TO "MILITARY MASTERY" OF CHINA AND THE RICH LANDS TO THE SOUTH, THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD TODAY.

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR HENRY HAUXHURST OF CLEVELAND, O., OUTLINING JAPAN'S PLANS FOR ECONOMIC AGGRESSION, ALSO DECLARED THAT IT HAD NO INTENTION OF WITHDRAWING FROM OCCUPIED AREAS "REGARDLESS OF PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS TO THE CONTRARY."

"EACH OCCUPIED TERRITORY BECAME A SPRINGBOARD FOR FURTHER AND DEFINITELY PLANNED INVASIONS AND AGGRESSIONS," HE SAID. "SHE INTENDED TO STAY."

HAUXHURST CITED MANCHURIA AS AN EXAMPLE. IN DOING SO, HE SAID, JAPAN'S POSITION THERE WAS STRENGTHENED BY PURCHASE OF THE NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY FROM RUSSIA--"DUE TO PRESSURE WHICH WILL BE DESCRIBED IN ANOTHER PHASE."

THIS LAST PHRASE WAS NOT INCLUDED IN HIS PREPARED TEXT, AND HAUXHURST TOLD THE COURT THAT HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO ADD IT.

IT WAS PRESUMED HE DID SO AT RUSSIAN REQUEST AND THAT THE MATTER WOULD BE COVERED WHEN THE RUSSIANS PRESENT THEIR PHASE OF THE PROSECUTION.

JQ1006PCS

INVITED WERE THE REV. GORDON LANG OF STALYBRIDGE AND HYDE DIVISION OF GUESTER, LT. COL. EVELYN MANSFIELD KING OF PENRYN AND FALMOUTH DIVISION OF CORNWALL, AND MEREDITH FARRAR TITTERINGTON OF BRADFORD SOUTH, LABOR-ITES, AND BRIG. FITZROY HAW MACLEAN OF LANCASTER AND CMDR. THOMAS DUNLOP ALBRAITH OF POLLOCK DIVISION OF GLASGOW, CONSERVATIVES.

MACARTHUR'S PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER SAID "IT CAN BE ASSUMED" THE BRITISHERS WOULD ACCEPT. THEY WOULD ARRIVE LATE THIS MONTH AND COULD RETURN TO ENGLAND FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

FJ605ACS

THE BILL GOES IMMEDIATELY TO THE HOUSE OF PEERS. IT PRESUMABLY WAS WRITTEN AFTER CONSULTATION WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS. *ADD TO BYO (Jap-House) X X X 15*

OPPONENTS PARTICULARLY ATTACKED THE UTILITIES CLAUSE, CHARGING IT WAS INTENDED TO HOBBLE LABOR. KATZUSO ARAHATA, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, ASSERTED IN TODAY'S DEBATE THE BILL WAS "AIMED APPARENTLY AT SUPPRESSION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT. X X X THE FACT THAT ALL ORGANIZED WORKERS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE BILL INDICATES THAT FORCIBLE ENFORCEMENT OF IT WILL BRING REVOLT OF THE WORKING CLASSES."

DS450APS

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES

MANILA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6-(AP)-PHILIPPINE ARMY MILITARY POLICE STAGED A NEW SERIES OF RAIDS ON CHINESE ESTABLISHMENTS TODAY, MAKING MASS ARRESTS AT THE DAILY CHINESE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, CHINESE LABOR FEDERATION AND AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL RUN BY THE CHINESE YWCA.

EIGHTEEN MEMBERS OF THE BULLETIN STAFF, INCLUDING PUBLISHER KHO CHI-MENG, WERE DETAINED FOR QUESTIONING AT M.P. HEADQUARTERS. TWO ELEMENTARY TEACHERS AND AT LEAST SIX CHINESE FROM THE LABOR OFFICE ALSO WERE DETAINED.

A 17-YEAR-OLD PRINTER'S APPRENTICE, TAN SIONG TIOK, REPORTEDLY WAS SLUGGED BY ONE OF THE RAIDERS NEXT DOOR TO THE BULLETIN OFFICE. HE WAS RELEASED AFTER THE RAIDERS FOUND HE WAS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE BULLETIN.

MODESTO FAROLAN, PRESIDENT ROXAS' PRESS SECRETARY, PROMISED AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE SLUGGING. HE ALSO SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE A STATEMENT LATER ON THE RAIDS, AS YET UNEXPLAINED. AS IN THURSDAY'S RAIDS, WITNESSES REPORTED THAT CHINESE AGENTS IDENTIFIED AS ACTIVE IN THE LOCAL KUOMINTANG (CHINESE NATIONALIST PARTY) ACCOMPANIED THE RAIDERS.

JQ1140PCS

DAY

Characterizing

U.S.

mexico city, sept. 5-(ap)-branding isolationism as "un-american", secretary

of commerce henry a. wallace told a luncheon given in his honor yesterday by secretary of foreign affairs francisco castillo najera, that mexico and latin american could rest assured that the "united states is not an imperialistic nation."

the united states, said wallace, had abandoned its narrow and one-way concept of americanism. from now on we share with you the desire to build an order genuinely inter-american...

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"we have committed errors in the course of our history, some of them grave," the secretary continued, "but permit me to add that when we have been mistaken there always has come to the front someone in our own country with a sufficient sense of decency to denounce our conduct."

Wallace said that

Wallace said "pan-americanism does not mean isolationism. isolationism means organizing the life of our great and rich continent only for the convenience of those who have the privilege of living here. in reality nothing is more un-american than the idea of isolationism."

Wallace
"the idea of the united nations," he said, "is essentially american. historically, (simon) bolivar was one of the heralds of world order, but independently of the expression which any particular individual may have given to this noble idea, united nations represents the logical remedy put forward by america against chaos and disorder."

"the institution is here. it has cost much blood with immeasurable suffering. it is far from being perfect. but it provides a result infinitely wiser than simple international anarchy."

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"owing to the character of the many different elements which go to make up our america, we find ourselves better prepared than other nations to understand international problems. but also because of that circumstance, our responsibility in the common task of finding a solution for world problems is

undeniably greater than that of any other continent whatever.

"we cannot deny our american inheritance. we must expand the horizon of america. working in that manner--and only thus--shall we worthily live through our present situation and understand our future."

rew th 400aed

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WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-NORMAN J.O. MAKIN, AUSTRALIA'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TODAY HANDED UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM L. CLAYTON A CHECK FOR \$20,000,000 AS HIS FIRST OFFICIAL ACT HERE. MAKIN, FORMER AUSTRALIAN MINISTER OF NAVY AND PRODUCTION, TOLD REPORTERS THE CHECK WAS INTENDED AS PARTIAL PAYMENT ON AUSTRALIA'S LEND-LEASE SETTLEMENT, LEAVING A BALANCE DUE OF \$7,000,000. THIS WILL BE PAID IN THE FORM OF REAL ESTATE NEEDED BY AN AMERICAN EMBASSY AND CONSULAR OFFICES AND IN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN AUSTRALIA.

LT616PES

BY FRANK CAREY

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 5-(AP)-FEARNGRIPPED 99 PERCENT OF OUR FLIERS AT SOME TIME OR OTHER AS THEY BLASTED OUT THE VICTORY PATH, AN ARMY AIR FORCES STUDY REVEALS--AND FOR MOST MEN FEAR INCREASED RATHER THAN ABATED WITH THE NUMBER OF MISSIONS.

THIS WAS REPORTED TODAY TO THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION BY A WARTIME AIR FORCES PSYCHOLOGIST WHO SAID THE STUDY REPRESENTED THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF FEAR REACTIONS EVER MADE AMONG NORMAL PERSONS.

DR. LAURANCE SHAFFER, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, CHIEF OF THE AIR SURGEON'S PSYCHOLOGICAL DIVISION DURING THE WAR, TOLD THE ASSOCIATION'S 54TH MEETING IN A PREPARED REPORT THAT RESEARCH ON THE PROBLEMS OF FEAR WAS MADE BY INTERROGATING 4,504 FLIERS ON THEIR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FROM COMBAT DUTY.

THE MEN INTERROGATED INCLUDED 1,985 FLYING OFFICERS--MORE THAN HALF OF THEM PILOTS, THE REST NAVIGATORS AND BOMBARDIERS--AND 2,519 ENLISTED FLIERS, MOSTLY GUNNERS.

HERE'S WHAT ELSE THEY REPORTED:

THIRTY-THREE PERCENT OF THE OFFICERS AND 42 PERCENT OF THE GUNNERS WERE AFRAID ON EVERY MISSION OR ALMOST EVERY MISSION.

MOST FLIERS FEARED THE LAST MISSIONS MORE THAN THE EARLY OR MIDDLE ONES. (AT FIRST, THEIR FEAR WAS THAT THEY WOULD SHOW PERSONAL COWARDICE; BUT AS THEY BECAME MORE SELF-CONFIDENT, THE FEAR OF DEATH AND INJURY INCREASED.)

FEAR WAS ACCENTUATED BY "BEING IDLE WHEN IN DANGER," OR BY "BEING ATTACKED WHEN ONE CANNOT FIGHT BACK."

FEAR WAS LESSENER BY KEEPING BUSY, MAKING A GOOD HIT, "TALKING ON THE INTERPHONE, JOKING AND HEARING OTHERS JOKE," AND BY "SEEING OTHERS CALM."

COMMENDATIONS OR CITATIONS, FLYING PAY, HATRED OF THE ENEMY OR A STRONG BELIEF IN THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF OUR WAR AIMS HAD LITTLE OR NO VALUE IN CONTROLLING FEAR.

AND HERE'S WHAT THEY SAID IT MEANS TO BE SCARED WHEN IN A FIGHTING PLANE:

IT MEANS YOUR HEART BEATS RAPIDLY, YOUR MOUTH DRIES, YOU SWEAT, YOU TREMBLE, YOU HAVE FUNNY SENSATIONS IN THE STOMACH, AND SOMETIMES YOU LOSE CONTROL OF BODILY FUNCTIONS.

AND AFTERWARDS, YOU'RE FATIGUED, RESTLESS, DEPRESSED; YOU OVERACT TO LOUD SOUNDS; AND SOMETIMES YOU HAVE OBSESSIVE THOUGHTS AND BAD DREAMS.

DR. SHAFFER SAID THAT THE STUDY "IN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF STRONG FEAR IN NORMAL MEN, MAY CONTRIBUTE SOMETHING TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE ROLE OF EMOTION IN THE PSYCHONEUROSES."

SM335AED

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BY RUSSELL BRINES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6-(AP)-JAPAN'S FOOD CRISIS HAS ENDED TEMPORARILY, BUT GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT PRESENTS A MAJOR THREAT TO SOCIAL PEACE AT THE OUTSET OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE OCCUPATION, PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA SAID TODAY.

HE REMARKED DURING AN INTERVIEW THAT OLDER JAPANESE CONSERVATIVES--INCLUDING HIMSELF--NOW FIND IT "EASIER" TO ACCEPT DEMOCRACY, ITS MERIT, HE SAID, WAS DEMONSTRATED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND "THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY" ARE THE INTER-RELATED MAIN PROBLEMS FACING THE GOVERNMENT, YOSHIDA SAID. PARALLELING THEM ARE THE QUESTIONS OF INADEQUATE HOUSING FOR THE MILLIONS WHOSE HOMES WERE DESTROYED DURING THE WAR AND TANGLED NATIONAL FINANCES COMPLICATED BY INFLATION.

"THANKS TO THE UNITED STATES, OUR FOOD PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED AT LEAST TEMPORARILY," THE LITTLE PREMIER SAID. "BUT THIS PROBLEM

WILL REMAIN SOLVED ONLY IF IMPORTS CONTINUE, BECAUSE JAPAN IS NOT
SELF-SUFFICIENT."

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN FOODSTUFFS, COUPLED WITH PROMISING BUMPER
CROPS OF RICE AND WHEAT HAVE EASED WHAT WAS UNTIL RECENTLY THIS
COUNTRY'S MAJOR WORRY.

JQ858PCS

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Bye